

UNMAS IED/explosive hazard Threat Mitigation Mobile Capacity in Entebbe

(a) Brief description of the project

Through this project, UNMAS, as the global coordinator for mine action and mitigation of all explosive threats seeks to enhance the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Improvised Explosive Device (IED) threat mitigation and Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) capacity of troop and police contributing countries (TCCs and PCCs) across the five highest-risk field mission; MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMISS.

The objective is to provide a small mobile technical advisory team on explosive hazard (including IEDs) threat mitigation and WAM, based in Entebbe, to be deployed to five highest-risk field missions, associated TCCs and PCC countries. Additional missions such as UNISFA and UNSOS will be prioritized based on needs.

Activities will include quality management and control on standardized training and mentoring on IED threat mitigation, TCC and PCC weapons and ammunition management, supporting implementation of the EOD unit manual; and to conduct pre-deployment visits, assessments and trainings (including Training of Trainers) as required.

(b) Expected Outcomes, Outputs and Proposed Activities

Outcomes	Outputs	Proposed Activities
Outcome 1. Enhanced performance of UN EOD military in mission specific contexts in line with full application of EOD manual.	Full application of the EOD unit manual for mission specific contexts. Enhanced performance of Military EOD unit capabilities and functions.	Technical guidance, training and mentoring on the application of the EOD manual to military EOD unit capabilities and functions including: Conventional munition disposal (CMD) skill set based on International Mine Action Standards, and IEDD skills based on UN IED Disposal Standards.
Outcome 2. Enhanced quality management and control on standardized training and mentoring on IED threat mitigation	The inclusion of quality management and control on standardized training and mentoring on IED threat mitigation	Mentoring in IED Disposal, search and detect, convoy, escort and protection. Expert advice including on specialized equipment to mitigate IED threat (handheld detectors, robots, mine protected vehicles and electronic counter measures).
Outcome 3. Enhanced skills in mission specific explosive hazards/IED threats for TCC/PCCs	Specialized pre-deployment assessments and training (including	Comprehensive assessment of training and mentoring needs, and development and delivery of appropriate pre-deployment training packages (including ToTs) for TCCs and PCCs.

incorporated into pre-deployment training	ToT) tailored to TCC/PCC needs.	
Outcome 4. Improved TCC/PCC WAM practices, ensuring the prevention of losses.	Increased capacity of TCCs/PCCs to implement safe WAM practices, reducing losses.	Technical advice, training in the safe storage, controls, monitoring and verification of weapons and ammunition.

(c) Implementation Timeline

	Year one			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1	X	X	X	X
Outcome 2	X	X	X	X
Outcome 3	X	X	X	X
Outcome 4	X	X	X	X

(d) How does this project relate to internal and external United Nations partners?

As part of its responsibility as system-wide coordinator on mine action, UNMAS liaises closely with numerous partners to ensure coherence in the UN’s IED threat mitigation strategy. These partnerships include close coordination with the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to ensure that all policy developed on IEDs is coordinated, mutually reinforcing and complementary in nature. The proposed project fosters a continuation of this close cooperation. In addition to bilateral engagement with relevant TCCs, UNMAS will utilize its strong relationships with NATO and the African Union to engage on training integration and policy coherence on IED threat mitigation in line with the objectives of the United Nations.

The project is a key component of a comprehensive approach to enhancing the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel, in line with the main findings and recommendations of the Santos Cruz report on the necessity of organisational adaption, operational behaviour and mindset, preparation for mission specific threat environments, TCC/PCC pre-deployment operational readiness, in mission training and readiness including specifically IED threat mitigation.

(e) How gender aspects been included in the design and implementation of the project?

The United Nations has endorsed the strategies of gender mainstreaming and gender balance to achieve the objective of gender equality. UNMAS incorporates gender considerations into all mine action initiatives and operations.

UNMAS is working to promote an inclusive environment, through the implementation of the DPKO/DFS Gender Strategy, as requested by the Secretary-General in his Gender Parity Strategy. Internal mainstreaming initiatives will ensure recruitment processes are fair and transparent, with a wide pool of qualified applicants, at least 20% of which must be female, or

the position must be re-advertised. UNMAS will ensure that training delivered through this project is offered to female TCC and PCC staff and will disaggregate data on participants in its reporting. Where possible, UNMAS will seek to provide women with visible leadership roles in the project, using female trainers or facilitators whenever possible.

The training curriculum delivered to the TCCs and PCCs will highlight gender considerations; participants will learn the different ways in which explosive hazards impact women and men. For instance, due to their different levels of exposure, it is important for the training delivered through this project to convey the importance of gathering information from women, girls, men and boys when seeking to address explosive risk. Participants will learn about the benefits of having a gender-balanced liaison team, to gather information from communities and to discuss the prioritization of explosive risk mitigation tasks.

(f) Brief explanation of any risks that the implementation of the project may face and how to mitigate them

UNMAS takes a proactive approach to risk management throughout the project management cycle. Risk management of activities funded by this project will be governed by an UNMAS Risk Management Strategy, including a detailed risk assessment, associated mitigation measures and risk register. Risk registers are developed and reviewed at each stage of the project cycle which include: initiating, planning, delivering, controlling and closing activities. While risks cannot be entirely eliminated, project management best practices enable project teams to mitigate risks, manage constraints and reduce uncertainty.

Specific risks associated to this project include, with varying levels of risk likelihood, proximity and impact: non-permissible security environments; competing priorities for T/PCCs; lack of prioritization or acceptance of the product by the beneficiary T/PCCs; lack of coordination among technical and financial partners with TCC support, resulting in a high risk of duplication of efforts/overlap. Risk mitigation measures include: regular quality control visits to monitor performances and adherence to relevant standards and standing operating procedures; refresher trainings; dissemination of lessons learned, training plans and guidelines to all bilateral providers of trainings to P/TCCs to ensure coordination and standardised trainings; sustained engagement with the HQs of the relevant T/PCCs, and engagement of representations in New York; consistent messaging toward UN leadership to build awareness and understanding of UNMAS work, plans, and roles.

(g) Proposed Budget (in USD)

Item	Brief Description	Total (USD)
Personnel	1 specialist (P4) based in Entebbe	242,995
Travel	Travel to missions and TCC/PCC countries	50,000
Sub-Total		292,995
PSC (13%)		38,090
		Total: 331,085

