



The Government of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy

2016 – 2020

Reviewed Version, September 2018

**Ministry of National Policies, Economic Affairs,
Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Northern
Development, Vocational Training, Skills
Development and Youth Affairs**

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Abbreviations

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
AP	Anti-personnel
AT	Anti-tank
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GA	Government agent
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IM	Information Management
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoSS	Ministry of Social Services
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NTS	Non-technical survey
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SADD	Sex and age-Disaggregated Data
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SLA HDU	Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Unit
SLCBL	Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
VA	Victim Assistance

Foreword

As mandated by Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Strategy 2016-2020, this reviewed version is the result of the mid-term strategy review, organised and facilitated with the support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in April 2018. A core principle underpinning the development of the strategy and the mid-term review was that these processes should be inclusive and participatory, based on lessons learnt and good practices drawn from the global mine action sector.

The mid-term review revealed major achievements in Sri Lanka's mine action programme since 2016, including:

- The completion of resurvey activities in early 2017, resulting in the release of large areas of safe land and clarity on the remaining mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination (first outcome, strategic objective 1).
- Sri Lanka's accessions to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in December 2017 (first outcome strategic objective 3) and to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in March 2018 are important accomplishments in the Advocacy sector and signalled a clear commitment to the international disarmament agenda.
- Considerable progress has also been made in the Mine Risk Education (MRE) sector, in particular related to the development of sustainable MRE structures.

The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) remains committed to mine action, evident in its increased budgetary support to the mine action programme over the last few years. It will continue working in close collaboration with its national and international stakeholders to 'getting the job done' and to rid Sri Lanka of its landmines. This will result in the release of previously contaminated land, thereby enabling cultivation and other livelihood activities, safe access to public services (including schools and health facilities), the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the preservation of wildlife and the development of tourism.

The possibility of declaring completion of Sri Lanka's clearance obligations under the APMBC in the near future provides the GoSL and the international community with an opportunity to be part of a truly inspiring success story. The Government is confident that Sri Lanka's reviewed strategy provides a clear strategic orientation for achieving this goal. It is evident however that completion of clearance by the end of 2020 will only be possible if considerably more funding is made available, allowing all operators to expand to their optimal capacity. It is clear that the programme needs to attract more international donors to support completion and that the current reliance on a limited number of international donors makes the programme more financially vulnerable.

As completion approaches, the Government will, in line with commitments presented in this strategy, ensure that relevant plans are in place to ensure a smooth demobilisation of deminers and effective management of residual contamination.

The GoSL is grateful to the GICHD for the support in developing and reviewing this strategy. The Government is also very thankful to its national and international clearance partners (SLA-HDU, DASH, SHARP, The HALO Trust and MAG) for their tireless efforts in locating and clearing landmines. The Government also greatly appreciates the important work of all organisations involved in victim assistance, mine risk education (UNICEF and its partner agencies SONDA, RDF, EHED Caritas, People Vision and SHADE) and advocacy work (Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines - SLCBL). Lastly, the GoSL is immensely appreciative to all international donors that currently support Sri Lanka's mine action programme (Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the United States).

Thank you.

Endorsement

This document titled “Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy 2016 – 2020 Reviewed Version” updates and supersedes all previous Sri Lanka Mine Action Strategy documents and is hereby endorsed by the Government of Sri Lanka through the authorized signature below.



V. Sivagnanasothy

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Date: 10-01-2019

Introduction

Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Strategy 2016-2020 was developed in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in Sri Lanka's mine action programme, including representatives from the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (SLA HDU), national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) assisted with facilitating a strategy and prioritisation workshop in Colombo in June 2015, bringing all key stakeholders together. The strategy is based on information gathered during that workshop as well as on follow-on meetings and discussions on specific topics.

Mid-term strategy review

Following a request from the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), the GICHD facilitated the mid-term strategy review workshop in April 2018, bringing all relevant national and international stakeholders together to:

- analyse the current context;
- identify key challenges and opportunities;
- determine progress in achieving the six strategy outcomes and meeting targets since May 2016;
- determine way ahead to 2020; and
- summarise findings and present progress.

The mid-term review provided an important and timely platform for a wide range of stakeholders to identify challenges and agree on pragmatic solutions to achieve the strategic objectives.¹

Deliberations revealed considerable progress in many areas of the mine action programme. Most noteworthy achievements include the completion of resurvey activities in early 2017, resulting in the release of large areas of safe land and clarity on the remaining mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination (first outcome, strategic objective 1). In addition, Sri Lanka's accessions to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in December 2017 (first outcome, strategic objective 3) and to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in March 2018 are significant achievements in the Advocacy sector. Considerable progress has also been made in the Mine Risk Education (MRE) sector, in particular concerning the further development of sustainable MRE structures, including with regards to community volunteers and the integration of MRE into school curriculum.

The mid-term review also revealed that a number of developments nationally and globally have resulted in opportunities for the mine action programme. Sri Lanka's accession to the APMBC in particular is seen as a significant opportunity to share a strong message globally, clearly indicating the country's commitment to international disarmament and human rights agendas. There is hope that this may attract new international donors to support Sri Lanka in achieving its mine action objectives. There is further optimism that the quality of mine action information can be significantly improved through the process of data quality control in preparation for a new information management system.

In terms of strengths, the fact that Sri Lanka's programme is truly nationally owned with significant contributions being allocated from the national budget, are seen as significant and clear illustrations of national commitment to mine action. Further, the successful completion of resurvey activities and

1 Mid-term strategy review participant list included in Annex I, mid-term strategy review workshop agenda included in Annex II.

the resulting clarity on the remaining contamination problem, in combination with the existence of a concrete plan on how to address it, are regarded as considerable strengths.

A number of risks to the mine action programme, impacting its ability to achieve survey and clearance targets were also discussed. The most noteworthy relates to financial resources and operators' clearance capacities. It is unmistakable that completion of clearance at the end of 2020 will only be possible if considerably more funding is made available, allowing all five operators to expand to their maximum capacity. In relation to this, it was also noted that the programme needs to attract more international donors to support completion and that the current reliance on a limited number of international donors makes the programme more financially vulnerable. Further, lack of resources within NMAC was highlighted as a current weakness and a potential future threat to the effective and efficient coordination and management of the programme in its path to completion. Issues related to data clarity were also highlighted as a challenge in all sectors of the programme and a potential threat to effective planning and accurate and transparent reporting.

Issues related to the future unemployment of Sri Lanka's deminers were highlighted and discussed; many stressed the lack of a national plan for the future demobilisation of mine action staff as a future threat. It was agreed that this needs be looked into further and that a national plan on the demobilisation of deminers will be developed by mid-2020, bringing all relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders together.

Constructive discussions and active and broad stakeholder participation enabled informed decisions as to what needs to be done to keep the programme on track, improve it and possibly adjust it in case of changing circumstances, to ensure Sri Lanka is mine-free by the end of 2020 (in line with the strategy vision). All strategic objective chapters have been modified based on discussions during, and results from, the mid-term review. In some instances, the strategic objectives themselves, as well as outcomes, indicators and targets have been modified, to ensure the strategy remains relevant to the programme and adds value to the path to completion. Each strategic objective section includes a summary of key findings and observations from the mid-term review.

