

PORTFOLIO OF  
**Mine  
Action  
Projects  
2011**



**PORTFOLIO OF**

# **MINE ACTION PROJECTS**

**2011**

**FOURTEENTH EDITION**



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# PORTFOLIO OF MINE ACTION PROJECTS 2011

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# Introduction

We are pleased to present to you the 2011 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and simultaneously to highlight the immense value mine action brings to peacekeeping, humanitarian relief and development efforts.

As a cross cutting activity, mine action delivers concrete and measurable results. It saves lives, protects livelihoods and provides assistance to mine victims, including through job skills training, socio-economic initiatives, and employment opportunities.

Mine action workers assist victims and their families, reduce the risk to affected communities, and remove dangers from farmer's fields, from roads, from villages; all of which allow children to safely travel to school, communities to have access to water and to collect firewood, and commercial trade to return to assist with the socio-economic recovery of affected areas.

With increased awareness of the links between mine action and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, mine-affected countries are pursuing mine action as a development priority as well as a humanitarian, security and human rights priority, and are giving it due prominence in their national development plans, strategies and budgets.

Since the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty was adopted in September 1997, mine action has helped an ever-increasing number of civilians reclaim their lives and restore their livelihoods. The treaty has mobilized the international community's response to this scourge and it is a testament to what can be achieved when we collectively take on a grave humanitarian and development challenge.

The 2011 Portfolio outlines the requirements to support national programmes and efforts in participating countries to clear areas known or believed to be contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war, assist victims, destroy stockpiled mines, and educate girls, boys, women and men about the dangers of these devices. These submissions also reflect the diverse partnerships and coordinated efforts involved in pursuing these mine action initiatives presented in this 14th edition of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects to a successful conclusion.

While the international community celebrated the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 1 August 2010, which further underpins the extensive normative framework and the global call to action involving the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons' Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War and the 2007 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - a key instrument for mine survivors – advocacy also features as an important mine action effort, particularly in relation to universalization of these conventions as well as fulfillment of relevant obligations and compliance, alongside clearance work, victim assistance, and risk reduction. These goals are reinforced through many of the projects in this edition of the Portfolio.

Some of the countries making submissions to the Portfolio have well-advanced mine action programmes, while others have begun tackling landmines and explosive remnants of war only recently. Regardless of the stage of development, each of them requires sustained, predictable support from Governments and donors alike, in order for all of us to move forward and succeed.

We wish all involved in this noble endeavor to sustain their commitment to end the suffering caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

The HQ Portfolio Team (UNMAS, UNDP, and UNICEF)  
New York  
March 2011

# **2011 Portfolio Highlights**

## **29 countries, territories, missions**

This 14th edition of the annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects features overviews and project outlines for 29 countries, territories or missions affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

## **238 projects**

There are 238 projects in the 2011 portfolio. Africa accounts for the largest number: 92.

## **Broad range of participation**

The 2011 portfolio continues to receive a high level of participation by an array of appealing agencies, including national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and UN agencies, funds and programmes. A total of 71 appealing agencies submitted proposals.

More than 40 percent of the projects were submitted by either international or national NGOs. National NGOs submitted about 15 percent of all projects for 2011, either individually or as a partner appealing agency. International NGOs alone or in partnership with other institutions account for about 28 percent of all projects.

## **Funding shortfall**

The combined budgets of all projects in the 2011 portfolio total US \$498 million. So far, about US \$131 million has been secured, leaving a US \$367 million shortfall as of February 2011. Africa has the largest shortfall at US \$173 million. Asia ranks second, with a US \$139 million shortfall.

Clearance activities account for 36 percent of the funding shortfall—US \$131 million. Projects that cover more than one pillar of mine action (which are labeled as “multiple” and often address capacity building and coordination) account for more than 55 percent of the overall funding shortfall.

Sudan has requested the largest amount of funds—US \$71 million—in this year’s portfolio. The smallest amount requested—US \$494,000—is for the occupied Palestinian territories.

# **Portfolio of Mine Action Projects: Questions and Answers**

## **What is the Portfolio?**

The Portfolio of Mine Action Projects is a resource tool and reference document for donors, policy-makers, advocates, and national and international mine action implementers. The country and territory-specific proposals in the portfolio reflect strategic responses developed in the field to address all aspects of the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This country and territory-based approach aims to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of the full range of mine action needs in particular countries and thematic issues related to mine action. The portfolio ideally reflects projects developed by mine- and ERW-affected countries and territories based on their priorities and strategies; the approaches are endorsed by national authorities. The portfolio does not automatically entail full-scale direct mine action assistance by the United Nations, but is in essence a tool for collaborative resource mobilization, coordination and planning of mine action activities involving partners and stakeholders. A country portfolio coordinator (CPC) leads each country portfolio team and coordinates the submission of proposals to the portfolio's headquarters team. While the majority of the CPCs are UN officials, this role is increasingly being assumed by national authorities. The country portfolio teams include representatives from national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the United Nations and the private sector. Locally based donor representatives are invited to attend preparation meetings.

Each portfolio chapter contains a synopsis of the scope of the landmine and ERW problem, a description of how mine action is coordinated, and a snapshot of local mine action strategies. Many of the strategies complement or are integrated into broader development and humanitarian frameworks such as national development plans, the UN development assistance frameworks and national poverty reduction plans.

## **Which parts of the United Nations participate in the Portfolio process?**

Fourteen UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds are involved in mine action. Each may choose to submit project proposals to the portfolio through the field-based preparation process. UN headquarters entities submit global mine action project proposals reflecting the budgets for their respective core headquarters-based activities. The UN headquarters portfolio team, based in New York, consists of representatives from the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), as coordinator; the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). This team compiles all submissions from the field into this annual publication and makes the contents available online at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org).

## **What is an “appealing agency”?**

Appealing agencies are the national authorities, NGOs, international organizations and UN entities that appeal for funding for mine action activities.

## **What is an “implementing partner”?**

Implementing partners include national authorities, national and international NGOs, international organizations, UN entities, commercial companies and military institutions that conduct mine action operations and activities on behalf of appealing agencies. Implementing partners are listed in each project submission.



## **What is in a typical project proposal?**

Each project proposal includes a description of objectives, targeted beneficiaries, planned activities, expected outcomes, the name of the appealing agency, a list of implementing partners, the total budget and the amount of funding requested for the coming year(s). Project codes for ongoing projects remain the same from year to year. New projects receive new codes reflecting the year first year they were submitted. Projects are identified by mine action pillar. Contact details for each project are provided for ease of reference and follow up by donors.

## **How current is the information in the Portfolio?**

In most cases, overviews for countries and funding needs for individual projects were current as of February 2011. After the portfolio is published, the country overviews and project proposals are posted and regularly updated online at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org).

## **How can a new country/territory be added to the Portfolio?**

Countries that are not currently in the portfolio can find information about participating by contacting the headquarters portfolio team at [dpko-mines-portfolio@un.org](mailto:dpko-mines-portfolio@un.org).

## **How does the Portfolio complement the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)?**

Each year, a number of countries featured in the portfolio are also included in the annual UN Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). Inter-agency standing committee working groups, established at the field level under the leadership of the UN Resident or Humanitarian Coordinator, identify and agree on priorities for the coming year as part of the CAP. Based on a common humanitarian action plan, the CAP presents priority funding appeals. These are often known as consolidated appeals, but in some cases are known as work plans or action plans.

Portfolio country team members and CPCs, in particular, are engaged in the production of the CAP to ensure coherence between the proposed responses to the landmine and ERW problems presented in the portfolio and the humanitarian appeal. Depending on the humanitarian priorities in a given country, mine action might appear in a CAP as a distinct sector or as part of a larger sector such as “protection,” “health” or “education.”

The UN headquarters portfolio team coordinates regularly with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) in Geneva to ensure the consistency of information related to the mine action sector on both the portfolio fund-tracking system (at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org)) and the CAP Financial Tracking Service managed by OCHA (at [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

# **Country/Territorial Profiles and Projects**

# **Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)**

## **SUMMARY**

After more than two decades of war, Afghanistan remains one of the most landmine and ERW affected countries in the world. Landmines were laid during conflicts beginning in the 1970s and spanning more than twenty years. Contamination from cluster munitions, ERW and abandoned IEDs are the result of the military actions beginning as early as 1979 and continuing to the present day. Landmines have been used in Afghanistan for conventional military purposes: as defensive barriers around military installations and to protect communications; and as part of a strategy to depopulate villages by placing mines in houses, irrigation systems and agricultural and grazing land. Mines were also scattered from aircraft and used by guerrilla forces to block roads and harass the movement of opposition forces. However their victims are now predominantly Afghan civilians, who face physical danger, and suffer economically as a result of the formidable challenge which landmines and ERW pose to the social and economic reconstruction so critical to the country's political stabilization, and to the return of refugees. After 20 years of intensive effort to remove the impact of landmines and ERW in Afghanistan, the end is in sight. Afghanistan's landmine and ERW problem could be solved within years, not decades: funding remains the key impediment to progress.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of) in 2011 totals US \$23,147,768.

## **SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM**

The widespread and indiscriminate use of mines during more than two decades of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the world's most heavily contaminated countries. As of January 2011, the lives and livelihoods of over 2,000 communities or 1,303,553 men, women boys and girls (based on Landscan data (<http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/>) which counts populations within 500m of hazard) remain affected by landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and abandoned Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) spread over an area of 650 sq km. The human cost of this contamination is high with an average of 40 Afghans killed or injured every month due to mines and ERW with over half of victims caused by UXO. Lost access to large quantities of productive land for livelihoods and settlement only serves to reinforce poverty, destabilise communities and undermine opportunities for development.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

Collectively known as the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), mine action implementers have a 20 year history of delivering mine action in Afghanistan & have cleared over 15,000 hazard areas. The MAPA was the first 'humanitarian' mine action programme & encompasses advocacy, demining (comprising survey, marking, & clearance) & mine risk education (MRE). More than 40 national & international mine action organizations work in Afghanistan employing over 14,400 personnel.

The Government of Afghanistan entrusted interim responsibility for mine action to the United Nations via the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), managed by UNMAS. Responsible for the coordination of mine action activities, the MACCA employs national personnel & international staff to coordinate & support mine action operations through its headquarters in Kabul & Area Mine Action Centres (AMACs) staffed entirely by Afghans. They work directly with the impacted communities, government representatives, UN offices & aid organizations in their areas of responsibility. MACCA also maintains a national database Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) of all mine action hazards, victim data, plans & activities.

The Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) is the Government of Afghanistan's focal point for mine action. In January 2008 the Government designated the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) under the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to work jointly with the MACCA. Based on both the expressed desire of the Government of Afghanistan, & the United Nations' strategic goal of assisting in the development of national institutions, MACCA is responsible for supporting the development of national capacity for mine action management to the Government of Afghanistan.

UNMAS will support victim assistance through the Afghanistan Disability Support programme managed by UNOPS

which will be established in 2011 to assist the government to increase its capacity & develop necessary structures & standards which coordinate & focus disability efforts & increase access & implementation of disability services throughout Afghanistan.

## **STRATEGY**

The mine action programme is guided by the obligations of the Government to the mine-ban treaty, which requires clearing all known anti-personnel mines by March 2013, & assisting those who have been injured by mines & ERW. With progress towards the Compact at 69% & towards the Treaty at 48% it is clear that these goals will not be met by their expiration dates of 2011 & 2013 respectively.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of the resources available to clear the mines and other explosive remnants of war from Afghanistan towards the desired end-states, resources need to be prioritized through sound planning and efficient management practices.

Building on progress made in the year 1389 MACCA has continued to improve the systems through which hazards are prioritized as high, medium and low priority for clearance. As a result, MACCA anticipates activities will be focused in areas of greatest need. Hazards with which a civilian casualty is associated will automatically be identified as high priority for clearance. The remaining hazards are prioritized for clearance depending on a cumulative score resulting from the factors such as “blockage to agriculture, fuel, food, building materials, medicinal plants and critical infrastructure” (which are deemed the highest priority), taking into account factors such as size of hazard, proximity of hazard to community centre and terrain.

IMSMA and a Plans database give the MACCA a powerful tool to analyse progress against defined targets and identify priority gaps to be addressed. Each year the Plans department works towards developing the indicative plan for the following year. The MACCA publishes a framework plan before the commencement of a year. This process necessitates wide consultation and the active engagement of Government, implementing partners and donors. A large part of the MACCA analysis of implementation delivery is associated with managing an understanding of how work carried out now translates into anticipated progress, thus enabling the MACCA to establish what hazard remains and, at the appropriate time, to move forward into the cycle of project design and the establishment of an understanding of a programme of multilateral and bilateral projects.

