Federal Foreign Office
Humanitarian Mine Action Strategy within the framework of Federal Government humanitarian assistance
Federal Foreign Office

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2019-2021
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Glossary of acronyms and abbreviations

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>AIED</td>
<td>Abandoned Improvised Explosive Devices</td>
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<tr>
<td>APMBC</td>
<td>Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention</td>
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<td>CCM</td>
<td>Convention on Cluster Munitions</td>
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<td>CCW</td>
<td>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons</td>
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<td>CRPD</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>EOD</td>
<td>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</td>
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<td>ERW</td>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War</td>
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<td>FFO</td>
<td>Federal Foreign Office</td>
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<td>GICHD</td>
<td>Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</td>
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<td>GMAP</td>
<td>Gender and Mine Action Programme</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
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<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<td>IMAS</td>
<td>International Mine Action Standards</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>NMAA</td>
<td>National Mine Action Authority</td>
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<td>QM</td>
<td>Quality Management</td>
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<td>RE</td>
<td>Risk Education</td>
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<td>SADD</td>
<td>Sex and Age-Disaggregated Data</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNMAS</td>
<td>United Nations Mine Action Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>UXO/AXO</td>
<td>Unexploded Ordnance / Abandoned Ordnance</td>
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<td>WHS</td>
<td>World Humanitarian Summit</td>
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Foreword

Humanitarian mine action is a key component of the humanitarian assistance and civilian engagement performed by the Federal Government in crises and conflicts. The sector at the same time serves as a pivot between the fields of humanitarian assistance, disarmament, stabilisation and development cooperation and is part of the Federal Government’s foreign policy toolbox.

The first Federal Foreign Office Humanitarian Mine Action Strategy within the framework of Federal Government humanitarian assistance was drawn up in 2015 and implemented since 2016. Since then, the sector has continually evolved and global needs in the sphere of humanitarian mine action have increased dramatically – not least due to the massive use of landmines and improvised explosive devices by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

In recent years, Germany has step by step assumed more responsibility and is now the second-largest bilateral donor in the sphere of humanitarian mine action.

The present Strategy lays out how Germany intends, over the coming years, to work as a principled stakeholder, acting in a spirit of partnership, and shows how humanitarian mine action fits into the broader context of German humanitarian assistance and civilian crisis engagement. It also outlines priorities and methods and describes how Germany, as a donor, promotes measures and helps shape the sector.
Introduction

This Strategy provides the Federal Foreign Office with strategic orientation for its work to support and promote humanitarian mine action over the period 2019–2021. It builds on the Federal Foreign Office's accomplishments and experience in the domain of humanitarian mine action since 1992 and outlines its strategic priorities for the next three years. It also forms the basis for the constant exchange between implementing partners in Germany and those at international level. Partners whose activities are supported from the humanitarian aid budget must undertake to play a part in realising the goals of the Strategy through their projects. The Humanitarian Mine Action Strategy supports the Federal Foreign Office's overarching humanitarian and foreign policy objectives, as outlined in its *Strategy for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad* and the *German Government policy guidelines: Preventing crises, managing conflicts, building peace.*

The Federal Government is committed to fulfilling its international obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In that regard, the Federal Foreign Office will continue to support mine/ERW-affected countries in fulfilling their Convention obligations. This is in line with the statement at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in Istanbul, Turkey, in which Germany committed to promoting universal adherence to relevant international instruments, including the APMBC and the CCM. Last but not least, the Federal Foreign Office will promote the implementation of the Maputo and Dubrovnik Action Plans, thereby helping realise the goals contained in the Conventions.
What is humanitarian mine action?
Humanitarian mine action aims to protect the lives and livelihoods of people in countries and regions that are affected by mines/ERW, with a view to reducing human suffering and the negative socio-economic impact of this contamination. To this end, the Federal Foreign Office supports the detection and clearance of a wide range of explosive ordnance, for example anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and ERW, including cluster munition remnants (CMRs) and abandoned improvised explosive devices (AIEDs), which often function like anti-personnel mines. Humanitarian mine action also comprises a wide range of other activities, including mine/ERW survey and clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, advocacy work and efforts to strengthen humanitarian mine action’s normative and strategic framework.
Humanitarian mine action in context
**Context and challenges**