Origin, Nature and Scope of the Mine/ERW Contamination Problem

The nearly three decade-long armed conflict between Sri Lanka's security forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) left many areas, mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the country contaminated by mines and ERW. Both Sri Lanka's security forces and the LTTE laid mines. The Indian Peacekeeping Forces also used landmines during their presence in the affected area from July 1987 to January 1990.

Sri Lanka's security forces used anti-personnel (AP) and anti-tank (AT) mines; all were recorded. After ratification of CCW's Amended Protocol II in September 2004, all mines laid by the security forces were reportedly in accordance with the provisions of this protocol. The security forces handed over all minefield records to the mine action programme at the end of the conflict. All information is stored in the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

LTTE used protective minefields in front of their defensive positions. They laid mostly AP mines and also utilised some AT mines. No LTTE minefield records are available. The LTTE also made use of nuisance mines, to prevent access to facilities including wells, buildings, roads and footpaths. Some mines were also scattered on the ground during the LTTE rapid retreat in the north and the east during the final stages of the conflict in 2006-2009. The LTTE used improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the form of mortar shells connected to tripwires to act as fragmentation mines, bar mines, electrical and magnetically initiated explosive devices/ mines placed at strategic locations and mines connected with detonating cord to mortar/artillery shells a distance away. LTTE manufactured most of the mines they used themselves; some were designed with an anti-lift/anti-tilt mechanism to prevent the removal of the mine from the ground after it was laid.

Starting in 2002, some mine/ERW-contaminated areas in the northern and eastern provinces were cleared. The escalation of the conflict in 2006, however, resulted in areas being re-contaminated, in particular in northern and eastern provinces.

Sri Lanka's ERW contamination mainly consists of unexploded airdropped bombs, artillery - delivered shells, mortar bombs, handheld anti-tank projectiles, rifle grenades and hand grenades. There are also sizeable caches of abandoned explosive ordnance, particularly in the north. There are no reports that cluster ammunition/bombs were used in Sri Lanka during the conflict. ERW were not viewed as a key threat during clearance operations after 2009. As IDPs and refugees started returning to conflict-affected areas after 2009, the GoSL believed that MRE coupled with an effective explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response would be sufficient to address the ERW threat. During late 2010/early 2011, hundreds of ERW were reported every month by villagers and cleared by the SLA.

Extent and Impact of Contamination

At the beginning of the strategic period in 2016, 10 districts were contaminated with mines/ERW: Ampara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya. In April 2016, NMAC estimated that a total of 54km² remained to be processed through survey and/or clearance in these 10 districts. Sri Lanka's mine action programme reached a significant landmark in June 2017 when the Government declared that all registered mine fields had been cleared in Batticaloa District. As of September 2018 NMAC estimated the total remaining contaminated area at just over 25 km². The successful completion of resurvey activities in early 2017 and the subsequent cancellation of vast areas of previously mine-suspected areas were instrumental for this reduction and in gaining clarity on the remaining problem.

The remaining contamination is predominantly located in the northern and eastern provinces, some of the most impoverished parts of the country. Minefields block access to agricultural land, land for resettlement, water sources and key secondary infrastructure, hindering socio-economic development where it is most needed. The impact of mines is felt acutely by displaced families, including female-headed households, who are awaiting mine clearance before they can return, rebuild their homes and engage in safe and sustainable livelihood activities.

As people return to their homes, it is essential that areas used for livelihoods are cleared in parallel. Mines/ERW often block access to livelihood opportunities, including gardens and paddy fields. Communities are therefore prevented from developing effective and sustainable livelihood activities. Despite the clear demarcations of contaminated land and sustained MRE efforts, there is a real risk that returnees will enter contaminated areas (especially into agricultural land) to meet their livelihood needs. It is therefore imperative that livelihood needs are taken into consideration in prioritisation processes related to resettlement plans, as is currently the case.

Cross-cutting Issues

Gender and Diversity

Gender is a term used to describe socially constructed roles for women, girls, boys and men. It is an acquired identity that is learned, changes over time and varies widely within and across cultures.² Diversity: Within each group of people there are differences in values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnicity, ability or disability, skills, knowledge, age and life experiences.³ These differences must be recognised, understood and valued if the mine action programme is to ensure that all groups benefit equally from mine action and that the discrimination experienced by already marginalised groups is not increased.

2 GICHD gender and diversity policy.

3 *Ibid.*

Sri Lanka recognises that women, girls, boys and men may be affected differently by mine/ERW contamination due to their roles and responsibilities and might therefore have specific and varying needs and priorities. Due to their roles and responsibilities within their families and communities, women, girls, boys and men also often hold distinct information on mine contamination and its impact. Mine action activities and assistance, in particular MRE and victim assistance, therefore need to reflect the distinct needs of different age, sex and other diversity groups through targeted design for activities to be effective and non-discriminatory and results to be sustainable.

Given the above, ensuring gender and diversity considerations are taken into consideration in the planning, implementation and monitoring phases of all mine action projects will promote equality and quality of the activities.

While the vast majority of mine/ERW casualties are adult males, it is important to recognise that in cases when accidents result in disabilities, other family members (indirect victims), can be greatly affected as income generating responsibilities within the family often change significantly. The death or injury of a key family bread winner, and accompanying loss of income, can also result in parents being forced to take children out of school as they can no longer afford education-related costs. The injury of a family member, perhaps with a resulting disability further changes family dynamics and responsibilities as other family members will need to care for the injured person. It is therefore important to explore how mine/ERW accidents affect the entire household and not just the direct victim.

Sri Lanka's mine action programme will acknowledge relevant gender and diversity considerations throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of all mine action activities and will ensure that all mine/ERW accident data is collected and analysed in a sex and age disaggregated manner to allow for detailed reporting and effective targeting of activities and assistance. Sri Lanka further acknowledges the gender and age-sensitive actions in the Maputo Action Plan and its sex and age disaggregated data (SADD)⁴ reporting obligations. When a mine action programme consults women and girls as well as men and boys, considers their priorities and involves them in project planning, implementation and monitoring, it also contributes towards the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on Gender Equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Over the years, several guidelines have been developed on how to effectively mainstream gender considerations in mine action, including by the Gender and Mine Action Programme and by the United Nations through the Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes.⁵ These may be useful references for the mine action programme in ensuring gender and age-sensitive mine action and equality for all.

The safeguarding of non-discriminatory employment opportunities also promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women, something that has been particularly successful in Sri Lanka's mine action programme.

DASH considers gender equality and empowerment of women as important aspects of its programme, 25% of its staff are female, exclusively Sri Lankan. 80% of all female staff members are widows, single parents and breadwinners for their families. DASH seeks to increase its number of female staff, recognising the positive impact employment has on them and their families' wellbeing.

SHARP has progressively increased its ratio of female employees in its programme as a continuous and on-going process. Its female employees, who are often bread-winners from conflict-affected households in the vicinity of their respective base camps, return to their homes at the end of each day's work.

4 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.