UNMAS prioritises seeking funding for the following projects and activities:

- **Coordination:** to coordinate all stakeholders towards achieving 1390 targets.
- **Capacity Development:** Developing capacities of the Government to enable national authorities to assume a long-term coordination & policy-making role for mine action.
- **Survey & Clearance including emergency response:** to reduce mortality and morbidity among conflict affected populations and facilitate development, sustained livelihoods and stabilisation through clearance of landmines; and provide a response to mine action emergencies.
- **Mine Risk Education:** to reduce injuries & casualties related to mines & UXO in Afghanistan by raising awareness about mines & UXO among all the sectors of Afghan society
- **Disability Support:** to assist the government to increase its capacity and develop necessary structures and standards which coordinate and focus disability efforts and increase access and services.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION COORDINATION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$11,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial mine action implementers, various government ministries, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2011
Project Code	P04-AF02

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to coordinate all stakeholders towards achieving 1390 targets

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop the annual strategic mine action plan for all stakeholders
- Monitor and evaluate delivery of the 1390 Integrated Operational Framework on behalf of multilateral and bilateral donors
- Quality Assurance of all mine action activities including operations including those funded bilaterally and commercially
- Maintain the national IMSMA database of mine impact in Afghanistan
- Mobilize voluntary multilateral and bilateral resources on behalf of all implementers.
- Coordinate and support survey, clearance and mine risk education work of implementing partners in 7 regions

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- assets used effectively, efficiently & according to national priorities
- implementers are monitored & evaluated using innovative methodologies; information analysed & used to inform donor funding decisions
- Deminers work safely & communities receive land cleared to high standard
- reporting against national benchmarks is made possible; operational planning & donor financial forecasting are informed using IMSMA database information & analyses
- adequate resources available for operations

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination (quality management, planning, information management, resource mobilisation)	11,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION FIELD OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,490,467
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial mine action implementers, government ministries and departments, Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Services (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P07-AF01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will deliver mine risk education in highly impacted communities, and centres for internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education in targeted communities and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) returnee assistance centres across the country.
- Deliver mine risk education presentations FOR for at-risk communities.
- Conduct mine risk education and victim assistance mobile mini-circuses for children.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An increased number of people living or working in areas affected by mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW) as well as returnees, deportees and IDPs will be aware of mine threats and able to make informed decisions.
- The number of mine and ERW accidents involving men, women, boys and girls will continue to decrease.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Delivery of mine risk education in high-impact communities, and IDP and returnee centres	1,490,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,490,467</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$106,743,768
Funds Requested	US \$17,706,768
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial implementing partners, government ministries, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls living and working in 2,120 mine-impacted communities; development projects blocked by 6,776 known hazards covering an estimated total area of 651 square kilometres; mine victims; persons with disabilities.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P08-AF01

## OBJECTIVES

Reduce mortality and morbidity among conflict affected populations through clearance of landmines and enable development, sustained livelihoods and stabilisation.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community liaison
- Train demining teams
- Mark mine and ERW contaminated areas in 30 communities
- Remove and destroy mine/ERW
- Conduct village by village ERW searches
- Assess newly identified mine or ERW contaminated areas in close proximity to the project areas
- Conduct post demining impact assessment (PDIA) on 25% of previously cleared MFs

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

(outcome of unfunded projects to a value of \$17,706,768)

- 12 sqkm of land released to 30 communities
- 91 hazards removed from the IMSMA data base
- Selected communities freed from the threat of mines and ERW
- Release of cleared land will promote agricultural and other development
- Number of mine and ERW victims will be reduced in the selected communities
- Job opportunities will enhance economic state of selected communities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Survey and clearance projects with confirmed or pledged funding	89,037,000
3 x clearance projects by Afghan Technical Consultants	7,178,738
1 x clearance project by Demining Agency For Afghanistan	680,000
5 x clearance projects by Danish Demining Group	3,149,044
7 x clearance projects by Mine Detection & Dog Centre	6,698,986
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,743,768</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>AFGHANISTAN DISABILITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Afghanistan Disability Support Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,189,000; 2012: US \$2,491,500; 2013: US \$2,794,000
Funds Requested	US \$489,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disability (MoLSAMD); Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Public Health (MoPH); Disability Stakeholder Consultative Group Member nongovernmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disability; Government Institutions; Civil Society
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF01

## OBJECTIVES

To assist the government to increase its capacity and develop necessary structures and standards which coordinate and focus disability efforts and increase access and implementation of disability services throughout Afghanistan.

## ACTIVITIES

- Technical Assistance to 3 key ministries through training, advice & counterpart mentoring.
- Civil society development through education & leadership training
- Information management: database for persons with disability and disability services maintained for Ministry, NGO and donors use.
- Quality Service Provision Projects identified through ministry consultations: inclusive/specialized education, vocational training, employment support, social & rehabilitation service provision.
- Disability programme management support for direct implemented ministry & civil society activities, contract management, regional training & monitoring. Oversight of national & international consultants used for research, survey & analysis projects.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Ministries have increased skills, standardized service provision, monitoring & reporting mechanisms & increased resources through national budgets.
- Improved basic services to people with disabilities.
- Information used by civil society, NGOs, donors and government towards enhanced adherence to national planning initiatives, enable gap analyses, track funding and avoid duplicated services.
- Persons with Disability Organizations and civil society advocate for their rights

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Disability support	2,189,000	2,491,500	2,794,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,189,000</b>	<b>2,491,500</b>	<b>2,794,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EMERGENCY ERW REMOVAL CAPACITY</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,030,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,030,000
Implementing Partners	National NGOs ATC, DAFA, MCPA, MDC, OMAR, International NGOs DDG, HALO Trust
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF02

## OBJECTIVES

Reduce mortality and morbidity among conflict affected populations through clearance of Explosive Remnants of War

## ACTIVITIES

Set up, training and ongoing running costs for 14 ERW clearance teams to be available throughout the country to respond to emergency requests

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Approximately 3,080 responses to emergency requests from communities for the removal of Explosive Remnants of War.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Emergency ERW Removal Capacity	2,030,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,030,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EMERGENCY MINE CLEARANCE RESPONSE CAPACITY</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,772,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,772,000
Implementing Partners	National NGOs ATC, DAFA, MCPA, MDC, OMAR, International NGOs DDG, HALO Trust
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF03

## OBJECTIVES

Reduce mortality and morbidity among conflict affected populations through clearance of landmines

## ACTIVITIES

Set up, training and ongoing running costs for 14 mine clearance teams to be available throughout the country to respond to emergency requests, for example in response to

IDPs.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1,400,000 sq m of contaminated land affecting highly vulnerable populations cleared of landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Emergency Mine Clearance Response Capacity	2,772,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,772,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION TRANSITION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan
Project Budget	2011: US \$150,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial mine action implementers, various government ministries, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls living and working in 2,120 mine-impacted communities; development projects blocked by 6,776 known hazards covering an estimated total area of 651 square kilometres; mine victims; persons with disabilities
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF04

## OBJECTIVES

Transfer of agreed management responsibilities from MACCA to DMC and other stakeholder ministries within the Government of Afghanistan

## ACTIVITIES

- Assist the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to implement its Capacity Development Plan
- Provide continued technical advice to implementation cells established within DMC
- Place MACCA technical advisors in within the DMC to develop government capacity
- Support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to promote MRE at community and school levels

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- DMC supported through ad hoc mentoring and formal placement of MACCA staff within DMC structures.
- Management responsibility for the mine action equipment inventory transferred to DMC
- Government advised on establishing a coordination structure for the management of the residual hazard remaining in Afghanistan beyond 2013.
- MoE supported to ensure MRE is maintained as part of the national text book curriculum and teachers are delivering MRE

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine action transition and capacity development	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

Contact: Ms Elena Rice; UN MINE ACTION SERVICE; Tel: 1 212 9636975; e-mail: ricee@un.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MRE RADIO PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$150,000
Funds Requested	US \$150,000
Implementing Partners	National NGOs ARCS
International NGOs MMCC, AAR Japan	
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard.
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF05

## OBJECTIVES

Reduce mortality and morbidity among conflict affected populations through mine risk education targeting most-at-risk populations.

## ACTIVITIES

Outreach through radio broadcasts nationally, with emphasis on areas more difficult to reach due to security or seasonal interruptions of transit routes. Broadcasting would focus on vulnerable groups that are isolated from traditional community outreach programmes, have limited school systems and large numbers of out of school children

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

At-risk populations across country, especially in hard-to-reach areas due to insecurity are educated on the risks of land-mines and other explosive remnants of war, reducing the risk of victims due to risky behaviour.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
MRE radio project	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

Contact: Flora Sutherland; Senior Communications Officer; Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA);  
Tel: 93 (0) 705966371; e-mail: [flora.sutherland@macca.org.af](mailto:flora.sutherland@macca.org.af)

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TRANSITION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$150,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA); Various government ministries including Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) and Ministry of Education (MoE)
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,303,553 men, women boys and girls based on Landscan data ( <a href="http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/">http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/</a> ) which counts populations within 500m of hazard; relevant government employees
Project Duration	April 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-AF06

## OBJECTIVES

Continue MACCA's contribution towards national capacity support of DMC and other ministries as requested by the Government, towards future transition of responsibility for mine action coordination to government.

## ACTIVITIES

- Assist the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to implement its Capacity Development Plan
- Provide continued technical advice to implementation cells established within DMC
- Place MACCA technical advisors in within the DMC to develop government capacity
- Support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to promote MRE at community and school levels

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- DMC supported through ad hoc mentoring and formal placement of MACCA staff within DMC structures.
- Management responsibility for the mine action equipment inventory transferred to DMC
- Government advised on establishing a coordination structure for the management of the residual hazard remaining in Afghanistan beyond 2013.
- MoE supported to ensure MRE is maintained as part of the national text book curriculum and teachers are delivering MRE

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Transition and capacity development	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Flora Sutherland (CPC)

Elena Rice

Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA)

UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

# Albania

## SUMMARY

As a legacy of the communist era, the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) inherited a large stockpile of aging weapons and ammunition. In 1992, the AAF had over 194,000 tons of ammunitions stored in 955 depots across the country. The events of the 1990's and efforts by the government and the international community over the last decade reduced this stockpile and the number of storage depots. However, today a significant amount of ammunition remains, presenting a hazard to civilian inhabitants living near AAF storage depots. According to the Government's 2009-2013 National Action Plan for the Elimination of Excess Ammunition in the AAF, approximately 76,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance are in urgent need of disposal. The Kosovo armed conflict of 1999 also contributed to the land contamination of about 120 sq km along the Albanian northeast border with mines and cluster munitions. The Government and the donor community have swiftly responded to this situation by backing the establishment and consolidation of adequate responsible institutional structure, Albanian Mine Action Executive – AMAE, capable of coordinating and monitoring a comprehensive humanitarian mine action programme in line with IMAS. Since late 2009 Albania officially declared to be free of land mines and cluster munitions in the northeast, while a few mine victim assistance projects in the area are still ongoing. There are an estimated 958 casualties of mines/cluster munitions, ERW and Abandoned Unexploded Ordnance (AXO) from 1995 to the end of 2010 all over Albania. It is worth to mention here that the National Mine Action Strategy calls for ensuring medical care and access to assistance for social re-integration for all landmine and ERW survivors. Increasingly the MLSA and the MoH are engaging in the implementation of the National Strategy on People with Disabilities, while Albania signed the CRPD and the country's broader development plans for accession into the EU will be linked to the development of its social and health services for persons with disability across Albania.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Albania in 2011 totals US \$785,260.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The military contamination of the territory is a nation-wide problem in Albania. In line with the past regime's defence strategy, the country mushroomed of weapon storage depots and military units scattered across the country. During the civil unrest in Albania in March 1997 there were a number of explosions at Ammunition Storage Areas, resulting in the Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination of 15 sites throughout the territory. It is estimated that a total of 58 Explosive Storehouses were involved in these explosions. Subsequently, among civilians handling such ammunition there have been dozens of fatalities and injured people. The AAF conducted surface clearance operations of these "hotspots" but this was not conducted based on humanitarian standards, and an indicator of this is that new accidents have been recorded in these areas after clearance. A much larger and widespread security threat still to be addressed remains that of disposing of the large stockpile of aged weapons and ammunition. In 1992, the AAF counted over 194,000 tons of ammunitions stored in 955 depots across the country. Nevertheless, the amount of remaining obsolete ammunition in the beginning of 2011 is still counting for around 62,000 tons, while its chemical stability is further deteriorated. Such a volatile state of storage and handling has resulted in various deadly accidents to operators and civilians in different storage areas of the country, the most recent and deadly accident in Gerdec, near the capital city, where the application of sub-standards in defusing ammunition caused the killing of 26 people and injuring of more than 300 others, besides large property and natural damages within a large perimeter. Based on the positive experiences and capacities created by the Albanian Mine Action Programme, Albanian Government is in close consultation with UNDP and the relevant stakeholders to make further use of those capacities in other priority country needs such the clearance of "hotspots" areas and the ammunition destruction programme.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Albanian Mine Action Country Portfolio Team was established since 2003 under the leadership of the Government of Albania. Its members include the non-governmental organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the ICRC. The donor embassies in Albania have been always part of the Mine Action Portfolio team. On regular bases the group has met to ensure coordination and share information.

## STRATEGY

The government has endorsed an Action Plan of Action for Elimination of Excess Ammunition in the Albanian territory and has set an ambitious target of completing disposal of the remaining ammunitions by 2013.