Violent conflicts in crisis regions around the world are becoming increasingly complex, intense and protracted. An intensified use of in part complex improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and increased violence in densely populated areas can be observed in these conflicts resulting in considerable human suffering, including deaths, injuries and population displacements. The number of recorded global mine/ERW casualties and injuries more than doubled between 2013 and 2017 (3450 to 7239). The year 2016 when a total of 9437 people lost their lives was a tragic climax. The reason was more intensive use of these perfidious weapons in combination with the challenges in accessing and clearing contaminated areas in active conflicts. According to the Landmine Monitor, mine/ERW casualties were identified in a total of 53 states and other areas in 2017. 29 APMBC States Parties have reported that they have significant numbers of landmine survivors for whom they must provide care. Also, 11 CCM States Parties have reported obligations under Article V on Victim Assistance.

What is more, violence and widespread mine/ERW contamination hinder peacekeeping missions, humanitarian organisations and implementers of stabilisation programmes. Mine/ERW contamination also prevents refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning to their home communities to safely settle and engage in sustainable livelihood activities.

Numerous countries around the world are trapped in post-conflict phases, struggling to recover socio-economically and to reconstruct their communities. Many of these countries also suffer from legacy contamination, minefields some of which were laid several decades ago. They pose a threat to life and limb of women and men, girls and boys, regardless of age or disability and are an impediment to the socio-economic development of the communities affected.

Humanitarian mine action is thus a harbinger of humanitarian protection, stabilisation, peace and long-term development. Taking account of mine action for stabilisation, development and humanitarian planning and programming at an early stage – for example in the framework of humanitarian response plans (HRPs) – is essential to deal with the threat posed by mines/ERW in an efficient and sustainable manner.
Many mine/ERW-affected states have almost reached their target of identifying and clearing all anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. Through greater adherence to the land release methodology,¹⁶ above all by using non-invasive techniques (nontechnical surveys, for example by interviewing the local population), noteworthy progress has been made on efficiently identifying and clearing contaminated areas and clarifying the remaining contamination problem. Yet numerous other States Parties are requesting extensions to their clearance obligations under the APMBC and the CCM.¹⁷ Furthermore, many affected countries still struggle to define the extent of contamination and there remains room for increased operational efficiency and effectiveness in the sector. Here, the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) provide a solid framework.

Mine/ERW-affected states should play a more important role in dealing with this problem and in managing national clearance programmes. Capacity development in national programmes and national ownership therefore need to be further strengthened.

What is more, improvements still need to be made firstly when it comes to coordinating mine action activities – both within the states affected and between donors – and secondly when it comes to anchoring these more successfully in overarching political strategies. This is connected inter alia with the pivotal role the sector plays in linking the spheres of humanitarian assistance, disarmament, stabilisation and development cooperation. Concrete endeavours by all affected actors are required here, for example through initiatives on country-specific approaches (e.g. in the form of country coalitions) and better use and networking of existing coordination fora (e.g. the Mine Action Support Group).

**Federal Foreign Office priorities**

Humanitarian mine action is a harbinger of humanitarian assistance. Against this backdrop, the Federal Foreign Office will continue to focus its work on addressing the humanitarian impacts of mines/ERW, namely through cooperation with a wide range of humanitarian aid organisations.

The Federal Foreign Office will also continue to support mine/ERW survey and clearance to reduce their negative humanitarian impact. With a view to further increasing the operational efficiency and effectiveness of those measures, Federal Foreign Office partner
organisations must fully comply with relevant international and national mine action standards, including updated standards on land release. Furthermore, implementing partners are strongly encouraged to embrace and share good practices and lessons learnt.