5 GMAP; www.gmap.ch, UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender_and_cpr/gender_guidelinesformineactionprogrammes/

Regarding The HALO Trust, 40% of its programme staff are female (43% of operational staff i.e. non-support staff are female). It is important to note that 64% of The HALO Trust's female staff members are heads of households. When recruiting new deminers, The HALO Trust makes every effort to select 50:50 ratios of men to women for training. The HALO Trust Sri Lanka has no remote operational camps, which means that all staff can return home each day. This enables The HALO Trust to recruit more women as they will be able to see their families at the end of the working day, as is typically expected of women in the Northern Province.⁶

Likewise, MAG Sri Lanka promotes gender and diversity inclusion at all levels of the programme. The organisation's six-person senior management team is evenly gender balanced and includes four national and two international staff. MAG actively encourages women to take up traditionally male orientated roles, including deminers and mechanical operators. As a result, 30% of programme staff members are women; MAG is continuously working to further improve this ratio.⁷

The UNICEF-supported MRE programme mainstreams gender and diversity considerations in its delivery and staff composition at field level. For example, communication approaches and techniques take different community requirements and cultural and social norms and values into account, to ensure they are appropriate and effective. MRE activities are designed to respond to all needs and priorities of all gender and diversity groups. All MRE implementing organisations have gender balanced teams, with 50 % female staff representation in all districts.

Mine Action and Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda with its 17 SDGs and 169 targets have since early 2016 shaped global development efforts and policy-making.⁸ The Agenda is centred on the principle that sustainable development be participatory, inclusive and non-discriminatory.

Sri Lanka is committed to fulfilling the SDGs and to recognising and promoting linkages between the SDGs and the mine action programme. Survey and clearance of contaminated areas and the subsequent release of safe land will be intimately linked with the SDGs as Sri Lanka's minefields are close to, or in, rural communities with significant socio-economic, humanitarian, commercial and environmental impacts. Sri Lanka's mine action programme has an opportunity to highlight impacts and opportunities clearance will bring in terms of facilitating development and contributing to the fulfilment of SDGs. NMAC and operators will collect, analyse and share relevant information, including linking mine action with SDGs, to raise the awareness of the mine problem, both nationally and internationally and to help mobilise financial resources for the mine action programme.

The GICHD and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched a study in 2017 that explores linkages between mine action, sustainable development and the 17 SDGs. The study identifies numerous linkages between mine action and several of the SDGs⁹, many of which are highly relevant to Sri Lanka's mine action programme.

The study determined that the process of releasing land can also remove blockages and facilitate access to a wide range of basic social services, including health care (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and water and sanitation (SDG 6). Similarly, access to economic and natural resources strengthens livelihoods and builds resilience of previously war-affected communities, thereby unlocking communities from poverty and food insecurity (SDGs 1 and 2). Gender-sensitive mine action will also promote greater gender equality (SDG 5), by empowering women and girls through its assistance, operations and employment opportunities. Economies can grow, with mine action offering decent work and transversal skills (SDG 8), infrastructure can be built (SDG 9) and modern energy can become a public good for all (SDG 7).

6 The HALO Trust, Sri Lanka Programme Manager.

7 MAG, Sri Lanka Country Director.

8 Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

9 UNDP and GICHD, Leaving no one Behind: Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, Preliminary Findings, February 2017.

In urban post-conflict environments, the removal of explosive hazards is a pre-condition for rebuilding housing or transportation infrastructure (SDG 11). A full list of mine action’s potential contribution to the SDGs is included in Annex III.



Figure 1: Global SDGs, UN

Strategic Orientation 2018-2020

Vision

Sri Lanka is free from the threat of landmines and ERW by 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 mines/ERW through elimination, threat prevention and education, in accordance with Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards.

Strategic Objectives

This strategy is based around six strategic objectives; instrumental for the realisation of the strategy vision. Each objective is accompanied by outcomes, baselines, indicators and targets.

1. The remaining mine/ERW problem is addressed using the most appropriate methodologies and tools.
2. Mine/ERW safe behaviour among women, girls, boys and men is promoted.
3. The needs of mine/ ERW victims are determined and met and victims are integrated into the society.
4. Sri Lanka complies with its international convention obligations.
5. Long-term residual contamination is effectively managed with appropriate and sustainable national capacities.
6. Sri Lanka mine action sector can access good quality information for its strategic and operational decision-making.

Survey and Clearance

Sri Lanka’s mine action programme has significant government-funded clearance capacities within the SLA HDU. In addition, two national NGOs (DASH and SHARP) and two international NGOs (The HALO Trust and MAG) conduct survey and clearance activities.

The April 2018 mid-term review workshop revealed noteworthy progress in the survey and clearance section of the programme. In line with the strategy target, NMAC prioritised the resurvey of all registered Suspect Hazardous Areas (SHAs) in 2015 to determine if they contained landmines or if they could be cancelled from the national database, as a result of no contamination evidence. This process was completed in early 2017, providing clarity on the remaining contamination challenge and enabling NMAC to strategically and operationally plan for completion. The resurvey process resulted in a decrease of the 2016 baseline of 54km² (647 areas) to 28km² (201 areas). Sri Lanka’s mine action programme further reached an important milestone in June 2017 when the government declared Batticaloa District ‘mine-impact free’ following the successful completion of survey and clearance activities by SLA HDU and MAG.

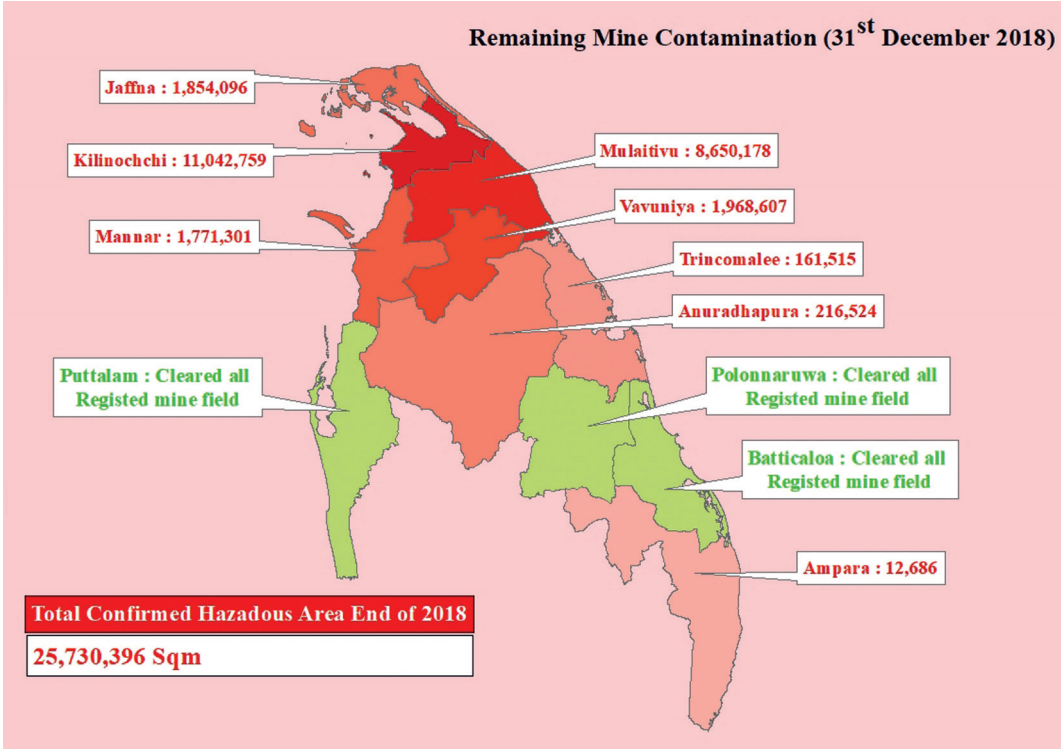


Figure 2: Mine Contamination Map as of 31st December 2018 - NMAC

The mid-term review further provided a platform for NMAC, SLA HDU and the NGOs to together start developing a completion plan. Completion in this context refers to the conclusion of pro-active survey and/or clearance of all known and suspected hazardous areas, thereby declaring fulfilment of Article 5 under the Mine Ban Convention:

*Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.*¹⁰

The completion plan confirms that December 2020 is a feasible completion date only if increased funding is made available to enable all five operators to expand to their optimal capacity. Key strategic orientation until 2020 will focus on addressing the remaining 25km² in the most effective and efficient manner, using appropriate methodologies and tools.