The strategic support and contribution to the hotspots and the ammunition stockpile destruction would contain the following components/tasks:

- Coordination and monitoring of mine action activities in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) for hotspot clearance and OBOD, risk education and victim assistance.
- Review existing safety and quality standards for ammunition disposal and hotspots clearance and upgrade them to international standards
- Develop an accreditation standard package for eventual private contractors seeking to operate OBOD ranges and hotspot areas;
- Conduct a detailed technical assessment of the hotspots contaminated areas in order to prepare the relevant clearance plans
- Adopt mechanisms for ensuring quality assurance and quality control of OBOD activities and hotspots clearance in assigned locations
- Develop adequate public awareness and risk education mechanisms for local communities
- Expand existing mine action Victim Assistance programme to include and benefit nationwide ERW survivors for possible assistance schemes; A detailed assessment of the physical, medical and socio-economic conditions of victims injured in abandoned ammunitions accidents in Albania;
- Establish a national database for mines/ abandoned ammunition victims throughout Albania.
- Contribute in resource mobilization for ammunition stockpile destruction and hotspots clearance through furthering partnerships as well as by introducing best practice experiences through UN's global network.
- Support the Albania Government to fulfil its annual transparency reporting obligations under the various related Conventions;
- Support the Albania Government to fulfil its Presidency role at the Tenth Meetings of States Parties to the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the AP Mine Ban Convention.



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORTING POST CLEARANCE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN NE ALBANIA</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID
Project Budget	2011: US \$90,000; 2012: US \$90,000
Funds Requested	US \$90,000
Implementing Partners	Regional Department of Employment Services Kukes, mine affected communities, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE).
Targeted Beneficiaries	260 families, 2,200 community members of former mine affected areas, Bytyc Commune.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P06-AL04

## OBJECTIVES

Prior to the evaluation of post clearance survey conducted in Bytyc Commune, this project will enhance livelihoods of persons living in the previously mine-affected areas through trainings and financial support in 6 demined villages. Half of the beneficiaries will be women and girls. The project will boost local economies to improve women's literacy by helping them with micro-credits to use as local assets.

## ACTIVITIES

- Activities will differ from year to year and from village to village depending on community needs
- Establish mobile multidisciplinary training team which will travel to villages to conduct community trainings on regular basis
- Mobile multidisciplinary trainers/experts train selected individuals in how to market locally made cheese, honey, or other local productions
- Mobile multidisciplinary trainers train selected individuals in marketing agricultural production, animal husbandry, veterinary skills and marketing skills
- Train female village instructors to train community women on household management, health and hygiene, cooking, literacy, etc
- Support enterprise initiatives with consultancy/interest free loans

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 50-100 women per year gain proper skills to produce qualitative cheese, honey, other local production
- 25-50 men trained on veterinary issues
- A mobile multidisciplinary team of 15 female instructors trained to conduct community trainings
- About 500 women trained in household management, health and personal hygiene, cooking, literacy, environment protection, etc
- About 10-15 enterprise initiatives supported with loans

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Local staff	15,000	15,000
Operation Costs	20,000	20,000
Capital Costs	15,000	15,000
Trainings	22,000	22,000
Support of enterprise development initiatives	15,000	15,000
Administrative Costs	3,000	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ARMS AND ABANDONED EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE (AXO) RISK EDUCATION IN 12 PREFECTURES OF ALBANIA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$20,500; 2012: US \$16,345
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	ICRC, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), 12 prefectures
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by ERW/UXO and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance(AXO), local authorities in affected communes and municipalities in the 12 prefectures targeted by the project.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-AL01

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the negative impact of arms ERW/UXO and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance(AXO) on the population. The project also intends to carry out surveillance of incidents related to arms and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance(AXO), and report this information to the national mine action centre for further data processing.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select and prioritize villages, communes, and municipalities for data collection and Risk Education.
- Work with all partners to develop an effective surveillance system that includes data on ERW/UXO and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance(AXO) Risk Education activities, victims and suspected dangerous areas.
- Organize seminars for training volunteers on IMSMA forms.
- Produce and place billboards in eight of the most contaminated areas (hot spots) in Albania, and distribute leaflets and posters in 39 branches of the ARC, via schools and village leaders.
- Submit the Information on IMSMA forms on any new and/or unreported incidents to the AMAE.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Trained volunteers will engage in ERW/UXO Risk Education activities.
- The civil society will become more involved in public awareness compagne regarding the dangers of EWR/UXO.
- National Database on EWR/UXO and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance(AXO) updated.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
National coordinator	7,465	7,465
Local staff	5,500	5,500
Training of volunteers	780	780
Risk education, surveillance of incidents, monitoring	1,800	1,800
Publications (billboards, leaflets)	800	800
Regional WeC meeting for National athorities	4,155	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>16,345</b>

Contact: Ramadan Disha; Mine Risk Education Coordinator; Albanian Red Cross (ARC); Tel: 355 42 22037; e-mail: rdisha@kksh.org.al

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ERW/UXO RISK EDUCATION IN HOTSPOTS AREAS IN ALBANIA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID
Project Budget	2011: US \$140,000; 2012: US \$120,000
Funds Requested	US \$140,000
Implementing Partners	Local Authorities, AMAC, Albanian Mine Action Executive.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries: about 80,000 community members living in 4 hotspot areas in Albania as follows: Burrel, Tepelene, Librazhd and Laç.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-AL02

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the risk of death and injury from ERW and UXO , including unexploded sub-munitions by raising awareness and promoting safe behavior/ in 4 hotspot areas in Albania.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct regular community meetings tours around hotspots areas/ and demolition areas to disseminate safety RE messages about ERW/UXO threat.
- Distribute/disseminate RE Media ERW/UXO materials to school children and community members around hot spot areas.
- Preparation and transmission of Radio-Jingle/TV spot on ERW/UXO threat.
- Host extracurricular ERW/UXO Risk Education for school children around hotspot areas.
- Provide trainings and support to students governments and school teachers to disseminate Risk Education information about ERW/UXO to their communities in affected villages.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Zero level of accidents resulting from ERW/UXO's and abandoned ammunition(AXO).
- Increased community /school children involvement in the delivery of UXO Risk Eeducation messages.
- Increased capacity of student governments, and school teachers to disseminate Risk Education.
- Increased awareness/ knowledge of about 80,000 community members living in hotspot areas about the dangers of ERW/UXO-s.
- Reduced number of incidents and injured/killed people, resulting from ERW/UXO

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Local staff (human resources)	30,000	30,000
Operation Costs	35,000	25,000
Risk Education Activities	70,000	60,000
Administrative Costs	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UXO RISK EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF GERDEC EXPLOSION</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID
Project Budget	2011: US \$80,000; 2012: US \$60,000
Funds Requested	US \$80,000
Implementing Partners	Local Authorities of Gerdec, Military unit in Gerdec, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE).
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries: 18.500 community members and children of Gerdec area, Tirana, Albania
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-AL03

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase awareness of 16,000 community members and 2,500 school children in affected villages of Gerdec about the threat posed by UXOs scattered after the Gerdec explosion, by keeping them constantly informed about the threat.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community meetings/sessions/speaking tours with re-turned communities to disseminate Risk Education about UXO-s.
- Produce and distribute UXO risk education media materials to school children and community.
- Host extracurricular UXO risk education for school children (poster competitions, sports) ect.
- Organise direct presentations and theatre performances on UXO risk education.
- Provide trainings and support to peace activists and student governments and school teachers to disseminate risk education information about UXO to their communities in affected villages.
- Community Liaison activities with local government authorities, military unit in Gerdec and de-mining company working in Gerdec.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Zero level of accidents resulting from UXO's.
- Increased community /school children involvement in the delivery of UXO Risk Education.
- Increased awareness/ knowledge of 18,500 community members about the dangers of UXO.
- Increased response to UXO threat of communities and children living and working in these affected areas
- Improved safe behavior of 18,500 communities and children living in UXO affected areas.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Operating expenses	16,000	15,000
Local staff	20,000	15,000
Risk Education activities	40,000	28,000
Administrative costs	4,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VOCATIONAL TRAINING &amp; LOCAL ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE FOR MINE/UXO VICTIMS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID
Project Budget	2011: US \$74,000
Funds Requested	US \$74,000
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), vocational training centres in Prizren, Peja and Gjakova
Targeted Beneficiaries	Families of 272 Mine/UXO survivors in Kukes Region
Project Duration	April 2011 through August 2012
Project Code	P09-AL04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will provide access to 238 mine/UXO survivors and/or their family members to social-economic services and opportunities to ensure their social-economic reintegration into society and improvement of their quality of life.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct vocational professional courses according to the labour market needs.
- Expand and diversify local households by empowering them to improve use of local assets and by providing short term intensive trainings on entrepreneurship, management, curriculum vitae preparation, job seeking, career development and enterprise establishment/management.
- Support enterprise initiatives of mine survivors and their family members with interest free loans.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Trained mine/ERW survivors are provided with the necessary skills to compete in the labor market.
- Unemployment is reduced among mine/UXO survivors
- Targeted mine/UXO survivors and their families are socially and economically re-integrated into society.
- Contribution to the realization of the Convention of Persons with Disability through provision of vocational trainings to people with disabilities and advocacy for employment of people with disabilities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Local staff	15,000
Operational costs	5,000
Vocational training component	44,000
Local entrepreneurship support	8,000
Administrative costs	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ACCESS TO PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN ALBANIA</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe
Project Budget	2011: US \$191,703
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	Albanian Ministry of Health, Nursing Faculty of Tirana University, Haute Ecole Libre de Bruxelles (HELB), Haute Ecole Charleroi Europe, Albanian Mine Action Executive, Kukes Regional Hospital
Targeted Beneficiaries	Graduated physiotherapist professionals involved in training at the Nursing Faculty; participating student orthopaedic technicians; all people with disabilities in Albania, including mine/UXO survivors
Project Duration	August 2010 through June 2011
Project Code	P10-AL02

## OBJECTIVES

The project will promote continuous and sustainable improvements in the quality of physiotherapy training within the Nursing Faculty of Tirana through collaboration with Belgian physiotherapy schools. It will facilitate the professional integration of newly graduated physiotherapists. The quality of prosthetics and orthotics services will improve through a comprehensive and internationally qualified professional education programme for orthopaedic technicians.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop a training programme, "Certificate of Pedagogic Aptitude," for new teachers and organize professional seminars for local teachers.
- Adapt and deliver the programme recognized by the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO), and secure accreditation of the ISPO Category II, Prosthetics and Orthotics curriculum.
- Deliver education through the teaching team at the Nursing Faculty in Tirana, and the Human Study educator team under supervision of the Ministry of Health and the ISPO.
- Hold examinations on behalf of the Ministry of Health and the ISPO.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Nursing Faculty in Tirana will implement a sustainable programme to develop physiotherapy capacities.
- Physiotherapy students will have better professional opportunities.
- Seven prosthetics and orthotics technicians currently enrolled in prosthetic education will reach the ISPO's Category II, an internationally recognized qualification.
- Standards for education and service delivery will be developed and promoted among government representatives, users and service providers.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Management and Coordination	72,322	
Travel Costs	23,421	
Promotion of profession of physiotherapy in Albania	10,443	
Physiotherapy Educational Program	37,990	0
Orthoprosthetic workshop Kukes Regional Hospital	29,538	
Evaluation	6,713	
Administrative Costs	11,276	
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,703</b>	<b>0</b>

Contact: Mrs Almedina Music; Head of Mission for South East Europe; Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe; Sarajevo; Tel: 387 33 266880; Fax: 387 33 266881; e-mail: almedina@handicap-international.co.ba

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IDENTIFYING THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC NEEDS OF MARGINALIZED ERW &amp; AXO VICTIMS IN ALBANIA.</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID
Project Budget	2011: US \$150,000; 2012: US \$40,000
Funds Requested	US \$150,000
Implementing Partners	Local Authorities, Ministry of Health, Regional Hospitals of Albania and Albanian Mine Action Executive.
Targeted Beneficiaries	686 victims and families from Abandoned Unexploded Ordnances (AXO) in Albania.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-AL03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will identify the ERW/AXO victims all over Albania and analyze their medical and social-economic situation. The study will identify their needs and to determine the future steps and support to be provided.