Acknowledging the sharp increase in mine/ERW casualties in recent years, the Federal Foreign Office will also continue supporting preventive risk education efforts that are appropriately tailored and targeted given the age, gender and diversity dynamics of affected communities. Ensuring that sex and age-disaggregated data (SADD) are collected, analysed and used for operational planning is a prerequisite for effective and efficient risk education.

The Federal Foreign Office will continue its support to victim assistance efforts. Survivors of mine/ERW accidents must have access to appropriate medical care, physical and sensory rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education and skills training, income generating opportunities and social reintegration. The Federal Foreign Office endorses the key principle that specific mine/ERW victim assistance efforts are merely a short-term solution and should be implemented only until victim assistance is effectively integrated into broader government healthcare sectors and frameworks of affected countries, and necessary assistance thereby guaranteed. The longterm goal has to be the full, equal and effective participation of mine/ERW victims in society.

The Federal Foreign Office backs the Maputo +15 Declaration on the APMBC and the goal contained therein to make the most progress possible by 2025 on the road to a mine-free world. The Federal Foreign Office will support efforts to fully implement the Convention. This also applies to countries with legacy contamination as this continues to have humanitarian impacts. Acknowledging that the success of the Convention is based on the combination of national ownership and international cooperation, the Federal Foreign Office embraces national ownership as a fundamental principle underpinning all humanitarian mine action work. National authorities and centres for humanitarian mine action in the countries affected should always play a central role in all planning, implementation and follow-up, supported by robust quality management systems. Capacity development efforts and close cooperation with national partners are crucial when it comes to further strengthening national ownership. Furthermore, Federal Foreign Office implementing partners should embrace the strategies and planning of the countries affected in the field of humanitarian mine action during project implementation and should work to help achieve national targets.
Sustained advocacy work is needed to promote global application of the relevant Conventions and to uphold standards contained therein. Regular meetings and conferences on humanitarian mine action provide important platforms for these discussions and efforts. Civil-society organisations play a central role here. As part of its public diplomacy work, the Federal Foreign Office will underscore the importance of humanitarian mine action and the German contribution in this sector to politics, the public and media in Germany and abroad.

The coordination of project work and donor activities in the field of humanitarian mine action needs to be further improved. The Federal Foreign Office will therefore step up its efforts to strengthen cooperation between affected states and other donors. Country-specific initiatives such as the Country Coalition Concept will play a central role here.

Gender and diversity are of central importance to humanitarian mine action. The Federal Foreign Office acknowledges that women and men, girls and boys, people of all ages and also people with disabilities can be affected differently by mine/ERW contamination due to their roles and responsibilities and might therefore have specific and varying needs and priorities. Humanitarian mine action projects consequently need to reflect the distinct needs of different age, gender and other groups. Assistance can only be effective and relevant if it adequately takes into account the specific situation of all affected groups. The Federal Foreign Office’s implementing partners should take into account relevant gender and diversity considerations throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of all humanitarian mine action activities; they must, for example, ensure that all mine/ERW accident data are collected and analysed in a sex and age-disaggregated manner to allow detailed reporting and effective targeting of activities and assistance.

The Federal Foreign Office further acknowledges the gender and age-sensitive measures of the Maputo and Dubrovnik Action Plans and corresponding SADD reporting obligations. In the meantime, several guidelines have been developed on how to effectively mainstream gender considerations in humanitarian mine action, including by the Gender and Mine Action Programme and by the UN through the Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes. These are useful terms of reference for the Federal Foreign Office’s implementing partners with a view to ensuring gender and diversity-sensitive humanitarian mine action.
Mine action’s normative and strategic frameworks have a considerable influence on the sector’s operational effectiveness and efficiency. These frameworks (including the IMAS and other systems), methods and tools in the sphere of standards, information management and quality must be updated and enhanced on a continual basis. Thus, for example, in many current conflicts, conventional, industrially produced landmines are barely being used. Instead, improvised mines and explosive devices (IEDs) are being deployed which often function in the same ways as anti-personnel mines. In 2017, IEDs were responsible for around a third of all globally registered mine casualties. Where necessary, existing standards, methods and tools must therefore be adapted accordingly, ensuring that this problem is addressed in the most efficient manner.