10 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Article 5.

Strategic objective 1: The remaining mine/ERW contamination is addressed using the most appropriate methodologies and tools.			
Outcomes	Baseline	Indicators	Targets to the baseline
Improved planning for land release activities in Sri Lanka	<p>647 hazardous areas remaining, as of April 2016 (IMSMA database)</p> <p>201 hazardous areas remaining (as recorded in IMSMA) of April 2018</p> <p>54km² of hazardous areas remaining as recorded in IMSMA database (April 2016)</p> <p>25km² of hazardous areas remaining (as recorded in IMSMA), September 2018</p>	<p>Annual work plan in place</p> <p>Detailed completion plan developed along stated timeline</p>	<p>Finalize resurvey by 2017 (achieved in Feb 2017)</p> <p>Updated km² recorded in IMSMA following NTS resurvey by 2017 (achieved)</p> <p>Agreed annual work plans ready by December prior to the coming year</p> <p>Completion plan (including end state and end date) ready by mid-2018</p>
More efficient and effective use of mine action resources and tools (human, technical and financial)	<p>2016:</p> <p>Cancelled through NTS: 19.07km²</p> <p>Reduced through TS: 2.05km²</p> <p>Cleared : 2.80km²</p> <p>Cleared (Battle Area Clearance (BAC): 4.27km²</p> <p>2017:</p> <p>Cancelled through NTS: 10.44km²</p> <p>Reduced through TS: 2.14km²</p> <p>Cleared : 2.42km²</p> <p>Cleared (Battle Area Clearance (BAC): 0.74km²</p>	<p># of km² released/ year (xx cancelled, yy reduced, zz cleared)</p> <p># of km² remaining to be addressed (as of 1 January each year)</p> <p># m² processed per mine cleared</p> <p># of completion/ suspension reports/ year</p>	<p>At least 9km² released through clearance and reduced through TS/year</p> <p>Increased number of clearance teams</p>

Safe land put back into productive use, including for resettlement, development, and livelihoods activities	Post clearance impact assessments (PCIA) reports completed: Year 2016 (Total 94, as of Dec): SLA: 22; MAG: 15; HALO: 31; DASH: 26 Year 2017 (Total 119, as of Dec): SLA: 20; MAG: 41; HALO: 18; DASH: 36; SHARP:04	% of land in use, by land use category # of PCIA reports by operator/ year # of reports highlighting lack of benefits	PCIA implemented on as many tasks as possible
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Mine Risk Education

In 2002, the Government of Sri Lanka requested UNICEF to act as the coordination body for the Mine Risk Education (MRE) programme. The Government, UNICEF and national MRE organisations have together developed a MRE standard and policy. MRE activities are coordinated at national and at district levels through the existing mine action bodies and are implemented through a number of channels in Sri Lanka, including through the national education system, specialised national NGO staff, trained volunteers and SLA HDU. MRE planning in northern Sri Lanka is based on a prioritisation mechanism that considers returning IDP and refugee patterns, number of recorded accidents and number of ERW/ mine reports. Prioritisation is currently defined during annual planning in Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu. In Vavuniya and Mannar the implementing partners use an adapted prioritisation matrix that considers various indicators of injury prevention, including mine/ERW threats.

The below graph illustrates a drastic reduction in mine-ERW casualty figures in Sri Lanka, with a peak of 211 recorded in 2001, reduced to two in 2017.

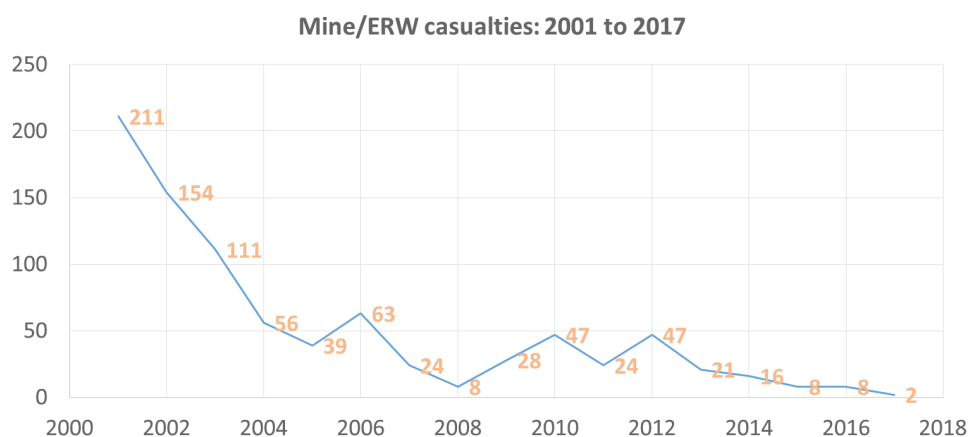


Figure 3: Mine/ERW accidents and casualties from Jan 2001 to mid-2018; shared by UNICEF/NMAC, April 2018

All stakeholders commit to ensuring MRE activities are age appropriate and gender sensitive, in line with action 10 of the Maputo Action Plan which states: *‘Each State Party that has reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.’*¹¹

Results from the April 2018 mid-term strategy review workshop demonstrate considerable progress in the MRE sector, in particular concerning the further development of sustainable MRE structures,

11 APMBC Maputo Action Plan, 2014 – 2019: <http://www.maputoreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC3/3RC-Maputo-action-plan-adopted-27Jun2014.pdf>

including with regards to community volunteers and the integration of MRE into school curriculum in northern and eastern provinces. MRE training materials, tools and standards have also been developed in all local languages facilitating effective outreach and targeting. Village level Mine Action Committees have further been established, with 83 such committees functioning as of May 2018 and MRE volunteer networks have been strengthened with more than 300 volunteers as of May 2018. A number of District Secretary Offices also have MRE focal points.

The MRE sector will continue its efforts to further develop and strengthen coordination mechanisms and the sustainability of the sector. As the completion stage of clearing all minefields approaches, increased strategic focus will further be placed on ensuring appropriate MRE structures are in place in the future residual contamination context.