The project will aim to reach at least 80% of the survivors from ERW/UXO all over Albania through direct interviews. Through analysis of data collected from them, priorities for support and planning will be designed.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct field Interviews with ERW/AXO victims all over the country.
- Collect data from government institutions all-over the country for ERW/AXO victims and their current medical and social-economic situation.
- Analyse collected data on medical and social-economic impact in the lives of ERW/AXO victims.
- Make assessment on the needs of ERW/AXO victims and develop an action plan for the intervention
- Organize workshop with different government actors about ERW/AXO victims and their needs.
- Develop a database for ERW/AXO victims
- Produce a Report on the Impact of ERW/AXO in Albania

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will produce a detailed study survey for AXO/ERW victims' all over Albania.
- A Needs Assessment on the of AXO/ERW victims will be produced.
- A database with current status and needs of survivors of ERW/AXO will be established.
- An Action Plan for intervention of ERW/AXO victims produced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Local staff- Human Resources	35,000	10,000
Travel & Accommodation	50,000	10,000
Activities	60,000	18,000
Administrative Costs	5,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COORDINATION MONITORING OF HUMANITARIAN MA ,AMMUNITION DESTRUCTION AND HOTSPOTS CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)
Project Budget	2011: US \$354,600; 2012: US \$396,529; 2013: US \$413,009
Funds Requested	US \$251,260
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Committee(Ministry of Defence,Ministry of Health,Ministry of Labour Social Affair,Prefectures,Demilitarization Operators and local affected communities in Albania
Targeted Beneficiaries	10 Prefectures; about 80,000 community members living in hotspot areas(Gerdec,Burrel,Tepelene,Librazhd and Laç)in Albania
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-AL01

## OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to making Albania ERW/AXO free and to the fulfilment of the Albanian commitment to reduce the stockpile of ammunition by the set deadline of December 2013;
- Support Albania's reporting obligations and Presidency role to the APMBT;
- Extend Victim Assistance programme to ERW/AXO survivors nationwide;
- Develop a humanitarian framework for ammunition stockpile destruction;

## ACTIVITIES

- Review and upgrade of national standards on hotspots clearance/EOD and OBOD activities;
- Application of Quality Management in ERW/AXO hotspot areas and OBOD activities;
- Community Liaison,public awareness and RE for local communities;
- Addressing the needs for medical-physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of mine/ERW/AXO survivors;
- Gender and age disaggregated data collection of the injured people all over Albania,using the IMSMA NG forms;
- Support preparations of the Albanian Government for participating in international meetings under the various related Conventions;
- Provide the technical expertise to the Albanian Presidency of the AP MBC in 2011 to carry out its duties deriving from this nomination;

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- AMAE is re-formatted to Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office(AMMCO);
- Field activities for hotspots clearance and OBOD are conducted safely and effectively, in accordance with international and national mine action standards;
- ERW/AXO survivors' lives are progressively improved through medical-rehabilitation support and socio-economic reintegration;
- The National Database of Persons with Disabilities includes the Mine/UXO and ERW/AXO survivors;

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Support Albania's reporting obligations and Presidency role to the APMBT	10,500		
Extend Victim Assistance programme to ERW/AXO survivors nationwide	30,840	30,840	30,840
Develop a humanitarian framework for ammunition stockpile destruction	105,390	151,890	151,890
Management and Resource Mobilization	197,542	202,250	218,250
Administrative Costs	10,328	11,549	12,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,600</b>	<b>396,529</b>	<b>413,009</b>



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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Albanian Red Cross (ARC)

International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims (ITF)

Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC)

# Angola

## SUMMARY

In addressing the threat posed by landmines and ERW, major advances have been made in Angola. The National Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) has been well established as the national authority for demining and humanitarian assistance, and coordination extended to provincial level. These important steps, along with the process of developing provincial plans, have provided an opportunity to engage more consistently with national institutions and organizations in the national programme. The National Demining Institute (INAD), the main national operator, has been developing its capacities with the support of a UNDP technical assistance project, and has strengthened its operational resources to handle the high number of requests ongoing investment projects in the country.

Angola has been a state party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty since 1 January 2003 and completed its Article 4 obligations to ensure the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines within the deadline of 1 January 2007. However, progress towards addressing its Art.5 obligations related to destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas is less advanced. The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), completed in May 2007, provided a realistic picture of the situation throughout the country, and has been used to support the planning and prioritization of mine action tasks among various operators. However, CNIDAH was convinced that the national mine action database information did not reflect the extent of operator work done since the LIS, that areas of concern to infrastructure development projects were not generally included, and that communities that were inaccessible at the time of the LIS had never been incorporated. CNIDAH became more aware of this problem when it tried to review mid-term progress under the 2006-2011 National Mine Action Strategy and its concern was increased by the upcoming need to justify a request for extension of its Art.5 Ottawa Convention obligations. This situation would require major coordination from the national authorities to improve the completeness of the national database by reviewing, among the operators, of database discrepancies.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Angola in 2011 totals US \$11,154,217.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Despite efforts made by the Country, Angola is still contaminated with landmines and ERW, including cluster munition remnants. The LIS, completed in May 2007, identified 3,293 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) in 1,988 communities. These impacted communities represented 8% of the 23,504 communities in Angola where an estimated 2.4 million people are affected by the landmine problem either directly or indirectly.

According to the figures presented by CNIDAH during the National Mine Action Summit in 2010, 824 Km<sup>2</sup> had been cleared since 2006, representing a total removal and destruction of 353,591 mines AP, 12,786 mines AT and 979,656 UXOs. This was the result of demining operations, including NGO's, commercial and public operators, between 2006 and the first quarter 2010.

Despite these results, by the time of the Summit (August 2010), CNIDAH was unable to provide an updated situation on the remaining contaminated area because many clearance reports from 2008 and 2009 have not been entered into the database. CNIDAH was unable to say what has been achieved in demining and what remains to be done, while predicting that it is unlikely to meet its Mine Ban Treaty Article 5 deadline of 1 January 2013. The urgent need to reverse this situation required a broad attention from CNIDAH to immediately complete and update its database. Through the support of the Survey Action Center (SAC) and UNDP, CNIDAH is working closely with the demining partners to correct the database discrepancies. At the moment, as result of this database review, it was possible to identify a reduction of 30% from the initial 1,988 impacted communities.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Government of Angola coordinates mine action through CNIDAH. It has responsibility for policy development, planning, priority setting, coordination and management of all mine and UXO-related activities, including external quality assurance monitoring. Establishing CNIDAH has been achieved through the setup of its organizational structure, and, at the national level, a mechanism for regular consultation and coordination with the mine action community. Coordination includes plenary sessions, monthly meetings of the Demining Sub-commission, and the work developed by

technical groups in the areas of mine risk education, victim assistance, information management, national mine action standards and clearance.

UNDP has continued to support the Government of Angola as one of the partners of CNIDAH and INAD, supporting and enhancing both national coordination and operational demining, in order to help Angola achieve Anti Personnel Mine Ban Treaty obligations and address the residual ERW threat. It is essential that UNDP continues to provide sufficient and concerted support at the international and national level, as well as ensuring that community development priorities are addressed alongside infrastructural rehabilitation.

The preparation of the 2011 Mine Action Portfolio projects was undertaken in consultation with mine action partners including national institutions, UN agencies, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

## **STRATEGY**

The mid-term review of Angola's 2006-2010 mine action strategic plan, during 2010, was prevented by the national database discrepancies, hindering the ability to measure what has been achieved in demining and what remains to be done towards the proposed objectives in the strategic plan and to Ottawa Convention obligations.

During the Angolan Mine Action Summit 2010, CNIDAH has proposed to elaborate a new strategic plan based on the results of a new survey project to update data of mine-suspected areas. This two years project was launched by CNIDAH in February 2011, and has as main objectives update the national database and visit the 19 comunas, which comprise more than 300 settlements not surveyed during the first LIS. The survey will also assist in the marking of low-impacted communities and SHAs identified during the first LIS, and possibly release land for agriculture and other community uses. The project will be mainly funded by the Angolan government and European Commission and will be carried out by local and international NGO's. The result of this project will also allow Angola to work on the request for extension of its Article 5 Ottawa Convention obligations.

In recent years the Government of Angola has put a sizable level of funding for mine action operations. A budget of USD 100 million over three years was allocated for the clearance of major provincial and inter-provincial highway, railway and bridge reconstruction. This focus on infrastructural rehabilitation is vital to open up the country for trade and economic development. It has however neglected those areas which present the highest level of landmine impact in the provinces, which are tasks related to community development, including access to water, schools, and agricultural land. Humanitarian priorities are only being covered by international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This distinction in service provision was established to ensure that the broad scope of needs in Angola was addressed as best as possible. Unfortunately, a general decline in donor funding has affected most development actors. This is particularly the case in demining, which has seen a sizable reduction in the number and scale of NGO demining operators in recent years.

The reduction of the known mine-impacted areas (LIS) has been mainly conducted by international NGO's. To succeed towards its national and international objectives, Angola needs to involve all organizations, if they do not do so already, in the demining priorities established by Angola's national authority.

At the same time Angola wishes to start developing and implementing effectively a national land release policy and related protocols in order to draw upon the strengths and experiences of a variety of operators in cancelling land identified by the LIS that does not contain mines. The review, the accreditation and dissemination of the National Mine Action Standards by all operators are important steps that will be followed in this process.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEMINING</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$851,600
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National Institute of Demining (INAD), Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	INAD and other government partners that utilize its services (direct), mine-affected communities and those who benefit from INAD's mine clearance efforts (indirect)
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2011
Project Code	P07-AN04

## OBJECTIVES

Through enhancing the capacities of INAD, the project seeks to consolidate access and security for development efforts in Angola. The provision of UNDP technical assistance and training helps maximize efficiency, improve technical capacities, and reduce times for mine clearance in a safe and effective way.

## ACTIVITIES

- Assist INAD in enhancing its role as the national demining operator.
- Improve technical and management competencies at INAD, its provincial offices and its training school.
- Assist INAD to develop long-term partnerships and resource mobilization strategies.
- Develop national standards, standard operating procedures and other policy documents.
- Provide training through needs analysis, development of packages and standards, and delivery of courses.
- Advise INAD on the productive and effective operation, and maintenance of mechanical assets.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Developing INAD's capacities will consolidate access and security for development efforts.
- Management and technical capacities at the institute's headquarters will increase.
- A dynamic and well-supported training school will have renovated premises, enhanced management systems, and an updated curriculum based on international and national mine action standards.
- INAD demining brigades will be trained and equipped to respond safely to development needs.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	430,000
Travel	300,000
Equipment, supplies	16,974
Administrative support	35,981
Rent, maintenance	20,000
Other service costs	48,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>851,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SURVEY AND UPDATE DATA OF MINE-SUSPECTED AREAS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,000,000; 2012: US \$3,710,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH, National and International NGO's, Survey Action Center (SAC);
Targeted Beneficiaries	Angolan citizens, communities, country residents
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-AN01

## OBJECTIVES

The project's main objective is to update the national database. Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) II will build on the efforts of LIS I, thus finalizing the process of surveying the remaining 19 communities, which comprise more than 300 settlements. The project will assist in the marking of low-impact and suspected hazardous areas identified during LIS I, and help free land for agriculture and other community activities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train staff to conduct field surveys.
- Sign a memorandum of understanding with expert institutions.
- Develop and update survey tools.
- Carry out surveys for LIS II to collect data in inaccessible areas not identified in LIS I, and the areas for national reconstruction projects.
- Produce and launch a final report.
- Update the CNIDAH database.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The CNIDAH central database will be updated and able to support the elaboration of the new National Mine Action Strategic Plan and the Angola extension request of Art.5 of Ottawa Convention.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Proposed programme	3,000,000	3,710,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,710,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE VICTIMS NATIONAL NETWORK</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH at national and provincial levels, international and national non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 100,000 mine victims and their relatives in 18 provinces
Project Duration	March 2011 through April 2013
Project Code	P09-AN02

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to establish a national network for mine victims, and facilitate access to education, health and other social services, as well as to banks and credit services. It will help establish links between people and communities so they can support each other.

## ACTIVITIES

- Advocate for a national policy to address the needs of mine victims.
- Train staff.
- Register mine victims.
- Strengthen existing networks.
- Make contact with relevant state or philanthropic institutions.
- Facilitate access to health, education and other relevant institutions.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A network of mine victims will be created to facilitate their social reintegration.
- Links among different small networks will improve access to public services and boost the impacts of advocacy.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Programme costs	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE VICTIMS NATIONAL REGISTRATION</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH's national and provincial structures, ICODEL (non-governmental organization)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their relatives
Project Duration	July 2010 through July 2012
Project Code	P09-AN03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will register all mine victims in Angola to facilitate their full assistance by the Government and its partners. It will update data and better define the situation of mine victims to improve planning.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train people involved.
- Collect and analyse data.
- Use data to provide assistance to mine victims.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A database system capable of feeding information to all state institutions and partners will be established, allowing them to plan and provide better assistance to mine victims all over the country.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Programme costs	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN ANGOLA: LAND RELEASE PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,238,254
Funds Requested	US \$1,107,692
Implementing Partners	Provincial Government of Malange and Uige; National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH); Local Authorities; INAD and UNDP.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Impacted communities and identified groups at risk in the Provinces of Malange and Uige. Provincial and traditional authorities involved in the distribution of land and the setting of development priorities and activities.
Project Duration	January 2011 through June 2012
Project Code	P11-AN01

## OBJECTIVES

Conduct mine and ERW clearance operations and capacity building initiatives in Malanje and Uige.

- Long-term objective: Mines and other ERW are no longer an obstacle to economic, social and political development in Angola.
- Immediate objective: Continue to use updated reports about the impact of SHA to elaborate provincial plans that incorporate community priorities and use task dossiers that record the land release procedures applied, for quality management of the process.