**Core values**

Federal Foreign Office support to humanitarian mine action and its partnership with the relevant stakeholders is guided by the following core values:

- The *humanitarian principles* of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence must be followed, promoted and respected. This is the only way to guarantee that humanitarian actors on the ground – who often face a difficult political environment and a problematic security situation – are able to operate.
- Humanitarian mine action must be *needs-focused, transparent and accountable*, based on solid assessments, transparent communication and accurate reporting, thus contributing to sustainable results.
- All humanitarian mine action activities should be results-oriented, supported by effective quality management systems, measured through appropriate monitoring and information management systems and communicated through clear, evidence-based reporting processes.
- Good practice and lessons learnt should be documented and shared among stakeholders with a view to encouraging transparency, facilitating learning opportunities and accelerating progress.
- The *principle of national ownership* must underpin all mine action. In particular, measures should be supported in affected countries which are willing and able to themselves assume ownership for dealing with mines/ERW and which are in a position to coordinate and finance the respective national programmes on their own.
→ Coordination with relevant development, humanitarian and stabilisation partners must be improved to enable humanitarian mine action to be integrated effectively into these sectors.

→ Gender and diversity considerations should be taken into account in all aspects of mine action projects, including planning, implementation and follow-up, to promote equal opportunities and improve the quality of results.

→ The principle of non-discrimination must guide all victim assistance efforts, ensuring all injured and impaired persons are guaranteed equal treatment, regardless of the cause of their injury and impairment.
The Federal Foreign Office as a donor
The Federal Foreign Office has made significant contributions to the sector since it began supporting humanitarian mine action in 1992. Working with implementing partners and partner governments, it has assisted 56 mine/ERW-affected countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and South America.

Germany has been among the top ten donors since 2007 and in 2017, contributing 75 million euros, was the second-largest bilateral donor in the field of mine/ERW action after the United States. The Federal Government has made available 30 million euros for humanitarian mine action and a further 45 million euros for IED clearance in the stabilisation context. The Federal Foreign Office has adopted a multi-year funding approach, enabling it to commit to longer-term humanitarian mine action strategies and projects, thus improving the sustainability of outcomes in countries where it supports projects. This approach has also provided the Federal Foreign Office’s implementing partners with greater planning security and flexibility, allowing for more effective strategic planning and resource allocation.

**Humanitarian focus**

Humanitarian mine action enables effective humanitarian assistance and promotes peace and security. The Federal Foreign Office seeks to further maximise its positive impact for affected communities. It advocates better integration of humanitarian mine action in the international humanitarian system, within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plans and international humanitarian donor conferences, for example. Its implementing partners are therefore called upon to link their operations to other humanitarian interventions and to connect their activities to existing peacebuilding, stabilisation and development plans and programmes.

**Priority countries**

The Federal Foreign Office will support humanitarian mine action projects in a total of ten priority countries. The current list of priority countries can be found in Annex IV to this Strategy. Priority countries are selected using proven criteria which fall into four main categories (cf. Annex II):
The Federal Foreign Office as a donor

→ Humanitarian needs/impact
→ International Convention obligations
→ National ownership
→ Effectiveness & efficiency

The possibility of project funding in non-priority countries in the event of needs emerging as a result of acute humanitarian crises remains.

Country Coalition Concept

The Country Coalition Concept was developed under the German Presidency of the CCM in 2016/2017.27 The idea is that a donor country helps an affected country fulfil their Convention obligations by better structuring cooperation between humanitarian mine action stakeholders.