Strategic objective 2: Mine/ERW safe behaviour among women, girls, boys and men is promoted			
Outcomes	Baseline	Indicators	Targets
Increased mine/ ERW safe behaviour among women, girls, boys and men	<p>Mine/ERW victims: 2014 = 16; 2015, as of Oct = 8</p> <p>Mine/ERW victims in 2017: 2 (men)</p> <p>2017 MRE beneficiaries: Total 86,138, women 18,519, girls 18,219, boys 23,418, men 25,982</p> <p># mine/ERW reports from communities: 2014 = 2,119; 2015 as of Oct = 1682</p> <p># mine/ERW reports from communities: 2017 = 4,652 (SADD currently not available)</p>	<p># of new mine/ERW victims/year (SADD)</p> <p># of MRE beneficiaries SADD/ year</p> <p># of mine/ERW community reports/year</p> <p># and type of materials developed and distributed to implementing partners</p>	<p>No new mine/ERW accidents by 2020</p> <p>At least 200,000 MRE beneficiaries/year (possibly decreasing with increased clearance)</p> <p>Revised set of MRE materials by the end of 2016 (partly achieved)</p> <p>2,500 reports/year</p>
Increased mine/ ERW-safe behaviour among boys and girls	<p>Year 2011: Curriculum for grade six-nine endorsed</p> <p>2014: North and East included MRE question into provincial level exam</p> <p>2014: 286 schools reached</p> <p>2014: 54,330 pupils reached (27,618 boys, 26,712 girls)</p> <p>2017: 9,816 pupils reached (5,212 boys, 4,604 girls)</p>	<p>New curriculum developed and endorsed</p> <p># of education sector staff trained on MRE</p> <p>MRE question part of exam paper</p> <p># of schools reached</p> <p># of boys and girls reached/ year</p> <p># of explosive devices reported by boys and girls/ year</p>	<p>Integrate MRE into disaster risk reduction education at primary level</p> <p>Integrate MRE into curriculum on child injury prevention</p> <p>Provide school-based MRE in all high and medium affected areas (MRE matrix)</p>

Government entities, civil society and NGOs have enhanced capacity to coordinate and facilitate MRE	No MRE Officers at NMAC or RMAO MoE: MRE focal point in place; 2 Provincial Education Office focal points	# of fixed MRE staff MoE focal point continued 2 Provincial Education Office focal points continued	1 NMAC MRE Officer in Colombo, fully trained 1 RMAO MRE Officer, fully trained MoE focal points receive refresher training once a year
MRE is integrated into community-based planning and coordination mechanisms in high and medium level affected communities.	2014: 64 Mine Action Committees 2014: 132 village committees addressing mine action 2014: 186 mine/ERW community reports	# of committees addressing mine action needs/per year # of Mine/ERW community reports /year	All villages in high and medium-affected areas have established coordination mechanisms

Victim Assistance

Victim Assistance (VA) in mine action refers to all care and rehabilitation activities aimed at meeting immediate and long-term needs of mine/ERW victims, their families, and affected communities. The term ‘victim’ refers generally to those who have been injured or killed by a mine/ERW, to their families who suffer emotional, social and financial loss and to the communities that lose access to land and other resources due to the presence of mines/ERW. VA requires that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are sufficient to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased/injured victims.

Ministries dealing with VA as part of their disability focus, or in support conflict victims, include the Ministry of Social Services (MoSS), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) (Directorate of Rehabilitation). The MoH focuses on immediate medical recovery and rehabilitation. The MoSS promotes the empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWD), including mine/ERW survivors with disabilities, through community-based rehabilitation which includes establishing self-help groups, providing assistive and mobility devices, supporting income-generation projects, assisting with housing and encouraging self-employment for PWD living below the poverty line. MoH and MoSS jointly developed a comprehensive National Action Plan on Disability which was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2014. The same year, the MoSS re-drafted the Disability Rights Bill in consultation with key stakeholders. Sri Lanka ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in February 2016, thereby becoming the 162nd State to ratify this Convention.

The APMBC makes limited reference to victim assistance in its Article 6.3 which stipulates ‘*Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs.*’ The Maputo Action Plan dedicates chapter IV to victim assistance, presenting seven corresponding action points. Key principles underpinning these actions include that of non-discrimination, the full and equal participation of mine victims in society and the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to persons with disabilities to ensure sustainability.¹²

Sri Lanka endorses the key principle that specific victim assistance efforts are a short-term solution and

¹² These and other key principles are also highlighted in a victim assistance publication by the APMBC Implementation Support Unit: *The Role of mine action in integrating victim assistance into broader frameworks*

should only be implemented until victim assistance is effectively integrated into broader government sectors and frameworks.¹³

Findings from the mid-term strategy review workshop reveal some progress in Sri Lanka's VA sector, including Sri Lanka acceding to the CRPD and the designation of a VA officer to NMAC. Key strategic orientation until the end of 2020 will focus on addressing key challenges in the sector, in particular with regards to coordination and information management. The objective will be to strengthen coordination among all relevant government ministries, civil society and disability/VA-related organisations and to gain a better overview of victim assistance needs and gaps in services.

Strategic objective 3: The needs of mine/ ERW victims are determined and met and victims are integrated into the society			
Outcomes	Baseline	Indicators	Targets
Needs assessment survey (SADD) verifies existing data on mine/ERW victims and assesses their current needs	2014: 16 victims: 0 fatalities; 16 survivors (8 men, 5 women, 2 boys, 1 girl) 2015: 8 victims: 0 fatalities; 8 survivors (8 men) 2016: 7 victims: 0 fatalities; 7 survivors (7 men) 2017: 19 victims: 0 fatalities; 19 survivors (12 men, 07 Women)	Annual updates: # of victims verified (SADD) Revised data set on casualties Database on victims and VA support provided exists	Conduct needs assessment of mine/ERW victims (SADD) and verify existing database Include VA service provision into IMSMA
NMAC can coordinate VA and support the MoSS and other key ministries in providing support to mine/ERW victims	1 VA officer in place but not trained No VA focal points identified	NMAC VA officer trained # of VA focal points in MoSS, MoH, MoD at national and local levels	NMAC VA-officer in place and trained VA focal points in MoSS, MoH, MoD etc., are identified and trained
Mine/ERW victims have improved access to quality and sustainable services	Baseline data are scarce and scattered across ministries and numerous service providers A baseline needs to be established (see needs assessment, above)	# of victims benefiting from medical and rehabilitation services / year (SADD) # of victims benefiting from psychosocial support (per year) (SADD) # of victims benefiting from access to socio-economic inclusion/per year (SADD)	NMAC supports relevant ministries to provide access to existing services NMAC implementing partners are trained in referring mine/ERW victims to relevant services NMAC regularly monitors the provision of services to all known mine/ERW victims

13 CCM, Article 5, paragraph 2(c).

VA is part of government policies and programmes for conflict victims and PWD	National Action Plan for PWD (2014) Draft Bill on the rights of PWD is under revision (2015)	Government policies and programmes referring to landmine/ERW victims as part of conflict victims and PWD	Government policies and programmes referring to landmine/ERW victims as part of conflict victims and PWD
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Policy and International Conventions

Sri Lanka ratified the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) including Amended Protocol II on landmines booby-traps in 1984, but has not yet ratified the 2003 Protocol V on ERW.

The Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL) and other national and international partners have, since early 2000 campaigned for a total ban of the use of AP mines and have lobbied Sri Lanka to accede to the APMBC. Following the January 2015 Sri Lanka elections and the subsequent change of government, the SLCBL intensified its campaign work, advocating the new government to accede to the APMBC as a matter of priority. The GoSL issued a formal statement at the 14th APMBC Meeting of States Parties in Geneva in December 2015, for the first time publicly announcing its commitment to acceding to the APMBC. Sri Lanka eventually acceded to the APMBC in December 2017 and participated in a formal ceremony at the Vienna Meeting of States Parties that same month. The Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on 1st June 2018 and the country will be required to report on any stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its ownership or possession (Article 4) and any mined areas under its jurisdiction or control (Article 5), by 28th November 2018.

Sri Lanka also acceded to the CCM in March 2018. In accordance with its article 17 (2), the Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on 1st September 2018.