## ACTIVITIES

- Mine and ERW/UXO Clearance
- Technical Survey
- Non Technical Survey
- EOD Spot Tasks and Destruction of removed items
- MRE and Cross- Cutting Issues (HIV/AIDS and Gender Awareness) sessions to affected communities in NPA area of operations
- Advocacy on Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)
- Capacity building of local staff and institutions in Demining techniques and Land Release methods.
- Technical assistance to UNDP, INAD and CNIDAH when required for Land Release and Survey training workshops.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearance priorities updated to reflect current impact of suspect areas on daily activities & seasonal tasks: Clear 5 high impact SHAs included in the Malanje Provincial Clearance Plan.
- Land Release applied to return SHA for community use: Non-technical survey of 110 SHA; Release of 35 SHA for community use through NTS, cancellation process.
- Expansion of agriculture areas by rural communities: 70 spot tasks completed to remove items that have the potential to cause an accident.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International Staff	515,013
National Staff	1,445,085
Equipment/Supplies	432,256
Programme Costs	524,122
Indirect Programme Support Costs	321,778
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,238,254</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LANDMINE AND ERW CLEARENCE, MOXICO</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,046,525
Funds Requested	US \$2,046,525
Implementing Partners	Mine action partners and local authorities in Moxico Province.
Targeted Beneficiaries	20,800 people will benefit from the execution all various tasks to be performed in this project.
Project Duration	November 2010 through November 2012
Project Code	P11-AN02

## OBJECTIVES

The specific objective is to increase access to essential services and contribute to socio-economic development for high and medium mine and UXO impacted communities in Moxico province.

## ACTIVITIES

- Mine and ERW clearance throughout the Moxico province;
- Road clearance;
- Mine Risk Education;
- Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and non LIS areas assessments.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improve the quality of life of the communities: returnees will be able to access to land for housing and agriculture; population will be able to move freely, accessing firewood and water source without fear of mines; improve access to basic services.
- Improve economic opportunities: contribute to food security and livelihoods opportunities; greater access to markets as roads are made accessible, especially between provinces, contributing to further growth and development in Moxico.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Project total costs	3,046,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,046,525</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LAND RELEASE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,000,000; 2012: US \$1,000,000; 2013: US \$1,000,000; 2014: US \$1,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH;
Executive Commission for Demining (INAD, FAA, GRN);	
National and International NGO's;	
other partners.	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Angolan citizens, communities, country residents
Project Duration	May 2011 through May 2016
Project Code	P11-AN03

## OBJECTIVES

The project main objective is to release land to be used by the population and communities, previously suspected of landmines hazards. CNIDAH will secure the quality assurance and control of the operator and the clearance task, which combine the use of general and technical survey and the full clearance of the suspected area.

## ACTIVITIES

- Implementation coordination: Identify the areas and select the priorities , resources mobilization;
- Elaboration and publishing the SOP's on Land release Concept.
- Conduct the quality control of the operators and clearance tasks
- Official delivery of the land to the population: accountability of all parts involved in the process.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Significant reduction of landmines suspected areas, especially high impact areas.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Project costs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

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**MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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# Azerbaijan

## SUMMARY

The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) was established by a 1998 Presidential Decree as a national agency to oversee all mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) issues. In April 1999, the Government and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) signed an agreement on financial and technical support for a joint mine action programme. The mine action agency has its head office in Baku and two regional offices in the Fizuli and Khanlar regions.

ANAMA and its two implementing partners, the non-governmental groups Relief Azerbaijan and International Eurasia Press Fund, now have 272 field staff and 32 mine detection dogs. A mechanical demining capacity was established after special staff training and the procurement and deployment of 6 MDMs.

A UXO team has assisted the Government's overall development programme through clearance operations in Agstafa district that started in January 2006.

The agency has developed national mine action standards based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and principles. The relevant standing operations procedures and Information Management System for Mine Action are in place and followed accordingly. Mine risk education and victim survey and assistance projects have been successfully conducted.

In working with numerous donor agencies during the past seven years, ANAMA has established good working relations. From its inception until July 2005, it has received more than US \$19 million for its mine and UXO programmes from various donors, either through UNDP or bilaterally. Some donations were made in-kind.

In addition to UNDP and UNICEF, major donors making contributions through UNDP include the European Commission; the UK's Department for International Development (DFID); the governments of Italy, Norway, Canada and Sweden. The governments of the United States, Japan and Saudi Arabia are providing bilateral funding.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Azerbaijan in 2011 totals US \$1,653,000.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The conflict between Armenian forces and Azerbaijan, from 1988 through 1994, resulted in the occupation of 20 per cent of Azerbaijani territory and the displacement of 15 per cent of the population of Azerbaijan or about 1 million people. The conflict caused massive destruction of social infrastructure and productive resources in occupied and surrounding territories.

From early 1991 to July 2006, there were 2,297 landmine or UXO casualties registered. Of this, 272 were children (226 injured and 46 killed). A majority of the adult casualties were men between 18 and 44 years old. No accurate and/or extensive data on mine and UXO victims throughout Azerbaijan is available but ANAMA is increasingly getting requests from local communities and local aid agencies for mine victim support.

As of July 2006, ANAMA has identified a total of approximately 163 million square metres of land contaminated with mines and UXO. Contamination has become a substantial hindrance to the Government's reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the use of the land by local people. The establishment of ANAMA's second regional office in the north-west region of Azerbaijan and the procurement of a mechanical demining machine have allowed the agency to substantially increase its demining capacity.

The agency is presently operating on funding from the Government, the European Commission, DFID, the Government of Italy and the US Department of State. Pipeline commitments are from the Government, the European Commission, the Government of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Numerous consultations have been held on mine risk education and the rehabilitation of IDPs in government-defined locations.

The Joint Working Group established in 1999 under the Deputy Prime Minister comprises relevant ministries, donors and implementing agencies. Its objective is to review the policies, procedures and performance of the mine action programme and make recommendation for improvement.

Since December 1999, however, the group has only met three times due to lack of interest. ANAMA is considering revisiting the needs of the group and may attempt to revive it with new faces.

ANAMA organizes other sub-group meetings, such as the Mine Victim Assistance Working Group and the Mine Risk Education Working Group. These meet fairly regularly. Participants include donors and implementing agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN Children's Fund.

UNDP and the agency jointly host the Mine Action Donor Group meeting each year. This event is designed to provide comprehensive information to all donors and stakeholders on achievements and funding needs.

## **STRATEGY**

The Azerbaijan Mine Action Programme Multi-Year Strategic Plan aims at further development of a national and sustainable mine clearance capacity to deal with the current problem as well as adapt to future challenges. Projects within this strategy support further improvement and development of the managerial and technical capacities of ANAMA.

Strengthening and further expansion of mine action capacity implies the following directions.

First, there needs to be the growth of integrated capabilities to continue carrying out the community-based mine risk education programme; make the best use of the 2004 Mine Victim Needs Assessment Survey and implement the strategy developed accordingly; and support demining activities including manual clearance and technical surveys, the mine detection dog capacity and mechanical demining.

Second, the capacity of ANAMA needs to be developed by further strengthening national strategic planning, management, coordination and control of operational activities; enhancing operational, information and logistics support management capacities through staff participation in various training courses and exchange programmes; and maintaining and revising standing operations procedures in accordance with national standards and IMAS.

Another strategic direction that ANAMA is developing is transformation to the International Center for Mine Action. Number of initiatives was conducted up to date, including training on information management to staff from the Ministry of Defence of Georgia, new curriculum for development of evaluation capacity for representatives from Afghanistan, Jordan, Tajikistan and Georgia jointly with Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECTS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$460,000
Funds Requested	US \$460,000
Implementing Partners	ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors and their families, community members
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P07-AZ01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the coordination of mine victim assistance, emphasizing community empowerment, the monitoring of assistance levels and advocacy for victims' rights through an information network. This will help attract public and donor attention to mine victim assistance. The project will contribute to the Mine Victim Assistance Strategic Plan's objectives for medical care, physical and psychological rehabilitation, education, social and vocational adaptation, and economic assistance.

## ACTIVITIES

- Elaborate strategic and practical decisions through coordination within the Mine Victim Assistance Working Group (MVAWG).
- Ensure sustainable activities (peer-to-peer support, vocational rehabilitation, etc.) in the mine survivors' association established in the Terter District.
- Ensure that people with disabilities access rehabilitation and income-generation opportunities.
- Organize workshops, support business and employment centres, and provide microcredit for people with disabilities and survivors.
- Provide medical care and psychological support to survivors in sanatoriums.
- Continuously monitor mine survivors' health, and social and economic status to address their needs.
- Provide counselling and legal support.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A strategic report for monitored MVAWG projects will be produced.
- At least 600 mine victims and people with disabilities and their families will have better incomes.
- Health care, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and social protection for mine survivors will improve.
- Non-governmental groups will have more capacity for victim assistance.
- The coordination of victim assistance will improve.
- The public will be sensitized to the challenges of people with disabilities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	60,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	150,000
Equipment costs	200,000
Administration	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUSPECTED AREA REDUCATION AND MECHANICAL CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,003,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,003,000
Implementing Partners	ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs), populations near identified mined areas and battlefields
Project Duration	March 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P08-AZ02

## OBJECTIVES

The project plans to reduce the amount of contaminated land and create a safe living environment. It will deploy a new mechanical demining machine for cost-effective clearance, and aim to increase the productivity of operations to clear 350,000 square metres of high-priority areas in six months. The mechanical demining capacity will contribute to the government project to provide more than 2,100 IDPs and refugees' families with houses in newly built settlements.

## ACTIVITIES

- Purchase a new flail to support the existing mechanical demining capacity.
- Provide staff training, and test the flail to ensure it functions smoothly and efficiently.
- Carry out marking and fencing of areas suspected of being contaminated by mines or unexploded ordnance.
- Ensure clearance of additional 1.6 million square meters of contaminated land.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An additional flail will be procured, tested and integrated into operations.
- Human capacities to provide adequate support to mechanical demining operations will be developed.
- All mechanical demining machines will be incorporated into overall mine clearance operations, leading to an increase in clearance rates by up to 1.6 million square metres per year.
- Local communities will be aware of the location of hazardous areas through marking and fencing.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Operational and running costs	165,000
Marking, fencing	88,000
Mechanical demining support	750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,003,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EXPANSION OF MINE DETECTION DOG CAPACTIY</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$190,000
Funds Requested	US \$190,000
Implementing Partners	ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, people living near identified mined areas and battlefields
Project Duration	May 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-AZ01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will reinforce mine detection dog capacities by procuring six new dogs, along with relevant equipment and integration training. It will increase the productivity of operations through the combined clearance methodology, with mine detection dogs supporting mechanical area reduction. This will significantly reduce the risk of accidents and increase awareness on locations of hazardous areas. Local populations will be able to use cleared areas without fear for their lives.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select, procure and deliver mine detection dogs.
- Involve two ANAMA mine detection dog instructors/specialists in initial training for the dogs and in the selection process.
- Procure special equipment for new mine detection dogs and dog handlers.
- Conduct integration training for new mine detection dogs and their handlers.
- Ensure smooth integration of newly trained mine detection dog teams into operations.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An additional six mine detection dogs will be procured, trained and integrated into operations.
- Human capacities to support mine detection dog operations will expand.
- Local communities will be provided with safe living conditions due to area reduction and clearance operations.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Procurement of mine detection dogs	100,000
Procurement of special equipment and vehicles	50,000
Travel&Integration training costs	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,000</b>

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**MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Shamil Rzayev (CPC) UN Development Programme (UNDP)

# Bosnia and Herzegovina

## SUMMARY

Mines contaminate more than 14,000 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although mine clearance has been under way since the cessation of the war in Bosnia in 1995, current trends indicate it will be decades before land-mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) can be fully removed from the country. At the same time, the Government has been stretched in implementing the National Mine Action Strategy. This situation affects all elements of society, but particularly those returning to mined areas who are dependent on land for their livelihood.

Limited funding is the main challenge to mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In terms of government institutions addressing mine action (namely, the Bosnian Armed Forces and civil protection authorities), limited funding has caused difficulties in procuring demining equipment and introducing new demining techniques. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and demining companies also struggle with funding challenges.

The 2007 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects will help attain the goal set by the National Mine Action Strategy of ridding the country of the mine threat by 2009. The submissions cover mine clearance, the strengthening of national institutions to undertake mine action operations over the long term and mine risk education.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011 totals US \$1,310,013.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

As a result of the 1992-1995 war, 3.68 percent of the territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see [www.bhmac.org](http://www.bhmac.org)) is still afflicted by mines. The latest government statistics disclose that there are more than 14,000 micro locations requiring clearance. According to the Landmine Impact Survey, 154 communities are highly affected, 696 are moderately affected and 516 are minimally affected. Bosnia and Herzegovina remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world.

Mines pose a major barrier to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and to economic recovery overall. They block the development of tourism and agricultural activities that can stimulate job production, and obstruct environmental rehabilitation. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center reports an increase in mine related incidents in 2006. In 2005 there were 19 mine victims while in 2006 this number climbed to a total of 34 mine-related injuries.

In 2005 and 2006, mine clearance and technical survey operations were implemented by NGOs, the Bosnian Armed Forces, and civil protection and commercial companies over the following areas:

2005: 10,607,599 square metres (mine clearance: 4,009,051 square metres; technical survey: 6,598,548 square metres); first six months of 2006: 10,012,365 square metres (mine clearance: 4,802,018 square metres; technical survey: 5,210,347 square metres).

While a strong demining capacity exists, it is not fully utilized because of the funding shortfall.