The Federal Foreign Office is committed to further developing and actively applying this Concept and will seek to expand its scope from originally a sole focus on cluster munition remnants to the entire spectrum of landmines and ERW.

By means of this country-focused approach, the Federal Foreign Office seeks to achieve the following:

→ Address humanitarian mine action challenges in affected countries in a targeted manner;
→ Provide more adequate victim assistance;
→ Enhance cooperation/coordination and mobilise additional donors; and
→ Underscore the importance of national ownership.
Key partners

The Federal Foreign Office will cooperate with a wide range of partners with a humanitarian profile to achieve its strategic goals. It will continue to work closely with partners that have unique expertise and knowledge in the fields of mine/ERW survey and clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, advocacy and capacity development. These will include: humanitarian Non-Governmental Organisations active in the field of mine action, United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and other relevant UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

As stated above, the Federal Foreign Office will further enhance cooperation and coordination with fellow international donor countries and the affected states, including through application of the Country Coalition Concept.

Quality profiles for NGO implementing partners

In order to ensure NGO partners meet the administrative and qualitative prerequisites for possible project funding, they are first subject to a pre-qualification review, the so-called “quality profile”. This also applies to implementing partners in the field of humanitarian mine action. Aid organisations are assessed in line with international standards and review mechanisms. Among other things, their financial and administrative capacities are evaluated, their international connections and involvement in the sector are reviewed, and their technical expertise and regional presence and priorities are assessed. Not only are the necessary funding conditions reviewed on the basis of these profiles – cooperation based on partnership and exchange on relevant issues are also fostered. The findings of this review have a direct impact on cooperation with the partner organisation. In addition to meeting the Federal Foreign Office's duty to check an organisation’s creditworthiness, these findings also provide guidance on the organisation’s strengths and thus help define cooperation priorities. This qualification process is constantly reviewed, expanded and thus adapted to current international processes.
Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian mine action projects supported by the Federal Foreign Office is conducted using the “Concept on Monitoring and Evaluating the Humanitarian Aid” provided by the Federal Foreign Office. Monitoring and evaluation is part of comprehensive performance assessment and provides a systematic, ongoing and final review of the objectives achieved and the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the funded measures. Monitoring means progress and compliance with quality standards are reviewed continuously. This enables the Federal Foreign Office and its partners to adjust projects and instruments to contextual changes, improve performance, build on success and modify projects as necessary. As highlighted in the German Government’s Guidelines on Preventing Crisis, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace, this is in line with the principle of identifying and avoiding unintended effects of engagement at an early stage (do-no-harm principle). A theory of change drawn up before project launch with planned activities, indicators and targets, regular communication between the Federal Foreign Office and its partners including standardised reporting as well as regular project visits above all by recipients form the basis of effective monitoring. Evaluations examine and assess processes, results/achievement of objectives and impact and can be implemented for ongoing or completed projects, programmes and strategies. They contain recommendations and thus enable the Federal Foreign Office and its partners to apply the lessons learnt to future projects.

When selecting projects to be supported, care will be taken to ensure that project proposals feed into the theory of change of the aforementioned priorities of the Strategy (see Annex III). Furthermore, individual project proposals will be examined prior to support being granted with regard to the theory of change and evaluability described in the project application.

Moreover, the aim is to complete an external mid-term evaluation of this Strategy by the end of 2020. The evaluation will take stock of progress made with the possibility of adapting the Strategy and connected projects and instruments to contextual changes.
Federal Foreign Office Strategic Orientation 2019 – 2021
Vision

A mine-free world in which vulnerable communities are protected, their humanitarian needs are met and their dignity is secured.  

Mission

The Federal Foreign Office reduces the negative humanitarian impact of mines/ERW through survey, clearance, risk education and victim assistance and facilitates a mine-free world through increased advocacy, coordination and partnerships.