Given these landmark developments and the fulfilment of the original strategic objective (Sri Lanka becomes a State Party to the APMBC and complies with relevant obligations), focus will now be placed on Sri Lanka complying with APMBC and CCM convention obligations, including with regards to reporting.

Strategic objective 4: Sri Lanka complies with international conventions obligations.			
Outcomes	Baseline	Indicators	Targets
GoSL fulfils its obligations as a States Party to the APMBC and CCM	GoSL participated at the APMBC and CCM MSPs in 2017 GoSL participated in UN Mine Action National Directors & Programme Managers' Meeting in 2018 (a specific side event was organised on Sri Lanka) GoSL and representatives from all five operators participated in the APMBC intersessional meetings in Geneva in June 2018 ¹⁴	# of GoSL's participation at APMBC MSPs and intersessional meetings # of timely submission of APMBC Article 7 transparency report to the States Parties. # of GoSL's participation at CCM MSPs and intersessional meetings # of timely submission of CCM Article 7 transparency report to the States Parties	Relevant representatives participate in international meetings Sri Lanka submits annual Article 7 transparency reports to APMBC and CCM States Parties in a timely manner

14 A specific 'Individualised approach meeting' was organised in Sri Lanka in collaboration with Canada and the APMBC ISU.

National policy, legal and technical frameworks comply with convention obligations	No national laws banning AP mines and Cluster Munitions as of 2018	Domestic legislation banning AP mines developed and endorsed Domestic legislation banning Cluster Munitions developed and endorsed	Law enacted by parliament through ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Resettlement & Justice Submission of initial and progress reports
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Management of Residual Contamination

Sri Lanka is approaching the ‘completion’¹⁵ stage of identifying and clearing all known contaminated areas, thereby transitioning from a phase of predominantly pro-actively identifying and clearing mines to a phase of reactively responding to reported threats. It is important to note however that the SLA has conducted call-outs in response to community reports, clearing ERW for many years. With the approach of completion, the importance of further developing sustainable national structures and related processes to manage residual contamination¹⁶ is therefore becoming increasingly more central.

While a number of international mine action operators have played important roles in Sri Lanka’s mine action programme, several national actors have been instrumental in the programme’s success. The SLA HDU in particular, has been at the forefront, with significant resources dedicated through the national budget. The Government of Sri Lanka has announced that the budgetary support to the mine action programme and SLA HDU will increase significantly in 2018-2019. Sri Lanka is therefore in a good position to effectively and efficiently manage the long-term residual problem with national capacities.

The mid-term strategy review revealed that Sri Lanka is on track in achieving targets for the residual contamination objective.

Recognising that Sri Lanka is likely to complete its Article 5 obligations of the APMBC in the near future, greater focus will be placed on planning the transition phase from a predominantly proactive mine clearance programme to the reactive management of residual ERW. With NMAC in the lead, this process should involve the SLA, relevant Government ministries and the civil society. It will be important that post-completion roles and responsibilities are clarified, transparent, communicated and known to all relevant stakeholders.

15 Baselines and targets presented in the IM table are based on the GICHD’s IM assessment framework. Each baseline and target is scored on a scale between 1(low) and 5 (high). GICHD, in close collaboration with NMAC, assessed NMAC’s IM capacity predominantly through a desk assessment.

16 Residual contamination in this context refers to the mine/ERW contamination discovered after all reasonable effort has been made to identify and process all suspected areas.

Strategic objective 5: Long-term residual contamination is effectively managed with appropriate and sustainable national capacities			
Outcomes	Baseline	Indicators	Targets
Sustainable and transparent information management structures/procedures are in place to ensure effective and efficient info sharing, analysis and reporting	SLA HDU has the capacity to manage the national database	# of Hazard Area Reports received and processed # of accident reports received and processed # of SADD accident reports shared with the respective ministry # of clearance completion reports received and processed	SLA HDU to manage national data base
Sustainable national EOD structures are maintained to efficiently address residual contamination	50 x SLA HDU 10-member teams available	# of national EOD teams established	2 x teams each per district (16 x Teams)
Transparent and sustainable national reporting system is developed	2015: information is collected/shared by GAs, Police, SLA, UNDP/UNICEF and civilians	Monitoring system established	Establishing a hotline dedicated to report residual contamination

Information Management¹⁷

IMSMA was established in Sri Lanka's mine action programme in 2002 to more effectively and efficiently collect, analyse and store mine action information. Mine/ERW information is crucial to the effective management of the mine action programme in Sri Lanka; information management involves, but is not limited to, the collection, processing, and dissemination of information. Information stored in IMSMA provides the baseline data for planning and coordinating mine action operations in Sri Lanka; it is essential that clear and concise information is maintained to assist in improving programme efficiency.

Several data collection forms are used to gather necessary information in Sri Lanka's mine action programme. In addition to standard reporting, all mine action organisations are expected to gather and share information on the mine/ERW threat and its impact on communities.

It is the responsibility of all mine action organisations to share timely and accurate information to the Regional Mine Action Office (RMAO) to ensure that the database is updated and remains relevant. The RMAO will make regular information updates available to all interested stakeholders. NMAC/RMAO will upon request produce information products such as thematic/threat assessment maps, thematic/statistical reports and data for planning purposes.

17 Baselines and targets presented in the IM table are based on the GICHD's IM assessment framework. Each baseline and target is scored on a scale between 1(low) and 5 (high). GICHD, in close collaboration with NMAC, assessed NMAC's IM capacity predominantly through a desk assessment.

The mid-term strategy review revealed progress in information management, including with regards to completing the verification of all resurvey data. Strategic focus will now be placed on improving information management processes; making them more effective and efficient, thereby ensuring data is updated, accurate and available for operational planning and decision making. There is optimism that information quality can be significantly improved through the process of data quality control in preparation for a new information management system.

Strategic Objective 6: Sri Lanka mine action sector can access good quality information for its strategic and operational decision-making			
Outcomes¹⁸	Baseline (2015 desk assessment)	Indicators	Target
Data and information produced by NMAC's IM unit is considered fit for purpose by the users of information (beneficiaries and other civilians, NMAC staff, partner organisations, line ministries, donors)	2.67	Data quality management	5
	4.5	Acceptability and satisfaction of IM-products	5
	4.33	Ability to use/produce IM products to provide information/reports	5
NMAC develops, documents and adopts clear IM NMAS, SOPs and processes that support the Sri Lanka mine action sector	1	Assessment of IM NMAS/SOPs	5
	2.8	Data flow processes	5
Information Management is mainstreamed into NMAC's organisational structure and the IM unit is well connected to partner organisations (for coordination and information and knowledge-sharing purposes)	1	Role awareness	5
	5	Internal organisation	5
	2.33	Inter-agency cooperation and training	5
NMAC has access to adequate and sustainable IM resources (financial, human and technological)	3.67	Staffing	5
	3.75	Training, experience and qualifications	5
	4	Technical/IMSMA version	5
Total score			

Prioritisation and Operational Planning

During the strategic planning workshop held in Colombo in June 2015 NMAC, GICHD and several stakeholders discussed revising the process of priority-setting. An exercise was held to map the future priority-setting process, using the previous system as a base. The various steps of this process are presented in a table, available in Annex IV.

Following the mapping of the priority-setting process steps, the criteria, indicators, data and data sources were examined. Participants reviewed the criteria set in the previous National Mine Action Strategy (2010-2015), updated it, and added indicators to measure against. The initial list of criteria is available in Annex V.