By adopting the National Mine Action Strategy as well as a demining law, and with financial support having gone towards mine action management structures and field activities, the Government has demonstrated a clear commitment to addressing the problem.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Ministry for Civil Affairs plays a lead role on mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A National Demining Commission, consisting of representatives from the ministries of civil affairs, foreign affairs, refugees and human rights, provides senior political guidance on mine issues. The state-level Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC) acts as the operational arm of the National Demining Commission and coordinates mine action, prioritization, surveying, task identification, quality assurance and certification, and maintenance of a database to support these activities. At the operational level, institutions such as the Bosnian Armed Forces and civil protection organizations undertake a bulk of the activities.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs chairs the board of donors for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The board consists of representatives from the embassies of donor governments, the European Commission and the International Trust Fund. It meets every three to four months or as required.

## **STRATEGY**

Direction for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina is governed by the National Mine Action Strategy, which was released in April 2008. The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team's strategy draws upon the national strategy's mine action component and the national poverty reduction strategy papers. The goal of the National Mine Action Strategy is to ensure that Bosnia and Herzegovina is free from the threat of mines by 2019. It seeks to achieve this goal by using the most effective combination of all elements of mine action with clearance targeted towards priority threats in highly affected communities. The portfolio team aims to support the continuation of demining operations in line with the needs of the country, available resources and personnel, and according to the standards necessary for quality assurance. The team will undertake mine awareness activities, humanitarian demining, permanent marking and other activities to reduce the risks of mines.

The National Mine Action Strategy targets the reduction of mine threats in an area of 1,460 square kilometres from 2009 to 2019. Achieving this objective requires a systematic survey, general survey, technical survey, mine clearance and suspected risk area marking. The mine threat in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very complex, given the fact that it is widespread, low in density and random in nature. In addition, mine action takes place in a complex governmental environment.

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through submissions to the 2011 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and through submissions by NGOs and international development organizations, is seeking assistance to finance mine action field operations for 2007 to meet the objectives of the National Mine Action Strategy.

The plan for 2011 is to clear 9,27 square kilometres for clearance and 21,63 square kilometres for technical survey. In this same period, 115,75 square kilometres of suspected mine threat area should be reduced through systematic survey while 16 square kilometres should be permanently marked.

In 2011, total cost required for mine action are 79,9 millions of BAM.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EDUCATION OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS OF CBRs FOR MINE VICTIMS REHABILITATION IN BH</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Hope 87
Project Budget	2011: US \$166,001
Funds Requested	US \$166,001
Implementing Partners	Hope 87
Targeted Beneficiaries	Qualified medical professionals in the field of mine victims rehabilitation and mine victims
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-BH01

## OBJECTIVES

The Overall Objective is to continue work on improving of quality of health services in rehabilitation of mine victims in BH by internationally accepted standards

The Project Objective is to continue to improve the skills of medical staff for rehabilitation of mine victims and members of their families in CBR centres in the FBH (38) and RS (22) with special emphasis on development of the specific techniques in physiotherapy.

## ACTIVITIES

Assessment of levels of knowledge and skills of medical professionals of CBRs

Implementation of the Taping Neuromusculare trainings - TNM (two levels)

for the selected key trainers.

Implementation of the Complex decongestive physical therapy /CDPT/ (two levels) for the selected key trainers

Select medical professionals from CBRs to participate in the in-country training seminars

on medical rehabilitation of mine victims

Implement 2 in-country seminars (1 in Federation BH and 1 in RS)

Assist trainees in putting to good use acquired know-how by field visits

Design, printing and distribution of the information brochures / guidelines for the mine victims

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Key trainers capable of providing technical instructions as well as experts advice on internationally accepted standards on rehabilitation for mine victims are nurtured in BH

The skills of medical professionals in CBRs of BH to provide rehabilitation are improved.

Active involvement of mine victims in preserving their own health and prevention

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total costs	166,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,001</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>RIGHTS BASED SUPPORT TO LANDMINE SURVIVORS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Landmine Survivors Initiatives
Project Budget	2011: US \$350,000
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	/
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors and persons with disabilities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-BH02

## OBJECTIVES

Social Empowerment

Economic Opportunities

Health

## ACTIVITIES

build capacity of survivors and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in disability rights and advocacy;advocating for the implementation of the CRPD;organizing disability rights awareness raising events;organize small business and a specific topic trainings for survivors and PWDs

link survivors with market through inclusion of survivors and promotion/ sale of their products at established economic fairs;provide financial grants to landmine survivors in starting/ expanding their small businesses

link/refer landmine survivors with/to available services

provide psychosocial support to landmine survivors through individual and group peer support;educate landmine survivors about health related problems

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

150 landmine survivors benefiting from effective LSI support in 2011

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total costs	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>RESOURCE CENTER FOR RECOVERY AND SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF MINES</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Organization amputees UDAS Republic of Srpska
Project Budget	2011: US \$39,292; 2012: US \$33,590
Funds Requested	US \$39,292
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Republic of Srpska
Targeted Beneficiaries	victims mines and their families
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P11-BH03

## OBJECTIVES

Increase the full inclusion of mine victims into society through the Resource Center for rehabilitation and support through programs in health, economic support, rights and social inclusion

## ACTIVITIES

- The establishment and opening of the Center for recovery and support of mine victims
- Open a support helpline for victims of mines and continuous communication via e-mail
- The establishment and training of teams of health, economic and social support
- Creating a directory with service providers
- Providing support to victims of mine through these programs to help (via the 10-day stage)

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Open Center for rehabilitation and support for mine victims
- Educated teams to assist mine victims
- Open helpline and a constant e-mail communication with customers
- Developed a directory of service providers for each local community
- Through support programs passed the 100 victims of mines

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Equipping and opening of the Center and support service	39,292	33,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,292</b>	<b>33,590</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK AND SALW EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Genesis
Project Budget	2011: US \$60,000
Funds Requested	US \$60,000
Implementing Partners	/
Targeted Beneficiaries	schoolchildren, teachers and local communities members
Project Duration	March 2011 through August 2011
Project Code	P11-BH04

## OBJECTIVES

Goal of this project is to empower targeted children, schoolteachers and representatives of local communities to organize and facilitate Mine Risk and SALW Education activities with the goal of permanent education of new generations about the danger from mines, UXO and small arms and ways of protection.

To achieve permanent influence on the development and formation of consciousness, within project target groups about the constant and long term danger from mines, UXOs and small arms,

## ACTIVITIES

MRE/SALW training for schoolteachers

MRE/SALW workshops for MRE/SALW Core Groups

MRE/SALW workshops with peer-educators

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Integration of MRE/SALW topics in school curricula (through empowerment of peer-educators and schoolteachers and use of Handicap International MRE Handbook and Genesis Project MRE/SALW educational materials).

Establishing of positive and long-term collaboration between selected primary schools and local community through formation of MRE/SALW Core Groups.

Continuation of realization of MRE/SALW educational activities, done by MRE/SALW Core Groups and peer-educators.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total costs	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe
Project Budget	2011: US \$694,720; 2012: US \$995,010
Funds Requested	US \$694,720
Implementing Partners	National non-governmental and non-profit humanitarian organizations that are accredited for Humanitarian demining in BiH
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population of mine-affected communities in Zenica-Doboj and Tuzla Cantons in the Federation and, Region of Doboj in Republika Srpska
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-BH05

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to improve the quality of life and facilitate a sustainable development in mine-affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## ACTIVITIES

Partnership with national NGO and non-profit demining companies, close relation with Municipal authorities, national civil society org., mine-affected communities; In liaison with mine-impacted comm, and people at risk and local authorities to select high risk priority demining tasks in targeted areas that are included in the 2011 priority plan in line with pre-clearance assessment results where high risk or development priorities are linked with local or regional strategic development plan; Local partners to carry out mine clearance/technical survey activities, supported by community liaison, support capacity building of local demining companies, External quality assurance and monitoring, Post clearance assessment study, Impact assessment study

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Selected demining tasks represent local community high risk priorities and/or are linked with local strategic development plan; Local authorities co-financed demining activities that increased level of ownership and responsibility for further use of cleared areas; At least 200.000 m2 of land demined by local demining partners; National demining partners are given the conditions to combine safety and sustainable impact in mine affected areas of intervention.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
support and structural costs	694,720	995,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,720</b>	<b>995,010</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC)

Ahdin Orahovac

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC)

# Cambodia

## SUMMARY

Although the country's mine problem is known to be one of the largest in the world, Cambodia has achieved great results since 1992. In 2009, Cambodia was granted by States Parties to the APMBT a ten-year extension of its Article 5 clearance deadlines, indicating that there is still a lot to be done to fulfill the APMBT obligations. There is a clear link between mine action and development as mine action is considered as key priority in the Royal Government of Cambodia national strategies and plans and a 9th MDG for demining was created.

Mine action in Cambodia is at a mature stage where the sector coordination and management mechanisms are in place, establishing a forum where the government, development partners and key stakeholders can discuss strategy, policy and coordination issues of the sector.

Majority of deminers are deployed in the northwest provinces of Cambodia where most of the problem is. To ensure that mine action resources are allocated effectively, a planning mechanism at the provincial level was established in 1999 to allow consultations between communities, development organizations and demining operators under the facilitation of the PMAC/MAPU. This mechanism is now being reviewed to align with sub-national development planning systems.

The National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) consists of 4 goals: (1) reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts; (2) contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction; (3) ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual contamination; (4) promote stability and regional and international disarmament. To achieve those, a number of implementing measures have been defined.

The full use of results of the Baseline Survey, the application of land release methodology before conducting full clearance and the revision of current planning process will ensure that the mine action resources are allocated to the most affected communities. With all development partners and key stakeholders aligning their contributions and designing their projects in light of the NMAS, the RGC is convinced that sector harmonization and alignment can be achieved and greater impact can be realized.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cambodia in 2011 totals US \$29,429,802.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Cambodia's landmine problem is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid 1960s until the end of 1998. The nature of landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination in Cambodia is highly complex. The north-western provinces bordering Thailand are heavily affected, while other parts of the country (mainly the East) are considered moderate to low impact, affected mainly by ERW including cluster munitions.

Cambodia has achieved major progresses from 1992 to 2009. Some 52,918 ha of mined affected land have been cleared for housing, farming and other infrastructures with 860,159 anti-personnel mines, 19,952 anti-tank mines and 1,907,621 ERW have been destroyed. The number of casualties has been drastically reduced from 4,320 in 1996 to 244 in 2009.

However, mines and ERW have caused an unacceptable number of casualties, both military and civilian and have hindered national reconstruction and development. Cambodia's landmine and ERW problem is huge and complex for the country to burden alone. International support and assistance will be required for many years to come until the country is able to cope with the problem. Cambodia estimated in 2009 that 648.8 km<sup>2</sup> of land requires full clearance.

The main development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is poverty reduction. Past conflicts have left the country with numerous areas contaminated by landmines and ERW that routinely claim lives and limbs and, hold back development efforts. The negative impact of landmines on poverty reduction in Cambodia is still major and has led the RGC to make mine action a key component of its national development plans and strategies.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

The CMAA was established with the Prime Minister as the President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary General who is responsible for daily management. The CMAA is mandated to coordinate, monitor and regulate mine action activities as well as to formulate strategies and plans to achieve strategies of the RGC. The CMAA has established a number of policies, standards and guidelines for the management of the mine action sector.

A Technical Working Group on Mine Action (TWG-MA) serves as a consultative mechanism between the Government and development partners to discuss policy issues aiming at improving coordination, promoting alignment and harmonization of aid for the mine action sector. The MA-TWG is mandated to support Government leadership in coordinating all RGC, development partners and NGOs activities to promote aid effectiveness.

Demining activities are being undertaken by the Royal Cambodia Armed Forces (RCAF), the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the HALO Trust, Mine Advisory Group (MAG) and Cambodia Self-Help Demining (CSHD) and BACTEC (a commercial entity). There are about 5,000 deminers currently active in Cambodia. In addition, the National Police is reporting threats posed by ERW to operators for destruction. Other mine action stakeholders include the army, government ministries, development partners, provincial and local authorities, community based organizations and development agencies promoting demining integrated development projects.

To ensure that demining resources are allocated effectively, an innovative mine action planning mechanism was introduced in 1999 which facilitates both community and demining operator inputs into annual mine clearance plans (MAPU planning process). MAPU is an operational arm of the PMAC, the body responsible for mine action in the province, plays a coordination role to ensure that clearance is supportive communities' needs in a transparent manner.

CMAA is also leading and chairing Technical Reference Groups meetings to discuss and coordinate technical matters such to ensure that the role and responsibilities of different players in the sector are aligned with national plans and strategies.

## **STRATEGY**

The recently developed National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) approved by the Prime Minister in November 2010 sets the framework for mine action to contribute to national strategic development plan, MDG 9 on demining and APMBT Article 5 Extension Request. The NMAS covers the period 2010-2019 and contains four goals: (1) reduce Mine/ERW casualties and other negative impacts; (2) contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction; (3) ensure sustainable national capacities to adequately address the residual contamination; (4) promote stability and regional and international disarmament.