Overview of strategic objectives

Federal Foreign Office support for humanitarian mine action and its close partnerships with a range of stakeholders are designed to achieve the following objectives:

→ Objective 1: Reduce Mine/ERW threats

Hazardous areas are effectively and efficiently rendered safe through IMAS-compliant survey and clearance activities, facilitating safe refugee and IDP returns, the protection of civilians and the reconstruction of infrastructure.

→ Objective 2: Reduce vulnerability and improve resilience

Humanitarian impacts of mines/ERW are addressed and reduced through age and diversity-sensitive risk education, as well as rights-based victim assistance.

→ Objective 3: Enhance advocacy and promote universalisation of relevant international conventions

Universal application of relevant international Conventions is promoted through advocacy efforts, enhanced coordination and intensified partnerships.
→ Objective 4: Develop and implement innovative methods, standards and tools

Methods, standards and tools are developed and innovative approaches promoted, facilitating more effective and efficient humanitarian mine action.
Annexes

Annex I: Footnotes

1 Strategy of the Federal Foreign Office for Humanitarian Assistance Abroad 2019-2023, 21 November 2018

2 German Government policy guidelines: Preventing crises, managing conflicts, building peace, p. 89

3 The Federal Foreign Office will also commit to adhering to the next APMBC Action Plan, following the fourth review conference in November 2019.

4 The IMAS 04.10 Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations defines ERW as Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO). (CCW Protocol V). ERW include cluster munitions.

5 IMAS 07.11, Land Release, (March 2013).
   The term “non-technical survey” refers to the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination, in order to define better where mine/ERW contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritisation and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence.
   The term “technical survey” refers to the collection and analysis of data, using appropriate technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of mine/ERW contamination, in order to better define where mine/ERW contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritisation and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence.
6 In IMAS 07.11, ibid, the term “clearance”, in the context of mine action, refers to tasks or actions to ensure the removal and/or destruction of all mine and ERW hazards from a specified area to a specified depth.

7 In IMAS 04.10, ibid, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) (2005), the detection, identification, evaluation, render safe, recovery and disposal of EO. EOD may be undertaken:
   a) as a routine part of mine clearance operations, upon discovery of ERW;
   b) to dispose of ERW discovered outside hazardous areas (this may be a single item of ERW, or a larger number inside a specific area); or
   c) to dispose of explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by deterioration, damage or attempted destruction.

8 IMAS 04.10, ibid, defines risk reduction as actions taken to lessen the probability, negative consequences or both, associated with a particular risk.

9 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction: The APMBC understands victim assistance to be ‘...assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims’. Victim assistance is generally understood to comprise six pillars:
   1. Data collection and information management, to understand the extent of the challenge faced
   2. Emergency and continuing medical care
   3. Physical rehabilitation, including physiotherapy, prosthetics and assistive devices
   4. Psychological support and social reintegration
   5. Economic reintegration
   6. The establishment, enforcement and application of relevant laws and national policies

10 Landmine Monitor 2018, p. 49

11 Landmine Monitor 2018, p. 50

13 CCM Victim Assistance Concept Note, 8th Meeting of States Parties  

14 cf. German Government policy guidelines: Preventing crises, managing conflicts, building peace, p. 89  

15 cf. Resolution 2365 (2017) of the UN Security Council on mine action, 30 June 2017  

16 International Mine Action Standards 07.11 defines land release as ‘the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. The criteria for “all reasonable effort” shall be defined by the NMAA.’ Land release is an evidence-based decision-making process that helps determine with confidence which land needs further processing and which does not.’  

17 Article 5 of the APMBC: Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas and Article 4 of the CCM: clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and risk reduction education  

18 UN Women, OSAGI Gender Mainstreaming - Concepts and definitions: Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learnt through socialisation processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc.
Global Protection Cluster: Diversity refers to different values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnic background, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability, health, social status, skill and other specific personal characteristics. While the age and gender dimensions are present in everyone, other characteristics vary from person to person. These differences must be recognised, understood and valued by humanitarian actors in each specific emergency in order to ensure adequate protection for all people.