¹⁸ An IM assessment was conducted by GICHD in August 2016.

Monitoring and Reviewing the National Strategy

Monitoring and reviewing this national mine action strategy will allow the programme to understand challenges and opportunities and make corrections to the direction and structure of the mine action programme. Monitoring is a continuous function that uses systematic data collection on specified indicators to provide main stakeholders with information about the extent of progress and the achievement of objectives, measured against the established baselines.

The NMAC, in close collaboration with relevant national and international stakeholders, are responsible for monitoring the implementation of this strategy. Effective information management with clear reporting systems and sound coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders are preconditions for this. NMAC will continuously monitor progress against the targets, using the indicators presented in the strategy's various chapters.

Monitoring will enable strengths and weaknesses of the national mine action programme to be identified. It will further enable NMAC and partners to address problems, improve performance, build on success and adapt to changing circumstance. NMAC will request a second external review of this strategy by the end of 2019.

Annexes

Annex I: List of Participants – Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy 2016 - 2020

Mid-Term Strategy Review Workshop

Colombo, Sri Lanka | Tuesday 24 – Thursday 26 April, 2018

No	Name	Position	Representing
1	Hon. D. M. Swaminathan	Hon. Minister	Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs
2	Eng (Dr.) P. Suresh	Secretary	
3	Mr P. Sendilannandhan	Additional Secretary	

No	Name	Position	Representing
4	Mr K. G. M. B. Wickramasingha	Director, Head of Mine Action Operation	NMAC
5	Mr Dilhan Iddhamalgoda	Mine Action Officer	Regional Mine Action Office
6	Captain R. M. T. Rathnayake	Quality Assurance Officer	
7	Mr Alistair Moir	Country Director	MAG Sri Lanka
8	Ms Janani Thambaiah	Programme Officer	
9	Brigadier Ananda Chandrasiri	Programme Manager	
10	Brigadier Hiran N. Halangoda	Consultant	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH)
11	Major Ghany Mohideen	Operations Manager	
12	Captain Prabath Narampanawa	Operations Manager	Skavita Humanitarian Assistance and Relief Project (SHARP)
13	Ms Fiona Kilpatrick	Programme Manager	The HALO Trust
14	Mr Bartholomew Digby	Regional Manager	
15	Mr Chinthaka Abeykoon	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Defence
16	Mr Lt. Col. Manoj Madurapperuma	Colonel, CFE	SLA

No	Name	Position	Representing
17	Mr Mihlar Mohamed	Child Protection Officer	United Nations Children's Fund
18	Mr K. U. Ahamed Zairak	Programme Manager	People Vision
19	Mr G. A. R. Perera	Country Coordinator	MyRight
20	Mr S. Anton Selvakumar		Social Organization Networking for Development
21	Mr K. Suthan		Social Organization Networking for Development
22	Mr D. R. Michael		EHED Caritas Trincomalee

23	Mr M. Kathir		EHED Caritas Trincomale
24	Ms Nirasha Welgama	Poject Development Officer	UNOPS
25	Ms Dinoo Wickramage	Project Development Team Assistant	UNOPS
No	Name	Position	Representing
26	Mr Aruna Perera		Sri Lanka Army
27	Major General D.S Weeraman	Chief Field Engineer	
28	Brigadier Amith Senevirathne	Engineer Brigade Commander	

No	Name	Position	Representing
29	Mr Kumara Mendis		Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare & Kandyan Heritage
30	Ms Ishanka Herath		
31	Dr Usha Perera	Consultant	Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine
32	Ms Munasingha	Consultant	
33	Ms Subani Udeshika	Campaigner	Sri Lanka Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled (SLRFD)
34	Ms Rasanjali Priyadarshani	Secretary General	Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF)
35	Ms Sasanka Mendis	Programme Manager	
36	Mr Prasanna Kuruppu	Advisor	Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL)
37	Mr D. M. S. K. Disanayake	Victim Assistance officer	NMAC

No	Name	Position	Representing
38	Mr Gihan Indraguptha	Director (UN & HR Division)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
39	Mr Vidya Abhayagunawardena	Coordinator	Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL)
40	Ms Nillasi Liyanage	Youth Coordinator	

No	Name	Position	Representing
41	Mr S. Nicholaspillai	Government Agent	District Secretary - Jaffna
42	Mr K. A. K. M. M. Gunathilaka	Government Agent	District Secretary - Polonanruwa
43	Mr Renugapahty Rajudevan	Assistant Director	District Secretary - Jaffna
44	Mr A. Sutharsan	Assistant Director	District Secretary - Batticaloa
45	Mr G. D. L. Siri Kumara	Assistant Director	District Secretary - Polonanruwa
46	Mr R. H. Lakjaya	Assistant Director	District Secretary - Anuradhapura

No	Name	Position	Representing
47	Mr Geary Cox	PM/WRA	Unites States State Department United States Embassy British High Commission Australian High Commission Canadian High Commission The Embassy of Japan German Embassy Royal Norwegian Embassy
48	Ms Joanna Pritchett	Political Officer	
49	Mr Niall Cullins	Conflict, Stability and Security Fund Programme Manager	
50	Ms Chenuki Sugathapala	Deputy Programme Manager	
51	Ms Susan Jones	Secretary	
52	Ms Victoria Coakley	Development Counsellor	
53	Mr Claude Goulet	Counsellor (Development)	
54	Mr Sato Takefumi	First Secretary	
55	Mr Andreas Berg	Deputy Ambassador	
56	Mr Fredrik Aasaaren	Trainee	

No	Name	Position	Representing
57	Mr P. D. Jayasooriya	Senior IMSMA Officer	RMAO
58	Mr J. A. R. Jayalath	IMSMA Officer	
59	Mr K. G. Wimalasena	IMSMA Officer	
60	Mr S. Krish	MAG	MAG
61	Mr P. Prasanthan	IM Officer	HALO Trust
62	Mr K. Karthigaitheepan	GIS Officer	DASH
63	Captain O. K. Wejeginawadene	IM Officer	SLA HDU

No	Name	Position	Representing
64	Ms Åsa Massleberg	Advisor, Strategic Management	GICHD
65	Ms Vanessa Di Gioirgi	Junior Programme Officer	
66	Ms Wendi Pedersen	Advisor, GIS Solutions	
67	Mr Rob White	Advisor, Strategic Management and Residual Contamination	
68	Mr Olivier Cottray	Head, Information Management	
62	Mr Firoz Alizada	APMBC ISU	

Annex II: Agenda – Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy 2016 - 2020

Mid-Term Strategy Review Workshop

Colombo, Sri Lanka | Tuesday 24 – Thursday 26 April, 2018



Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy 2016 - 2020

Mid-Term Strategy Review Workshop

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Tuesday 24 – Thursday 26 April 2018

Day 1: Tuesday 24 April			
Time	Session	Content	Responsible
08.15 – 08.30	Registration	Registration of participants	All
08.30 – 09.00	Opening session	Welcome and formal opening of the meeting	Minister of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and Hindu Religious Affairs National Mine Action Centre
	Workshop objectives	Workshop objectives	GICHD
10.00 – 10.20	Tea Break		
10.20 – 10.50	2015 - 2018: Key Paradigm Shift	Assessing key paradigm shift (international and national)	Group work
		Presentation and discussion	