To achieve the NMAS, Cambodia is required to undertake the following implementation measures (1) complete a baseline survey for 122 districts by 2012; (2) reduce suspected land based on the baseline survey data; (3) mainstream mine action plan with the sub-national planning process; (4) strengthen capacities and coordination in the preparation of mine action coordination plan, gender mainstreaming, information management and quality assurance; (5) participate in the efforts to maintain international and regional stability through partaking in enforcement of international conventions and treaties where Cambodia is a State Party; (6) mitigate casualty and provide assistance to victims of mine/ERW; and (7) maintain sustainable national capacities to address residual threats.

Recognizing that the existing planning process should be enhanced to incorporate the use of BLS findings and to support the goals of the NMAS, the CMAA started reviewing the current planning process to ensure that clearance is aligned with development priorities at the local level and focus on contaminated land. The revised planning process combined with results from the Baseline Survey will allow Cambodia to develop annual clearance plans to target resources and monitor progress against the strategic goals.

The Land Release Standard built on the results of the BLS and assist the CMAA and operators in addressing the threat more effectively. This will in turn increase the effectiveness of clearance operations as well as maximize the use of resources. The ultimate aim of land release is to convert mined or suspected land into an end state land in safe and efficient manner.

The RGC recognizes that partnerships have enabled important achievements over the last 18 years in the mine action sector. Active participation from all development partners and the demining operators will be essential in achieving NMAS. Cambodia has benefited greatly from sustained and significant contributions from the international community to fund mine action activities since 1992 and this level of support, approximately USD 29 million per year, has been substantially contributing to saving lives and supporting Cambodia's economic growth.

The RGC's contribution to mine action sector has been increasing each year (USD 3.5 million in 2009), and significant amounts have been invested by the public and private sector for demining in support of infrastructure reconstruction and development. In addition to this, RGC's contribution to the sector has been tax exemption for the import of the demining related equipment and technologies. The RGC will devote its efforts and commitments to the strategic goals and welcomes both private and public-private partnerships for demining in support of economic growth. From 2010 to 2019, Cambodia will require to clear some 648.8 square kilometers and to release 1,097.8 square kilometers through non-technical and technical survey and requiring some USD 455 million for the mentioned period.

Cambodia is convinced that the application of aid effectiveness principles by all stakeholders is crucial to the successful implementation of the NMAS. To that end, Cambodia has developed Partnership Principles (PP) which will be opened for signature by the RGC and donors in January 2011. The PP requires all development partners to coordinate and align their contributions and design their projects in support of NMAS, to share information about their contribution to the sector. In that manner, Cambodia is expected that international support and assistance will continue at the current level to enable it to meet its obligation as stated in the APMBT by 2019.

PROJECT	CLEARING FOR RESULTS
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,617,170; 2012: US \$4,883,868; 2013: US \$4,883,868; 2014: US \$9,767,736
Funds Requested	US \$4,617,170
Implementing Partners	The Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The Cambodian Mine Action Authority (gain capacity to lead the sector); and the most affected communities in the northwest of Cambodia (gain more access to productive land)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2015
Project Code	P11-CA01

## OBJECTIVES

To build the CMAA to a higher level where it effectively leads the implementation the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) resulting in mine action resources being effectively allocated promoting the release of land for productive use by the poor; and support increased levels of land released to communities for productive use and thus improved their access to economic opportunities and growth.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support the development of policy frameworks to ensure that resources are allocated to support national development plans, MDGs & the APMBT Article 5 Extension Request;
- Develop CMAA capacity in key functional & technical areas such as planning, regulation & monitoring of mine action; continue to support the Baseline Survey until its completion;
- Select clearance sites that promote poverty reduction & economic growth & promote use of improved methodologies for clearance & land release;
- Promote cost-effectiveness, accountability & transparency in the allocation of fund for land release by competitive procurement;
- Review the planning process to integrate with sub-national development planning process toward sustainability.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action strategic frameworks ensure most resources are allocated onto national priorities as defined by local planning processes;
- The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, coordinate, regulate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment;
- At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning that promote efficiency and transparency.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011	2012	2013	2014
Strengthen strategic and policy framework	314,227	275,333	275,333	550,666
Build CMAA technical and functional capacity	664,943	328,535	328,535	657,070
Mine clearance and Baseline Survey Activities	3,638,000	4,280,000	4,280,000	8,560,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,617,170</b>	<b>4,883,868</b>	<b>4,883,868</b>	<b>9,767,736</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE'S DEMINING PROGRAM</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$22,449,360
Funds Requested	US \$22,449,360
Implementing Partners	Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The national Government, the general population in the most affected provinces
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA02

## OBJECTIVES

To continue strengthening the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) to deliver effective mine action program to dramatically reduce landmine/ERW hazards and their adverse socio-economic consequences faced by all people in Cambodia, and support development through delivery of effective mine action services in line with the national mine action strategy and the national strategic development plan and the Cambodia's International commitment and obligation to the APMBT.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support existing Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) teams to manage and implement manual clearance, mine risk education and reduction, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and battle area clearance, mine and explosive detection dogs, brush cutters and demining machines, and, pre and post clearance survey and marking, and the conduct technical surveys (and non-technical survey) for land release in high-priority areas.
- Conduct ERW Survey in the eastern part of Cambodia
- Expand battle area clearance capacity, both for planned and proactive intervention.
- Expand ERW response capacity through the expansion of the community based risk reduction initiative
- Strengthen the training centre and research and development activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 38 million square meters of land cleared
- All Mine affected Districts is finished by survey through Baseline Survey methodology
- 10,000 ERW calls responded; 825,720 pieces of landmine/ERW hazard items destroyed
- 178,200,000 square meters is released through survey
- Approx. 200,000 families benefit from demining, MRE and Risk Reduction program
- Training Centre facility and programs enhanced for internal and external training.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (including capacity building)	8,069,616
Capital costs (equipment purchase)	8,000,000
Operational costs (accommodations, transportation, support, etc.)	5,379,744
Technical Assistance	300,000
Research	700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,449,360</b>

Contact: H.E. Heng Ratana; Deputy Director General; Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC); Phnom Penh; Tel: 855 12 800 169; e-mail: hrattana@cmac.org.kh



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR MINE ACTION TEAM (MAT) NORTH WEST PROVINCES, CAMBODIA</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$277,172
Funds Requested	US \$277,172
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine/UXO affected communities of rural North West Provinces, Cambodia; identified NGO partners, through the safe and available land to allow for project implementation; male and female national staff employed (by gaining vital employment, training and skills for future employment).
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the clearance of mines/UXO within the most affected North West provinces. Responding to clearance tasks as prioritised through an integrated planning process; suspect land will be cleared and handed over for socio-economic development purposes. Target groups will be vulnerable households who will directly benefit from the release of safe cleared land. Partners will also benefit from safe land to implement community development activities.

## ACTIVITIES

Deployment of one MAT consisting of 15 men and women; a Supervisor, Senior deminer, 12 deminers and a Trauma Care Medic to clear 80,000m<sup>2</sup> of contaminated/suspected contaminated land for socio-economic development purposes and conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal, surveying and marking activities, as appropriate.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduced risk of mine/UXO incidents through removal of dangerous items affecting the daily activities and threatening the lives of communities,
- Increased land available for agriculture and other livelihood activities,
- Improved access to community resources such as water sources, schools, clinics and pagodas,
- Safe land released for resettlement and infrastructure,
- Increased access to target communities for development agencies to conduct development projects.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff costs	32,313
National staff costs	107,651
Equipment and supplies	102,497
Other costs (non-equipment running costs, insurance, visibility, travel)	14,014
Administration and visibility	20,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,172</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE &amp; UXO RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$516,000; 2012: US \$466,000
Funds Requested	US \$516,000
Implementing Partners	UNICEF in collaboration with Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Cambodian Mine Action/Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), and Ministry of Social Affairs and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities in the 25 communes of 8 districts of 5 provinces with the highest casualty rates and contamination
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P11-CA04

## OBJECTIVES

- The project aims to reduce mine/UXO risk in 8 most affected districts and to promote the socio economic reintegration of mine victims and other persons with disabilities.
- Advocate for the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and support for the implementation of national disability law and sub-decrees which was approved by the Government.

## ACTIVITIES

- National coordination and consultation among all mine risk in Cambodia,
- Design appropriate mine risk education curricula, through the identification of behavior leading to mine accidents, and the type of devices causing the incident, with special focus on Anti-tank mines
- Reduce the risk and number of mine/UXO accidents in the 25 most affected communes,
- Enable primary school teachers in the most severely mine-affected areas,
- Strengthen community participation in the prioritization of mine action tasks,
- Provide physical and community-based rehabilitation for children and people with disability,
- Promote educational opportunities for children with disability.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduction of mine/UXO casualties, especially anti-tank mines
- Safer living conditions & improved basic services for communities in mined areas,
- Increased participation of affected communities in prioritizing mine action,
- Improved social-economic reintegration of people with disability,
- Increased access to education for children with disability,
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified by Cambodian.
- Approved laws are enforced

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Mine Risk Education for Children (MoEYS)	80,000	50,000
Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CMAC/CBMRR)	70,000	70,000
Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS)	20,000	20,000
Support Mine Risk Education Coordination (CMAA)	50,000	30,000
Community-based Rehabilitation of Women and Children with Disabilities Ministry of Social	210,000	210,000
Child Protection Specialist	70,000	70,000
Programme Assistant	16,000	16,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,000</b>	<b>466,000</b>

Contact: Plong Chhaya; Assistant Project Officer; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Tel: 855 23 426-214; Fax: 994 12 938-278; e-mail: cplong@unicef.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>KIEN KHLEANG VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT FOR THE DISABLED</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Association for Aid and Relief, Vocational Training for the Disabled (AAR VTD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$156,992
Funds Requested	US \$156,992
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation
Targeted Beneficiaries	95 poor people with disabilities to be selected
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA05

## OBJECTIVES

To assist people with disabilities in increasing their incomes by using the skills acquired at the centre and the work-shops, and to use vocational training, along with social education (literacy, social moral, human rights, environment, gender, business, etc.), to contribute to an improvement in self-esteem and quality of life for people with disabilities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select 95 poor persons with disabilities throughout the country as the trainees;
- Provide them with skilled training on Electronic devices repair, sewing, IT and motorbike repair;
- Provide free accommodation and food to the trainees;
- Provide needed tools to the trainees who have started their business after the training for a period of 6 months and one year;
- Take three steps of follow up after graduation.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The 95 people with disabilities gained acquired knowledge, skills and tools required to run their own business to gain incomes to support their families;
- Living conditions of the 95 trained disabled are improved.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (16 staff members, 1 driver)	61,667
Capital costs (vocational training project cost)	44,395
Operational cost (administrative cost)	46,742
Audit fee	2,800
International Travel for Meeting and Project Support	1,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,992</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION (HMA) AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,142,536
Funds Requested	US \$1,142,536
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable families residing in the North West provinces. Direct beneficiaries will be high risk groups and other community members at risk from mines and UXO
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA06

## OBJECTIVES

Building on longstanding cooperation between MAG and development partners in the North West, this project will combine the two essential elements needed to affect sustainable change in these communities, namely: the removal of mines and UXO so that safe access to land is possible; and, provide support to effective community development activities once clearance is completed. Gender and, in particular improving the status of women in these communities, will be a key aspect of the project.

## ACTIVITIES

Deploy 2 Locality Demining Teams to conduct manual clearance and risk education. Priority will be given to female headed households & people with disabilities. MAG's partners will provide; strong links with the community, appropriate development assistance and ensure that cleared land is put to productive use by the intended beneficiaries. The project will;

- Provide local employment for 24 individuals from poorest households & an opportunity for generating savings
- Clear contaminated areas for safe community use
- Conduct mine risk education to identified high risk groups.
- Incorporate development planning and priorities into MAPU annual clearance plans.
- Coordination and deliverance of effective community development activities

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increased confidence through safe behaviour among high risk groups
- Dangerous items affecting the daily activities & lives of communities removed
- Up to 144,000m2 of suspect land cleared and made available for community development and productive use
- Increased land available for agriculture & other livelihood activities
- Improved access to community resources
- Improved cropping and diversification of household activities into animal raising & small business enterprises.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	53,368
National staff	244,899
Equipment and supplies	371,866
Other (non-equipment running cost, travel, insurance, sub-contracting of MDD team, MRE)	132,565
Development costs	225,687
Administration & visibility	114,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,536</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEPLOYMENT OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$224,219
Funds Requested	US \$224,219
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable families residing in the most affected communities of priority areas in Eastern provinces. Direct beneficiaries will be high risk groups and other community members at risk from Cluster munitions and other Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA07

## OBJECTIVES

Recent team deployment in North East provinces have shown the majority of items found and destroyed to be cluster munitions left over from the US/Vietnam war. This project seeks to deploy 2 EOD teams in the East, capable of a providing rapid response to reduce direct threats to rural communities. Target groups will be high risk, poor and agricultural households.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 2 EOD teams, comprising of 1 supervisor, 1 medic and 3 EOD deminers per team to remove and destroy UXO directly threatening affected communities,
- Respond to direct requests from communities, which include conducting demolition tasks aiming to remove Cluster Munitions and other UXO permanently from affected communities,
- Conduct appropriate liaison with communities and local authorities at commune, district and provincial levels,
- Provide appropriate Risk Reduction Education (RRE) activities with men, women and children.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Removal and destruction of up to 6,000 dangerous items from communities through the completion of up to 800 tasks
- Appropriate RRE delivered to high risk groups,
- Increased safety within communities and reduced risk of death and injury to mine-affected populations,
- Blockages restricting access to facilities and resources removed,
- Safe land released to enable development organizations to implement community development action.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff costs	31,481
National staff costs	77,246
Equipment & supplies	88,096
Other (non-equipment running costs, travel, insurance, development/training costs)	10,654
Administration	16,742
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,219</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ENHANCE MOBILITY OF HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION (HMA) ACTIVITIES IN RURAL PROVINCIAL AREAS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$46,353
Funds Requested	US \$46,353
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The procured vehicle, supporting a mobile Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team, will benefit approximately 11,280 to 18,000 vulnerable men, women and children in rural areas by providing a rapid response to urgent community and local authority requests.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CA08

## OBJECTIVES

To renew the programme vehicle fleet and support MAG's HMA activities across the most mine/UXO affected of Cambodia. The equipment requested will allow MAG to equip one EOD team with mission critical equipment that will directly enhance the mobility of the team undertaking vital Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) activities in rural areas and ultimately will contribute towards the goal of freeing Cambodia from the impact of landmines and UXO.