Sex and age-disaggregated data SADD refers to making a distinction between females and males of different age groups: women, girls, boys and men. Adults are generally seen as those 18 years and older.

CCM, Article 5, paragraph 2(c)

MAPUTO +15 Declaration of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, adopted 27 June 2014 ‘We reaffirm our commitment to the Convention’s norms. We affirm our ambition to ensure that there are no new mine victims in areas under our jurisdiction or control, to see that survivors participate in their societies on an equal basis to others, and to intensify our efforts to complete our respective time-bound obligations with the urgency that the completion work requires. In this connection, we aspire to meet these goals to the fullest extent possible by 2025.’

The Country Coalition Concept is a practical approach designed to ensure the successful coordination and countryspecific adaptation of the necessary measures with the help of a tandem consisting of the State Party concerned and a donor, cf. p.15

Landmine Monitor 2018, p. 2

CCM, Article 5 (2)

Landmine Monitor 2018, p. 77


Theory of Change for FFO’s strategic orientation 2019-2021 included in Annex III

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Humanitarian Impact</th>
<th>International Convention Obligations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criteria</strong></td>
<td>To what extent could mine action facilitate safe refugee and IDP return?</td>
<td>Is the country a State Party to the APMBC?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To what extent could mine action reduce mine/ERW accidents and deaths?</td>
<td>Is the country a State Party to the CCM?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To what extent could mine action facilitate humanitarian actors’ access, for the purpose of delivering assistance?</td>
<td>Is the country a State Party to Protocol V of the CCW?</td>
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<td>To what extent is mine action linked to other humanitarian and development activities in the country (e.g. inclusion of mine action in humanitarian response plans (HRPs))?</td>
<td>Is the country a State Party to the CRPD?</td>
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<td>Does the country submit annual APMBC and CCM Article 7 transparency reports in a timely manner?</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Ownership</td>
<td>Effectiveness &amp; Efficiency</td>
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<tr>
<td>To what extent does the country have an established, functional national mine action institutional architecture, or is it willing to establish one?</td>
<td>Is the national environment conducive to achieving positive results and implementing the humanitarian mine action strategy of the Federal Foreign Office?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To what extent does the country have a national mine action strategy that is developed according to best practices, or is it willing to develop one?</td>
<td>How likely is this country to achieve results with less effort/cost/time required than other similarly affected countries?</td>
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<tr>
<td>To what extent does the country have IMAS-compliant NMAS, or is it willing to develop/review/update such standards?</td>
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<td>To what extent does the national government provide budgetary support to the national mine action programme?</td>
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### Vision
A mine-free world in which vulnerable communities are protected, their humanitarian needs are met and their dignity is secured.

### Strategic objectives

<table>
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<th>Theory of change</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Reduce vulnerability and improve resilience</td>
<td>Humanitarian impacts of mines/ERW are addressed and reduced through age and diversity-sensitive risk education, as well as rights-based victim assistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase advocacy work and promote universalisation of international conventions</td>
<td>Universal application of conventions is promoted through advocacy efforts and enhanced coordination and partnerships.</td>
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<td>Develop and implement innovative methods, standards and tools</td>
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### Activities

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Annex IV: List of current priority countries

- Afghanistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Iraq
- Cambodia
- Colombia
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sri Lanka
- Syria
- Ukraine

Annex V: Maps

Humanitarian Mine Action: Priority Countries

Data sources: Federal Foreign Office, GADM | The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the government of Germany | Map production date 21.08.2019
Contamination by mines and explosive remnants of war

Greenland belongs to Denmark and is not affected by contamination. Due to big geographical distances it is not marked. Falkland Islands are British overseas territories. They are marked as contaminated. United Kingdom itself is not affected by mines and due to its geographical distance is not marked.

Number of people reported injured or killed by mines or explosive remnants of war

Data sources: ICBL-CMC 2017 | The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the government of Germany | Map production date 22.08.2019