10.50 – 11.10	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	Overview of key Convention obligations and next steps for Sri Lanka as a recent States Party	APMBC Implementation Support Unit (ISU)
11.10 - 12.00	Strategic goals: context analysis	<p>One working group/ strategic goal conducts SWOT analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and clearance • Mine Risk Education • Victim Assistance • Advocacy • Management of residual contamination • Information management 	Group work
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch		
13:00 – 14:00	Strategic goals: context analysis	Group presentations on SWOT findings: feedback & discussions	Group work
14:00 – 15:00	Strategy progress	One working group/ strategic goal (same as above) assesses progress against outcome targets and indicators	Group work
15.00 – 15.20	Tea Break		
15.20 – 16.30	Strategy progress, cont.	One working group/ strategic goal (same as above) assesses progress against outcome targets and indicators	Group work

Day 2: Wednesday 25 April			
Time	Session	Content	Responsible
09:00 – 09:15	Recap	Recap of the previous days and outlines of today's programme	GICHD
09.00 – 10.00	Strategy progress, cont.	One working group/strategic goal (same as above) assesses progress against outcome targets and indicators	Group work
10.00 – 10.20	Tea Break		
10:20 – 12:20	Strategy progress, cont.	Group presentations on strategy progress: feedback & discussions	Group work
12.20 – 13.30	Lunch		
13:30 – 14:30	Risk Analysis	Summary of weaknesses and threats from SWOT analysis, general discussions on risks.	Group discussions

14:30 – 15:00	Tea Break		
15:00 – 18:00	Strategy progress presentation	Presentation of strategy progress to Minister of Resettlement and donors	NMAC GICHD Strategic Objective focal points
18:00 – 18:15	Way Ahead & Workshop Closure	Way Ahead Workshop Closure	NMAC, GICHD Minister of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and Hindu Religious Affairs
18:15 – 20:00	Cocktails: Mövenpick Hotel	Enjoy & mingle	All

Day 3: Thursday 26 April			
Time	Session	Content	Responsible
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Objectives	• Process maps	GICHD
		• Information requirements	
		• Stakeholders	
9:30 – 10:00	IM Principles	• Key IM principles	GICHD
		• Introduction to IMSMA Core	
		• Prerequisites required for IMSMA Core	
10.00 – 10.20	Tea Break		
10:20 – 12:00	Key Processes	Identifying key high level processes	GICHD
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch		
13:00 – 15:00	Process Mapping Exercise	Group Work: • Create process maps for key processes identified	All
15:00 – 15:30	Tea Break		
15:30 – 16:30	Discussions on Group Work	Presentation of processes • Process maps presented • Discussion on process maps	GICHD
16:30 – 17:00	Work plan/roadmap development	Agreement on processes defined in the process maps. Agree on next steps for follow-up and integration of processes into IMSMA Core.	GICHD

Annex III: Mine action's prospective contribution to SDGs¹⁴



14 GICHD-UNDP, *Leaving no one behind : Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals*, February 2017

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



- Land release promotes safe and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation previously denied to communities.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



- Land release permits development of power infrastructure, making energy services accessible for previously affected communities.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



- Land release enables safe access to natural resources, promoting economic growth and sustainable tourism.
- Mine action provides decent work and transversal skills for affected communities, including youth.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



- The removal of explosive hazards fosters industrialisation and the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure.
- Mine-free roads provide access to transportation systems, integrating enterprises into value chains and markets.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



- Handing over released land to beneficiaries, particularly the poor, generates income growth, reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion of all, particularly survivors.
- Through international cooperation, mine action donors support countries where need is greatest, addressing inequalities between countries.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



- Re-establishing safe access to housing and basic services for all, mine action contributes to the reconstruction of safe and inclusive cities and human settlements.
- Environmentally-sensitive mine clearance contributes to the protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



- Safe access to previously denied natural resources enables their sustainable and efficient management and use.

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



- Environmentally-sensitive underwater clearance restores degraded aquatic ecosystems and supports their healthy and sustainable use.

15 LIFE
ON LAND



- Environmentally-sensitive mine clearance contributes to conserve, restore and sustainably manage biodiverse terrestrial ecosystems.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



- Removing explosive hazards and providing education on safe behaviour reduce violence and casualties everywhere.
- Mine action develops effective capacities, institutions, and promotes national ownership, including through international cooperation.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



- National, regional and international partnerships in mine action (e.g. governments, private sector, academia and civil society) enhance the exchange of resources, expertise, innovation and technology.
- Mine action information enhances the availability of timely and disaggregated data for SDG measurement, monitoring and progress reporting.

Annex IV: Priority-setting Timeline

Time (Fiscal Year)	Actor(s)	Action/Decision	Mechanism
September	RMAO, GA, DSs, GNs, area SLA commander, district operators	Information shared and sent to NMAC	District progress review meeting current year plan
End Sept	NMAC, SLA, Operators, relevant ministries	National review document against current year plan finalised	National Progress review meeting current year plan
Early Oct	RMAO, GA, DSs, GNs, area SLA commander, district operators	Prioritisation categories identified for next year	District meeting to review development plans
Mid-Oct latest	RMAO, GA, DSs, GNs, area SLA commander, district operators	District operational plan developed and submitted to NMAC by RMAO	District operational planning meeting
Mid-Nov latest	NMAC, SLA, Operators, relevant ministries	National annual operational plan finalised and approved	National planning meeting held
End Nov latest	NMAC, relevant ministries incl. finance and defence, Operators	Annual budget requirement set	NMAC, RMAO, SLA HDU and operators present funding requirements
End Dec latest	Relevant SL Government ministries, international donors and embassies	GoSL and international donor funding agreed	Donor meeting to present plan

Annex V: Initial List of Priority-setting Criteria

	Criteria	Indicators	Data	Sources
1	Areas required for the resettlement of people	1) Hazardous Area (HA) overlapping with resettlement area or access, 2) Number of households to be resettled	Resettlement Plans, Hazardous Areas	DS (resettlement plan), IMSMA HA
2	Land where people conduct their livelihood activities	1) HA overlapping with areas planned for livelihoods, 2) Number of households affected	Land Use Plans, Hazardous Areas	DS (land use plans), IMSMA HA
3	Land giving access to schools, hospitals, temples/churches	1) HA overlapping with access to schools, hospitals, temples / churches, 2) Number of children, women and men affected	Divisional maps / statistics, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA
4	Land with essential infrastructure that requires repair, such as existing roads, electricity supply, water supply and irrigation systems	1) HA overlapping with priority infrastructure repair, 2) Number of households affected by lack of infrastructure	Infrastructure repair plans / priorities, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA
5	Hazardous areas within three kilometres from villages, main roads and access roads	1) HA located within 3km of settlements or roads, 2) Number of households in relevant settlements	DS maps, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA
6	Land required for development and construction of new infrastructure	1) HA overlapping with priority infrastructure development, 2) Number of households benefitting from new infrastructure	Infrastructure repair plans / priorities, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA
7	Protective minefield around existing military installations		Mine field records	Military maps, IMSMA HA
8	Hazardous areas between three and five kilometres from villages, main roads and access roads	1) HA located between 3km and 5km off settlements or roads, 2) Number of households in relevant settlements	DS maps, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA
9	Hazardous areas within jungles with no direct impact on the daily activities and requirements of the population and authorities	HA in jungle areas	DS maps, Hazardous Areas	DS, IMSMA HA