## ACTIVITIES

One Land Rover LR130 will be procured, equipped with Codan radio and winch which will be deployed appropriately to enhance the movement of an EOD team according to current operational demands. Whilst the usual life span of the vehicle is estimated to be approximately 5-7 years, MAG manages its resources extremely carefully to try to ensure its assets can be deployed safely and efficiently for as long as possible which in turn, increases the number of beneficiaries that can be reached. The maintenance and running costs of the vehicle will be covered by funds from other donors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

MAG Cambodia and its project beneficiaries will continue to benefit from the deployment of the equipment requested for clearance activities long after the end of the project period. The project will assist in the goal of clearing and removing landmines and UXO to not only save life and limb, but to enable the socio-economic development of some of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Cambodia.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Capital equipment	36,000
Equipment and supplies (including winch and radio)	6,300
Administration	4,053
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,353</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Chum Bun Rong (CPC)

Melissa Sabatier

Plong Chhaya

Ouk Kim Lek

H.E. Heng Ratana

Chan Rotha

Sem Sovanny

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

National Police

Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)

# Chad

## SUMMARY

As a result of decades of conflicts, vast stretches of Chadian territory became contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). This contamination remains a permanent day-to-day danger for over 280 000 persons and obstructs the development of humanitarian and socio-economic activities. The High National Demining Commission (HCND) was set up in 1998 and the country ratified the Ottawa Convention in 1999.

An impact survey was conducted from 1999 to 2001. In 2002, the Government elaborated the National Mine Action Strategy, incorporated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2003. From 2002, HCND undertook clearance operations, despite numerous constraints, low and very irregular financing. The HCND was restructured in 2007-2008. Mine clearance operations resumed in 2008 and are ongoing. Since 2010, teams are deployed to Wadi-doum area, the largest minefield of the country (UNDP/HCND, Japan funding). Other operations took place in Ounianga Kebir area (CND/Libya) and in Fada. In addition, with MINURCAT deployment, operations have been carried out in the East.

In 2008, the Government submitted a first request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines (Ottawa Convention, Article 5). Chad intended to carry out a large-scale technical survey to define with accuracy the scale of the contamination. Over 5.5 millions US\$ have been mobilized in 2009 for survey and clearance. Unlikely, the launching of the survey has been delayed. Therefore, in 2010, Chad introduced a new request for an extension of the Article 5 deadline. The request has been granted for a three-year period, until January 2014.

The key progresses in 2010 are the launching of the large-scale technical survey (UNDP/HCND, Japan funding) and the great effort made to reinforce the national capacities (UNDP/HCND, Canada funding). The challenge is now to ensure the continuation of the activities.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Chad in 2011 totals US \$13,985,158.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Most of the known areas contaminated by mines are located in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region in the North of the country. Minefields are generally a mix of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines of various origins. Unexploded ordnance represents a major problem in the country, especially in the North, the East and South-East.

The contamination by mines and explosive remnants of war affects the livelihoods and safety of over 280,000 persons. At end-2007, the remaining area to be cleared was estimated at over 650 km<sup>2</sup>. The conflicts affecting the country between December 2005 and June 2008 had increased the level of contamination by UXO and the risks for the population, especially in the East (Sudan border), the South (CAR border) and the capital N'Djamena.

A large-scale technical survey was launched in 2010. Its objective is to define with accuracy the location and surface of the contaminated areas to be cleared.

For 2011, the priorities are the following ones: continuation of the technical survey and mine clearance operations; strengthening mine action national capacities; maintaining up to date the Information Management System for Mine Action; revising the national mine action strategy and designing a comprehensive action plan; carrying out UXO clearance operations; vocational training and certification of CND demining teams; developing a national strategy for mines victims assistance.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Since 1998, UNDP has provided support to the Government for the coordination of the national Mine Action program. To date, this approach has helped optimize national and international resources use.

Demining and clearance operations are performed by the teams of the National Demining Centre, with the support of international operators, under the coordination of the CND. Mine risk education and victims assistance activities are implemented in association with national and international players.



Mine Action remains a critical issue regarding peace, security and long-term development in Chad. Mine Action was introduced in UNCCA and UNDAF, and approved by the Chadian Government. UNDP Program Document for Chad is elaborated based on Chad's national development priorities and objectives.

## **STRATEGY**

Chad Government built its strategy and action plan based on obligations arising from the Ottawa Convention and humanitarian and socio-economic needs. The national Mine Action program aims to strengthen national Mine Action capacities in order to reduce risks and constraints affecting people's livelihoods, to carry out demining and clearance operations on State-controlled territory and to provide assistance to mine victims.

Chad has committed to gathering accurate information regarding the remaining challenge and to establishing a detailed implementation plan to be submitted with its third extension request. On the basis of the preliminary results of survey, Chad intends to review its strategic plan at the beginning of 2012.

The set priorities for 2011 are:

### **Resources mobilization**

Leverage for national, bilateral and multilateral resources to ensure the continuity of ongoing activities and to strengthen national mine action capacities.

### **Technical survey**

Continuation of the large-scale technical survey (North and South of Chad) initiated in 2010 for the completion of Chad commitments for 2011 - 2012 under the Ottawa Convention.

### **Mine clearance**

Continuation of ongoing survey and clearance operation and opening of new working sites (Ounianga, Kalaït Fada, Wadi Doum) for the fulfillment of Chad obligations under the Ottawa Convention.

### **Strengthening mine action national capacities**

Technical assistance and institutional development support to HCND / CND.

### **Information Management System (IMSMA)**

Maintaining the system up to date and improving data management and reporting capacity, in order to establish a reliable work plan to be presented to the State parties of the Ottawa Convention in 2012.

### **National strategy and action plan**

Revision of the national mine action strategy and design a comprehensive action plan.

### **UXO clearance**

Survey and UXO clearance operations of identified and suspected contaminated zones (East, South-East).

### **Vocational training and certification of CND teams**

Training of deminers level 2 and 3, team supervisors, quality control officers, middle and a senior managers.

### **Mine Victims Assistance**

Design a national mines victim assistance strategy and the adoption of the mines victim assistance guidelines.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE CHADIAN NATIONAL DEMINING CENTRE (CND) FOR MINE CLEARANCE IN FADA REGION</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,014,561
Funds Requested	US \$4,014,561
Implementing Partners	Chadian National Demining Centre (CND), United Nations Office for Project Support (UNOPS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance in the region of Fada.
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CH01

## OBJECTIVES

Following the recommendations of a technical assessment mission, the main objective of the project is to provide operational support to facilitate the mechanical and manual clearance operations in Fada, thereby reducing the number of civilians and the vulnerable population from being killed and injured as a result of the mine contamination.

## ACTIVITIES

- To deploy one survey group and manual clearance teams to enhance the existing CND demining capacity.
- To deploy one mechanical demining component to operationally sustain and maintain mechanical operations.
- To incorporate mechanical demining operational activities into the CND Concept of Operations and Mine Action Plan.
- To coordinate mechanical demining activities within the Fada Operational Plan.
- To clear all the known landmine contamination in Fada, and surrounds in a safe and expedient manner.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The reduction in the number of reported mine related accidents and incidents in Fada and surrounds.
- The increased confidence shown by the local population to use the cleared land, for the economic benefit of the local communities.
- Chad is in a better position to reach its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination and Management	1,436,970
Field Clearance Teams	566,400
Mechanical	1,167,000
Survey Group	416,950
Overhead	427,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,014,561</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN VICTIMS OF MINES / UXO</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	SECADEV-CARK / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$20,300
Funds Requested	US \$20,300
Implementing Partners	SECADEV-CARK (Kabalaye Equipment and Re-education Centre)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and their families
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CH02

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to lessen the sufferings of children victims of mines / UXO and to re-educate the disabled children to facilitate their social reintegration. Each year CARK will receive, re-educate and equip 50 children victims of mines / UXO. The project will thus help these children's parents, most of who are cannot pay for the cost of treating their offspring. Once equipped, these children can play all sorts of games just like other children and go normally to school.

## ACTIVITIES

- Caring of children victims of mines / UXO, medical and disabilities diagnostic by a physiotherapist and orthopedists team
- Manufacturing orthopedic equipment according to type of handicap ;
- Re-educating patients alongside psycho-social support;
- Providing patients with orthopedic equipment;
- Renewal of the orthopedic equipment as the child grows;
- Ensure ambulatory medical follow-up of these patients.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 50 children examined and equipped each year over a period of three years.
- 50 children each year become autonomous in their movement and can attend school;
- Post-equipment technical services and psycho-social support are given to beneficiary children.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Consultation and psycho medico-social follow-up form	500
Equipment of 25 mine victims	11,500
Rehabilitation of 25 child victims of polio and IMC	5,300
Travel and psycho-social follow-up	2,000
Miscellaneous	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,300</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UXO CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN CHAD</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,133,263
Funds Requested	US \$2,133,263
Implementing Partners	International and National Operators, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in risk zones; Government of Chad, National Demining Authority and operational Center (HCND/CND); Socio-economic actors, aid and development agencies and workers.
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CH03

## OBJECTIVES

This project intends to carry out UXO clearance operations in the East and South-East of Chad. The project consists in conducting a technical survey of suspected areas, reducing and marking the areas, clearance. The marking of remaining zones to be cleared will reduce risks. The project will be implemented by Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams comprising Information management (IMSMA), Community liaison (CL) and Mine risk education (MRE) capacities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training, deployment and supervision of EOD teams
- Technical survey, data collection
- Area reduction of contaminated zones
- Removal and disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance which can be treated on the spot
- Marking of untreated areas
- Updating the IMSMA database
- Production of reports and analysis to guide future operations.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Number of accidents reduced and the people's living conditions improved;
- Planning and implementation of humanitarian and development projects in contaminated zones is facilitated and safer;
- Accurate information is provided to Mine Action authorities, partners and donors on workload and needed resources;
- IMSMA database updated;
- Capacities of CND operational teams enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	513,694
Investments - vehicles and equipments	670,308
Operational costs	703,348
Mine risk education	28,354
Management and coordination	78,000
Program support cost	139,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,133,263</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MINE ACTION CAPACITY, CHAD</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,613,535
Funds Requested	US \$1,613,535
Implementing Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National and International Operators, National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in risk zones; Government of Chad, National Demining Authority and operational Center (HCND/CND); Socio-economic actors, aid and development agencies and workers.
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CH04

## OBJECTIVES

The project intends to strengthen national mine action capacities, focusing on the completion of the obligations related to the Ottawa Convention. Technical assistance, vocational training and institutional support will be provided to the national demining center (CND), covering key sensitive domains: institutional framework, strategic planning, operations management and coordination, quality control, database management and reporting.

## ACTIVITIES

- National strategy and action plan review and updating;
- Preparation of report and action plan to be presented to the State parties to the Ottawa Convention;
- Operations planning, including land release process;
- Quality and insurance control of survey and clearance operations;
- Data collecting and verification (IMSMA);
- Reporting.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Institutional and organizational national mine action capacities strengthened;
- Improved quality, reliability and visibility of survey and clearance operations;
- IMSMA database updated;
- Accurate information available regarding risk zones and affected communities for planning and reporting;
- Comprehensive action plan for the completion of the Ottawa related obligations developed;
- Capacities of CND management and operational teams enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	908,878
Communication and logistics	123,746
Operational costs	77,986
Equipment and supplies	319,463
Miscellaneous and contingencies	77,904
Programme support costs	105,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,613,535</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF MINES / UXO VICTIMS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	SECADEV-CARK / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$21,300
Funds Requested	US \$21,300
Implementing Partners	SECADEV-CARK (Kabalaye Equipment and Re-education Centre)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their families
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CH05

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce mine victims' sufferings, to make them more autonomous and thus facilitate their socio-economic re-integration. Once project beneficiaries become autonomous, they can engage in income-generating activities and thus cater for their needs. 30 tricycles will be manufactured and supplied each year to mines / UXO victims.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide patients with care and state diagnostic by a team of physiotherapist and orthopedists
- Put in place assistance mechanisms
- Manufacture and supply tricycles to mines / UXO victims
- Undertake the functional re-education of victims
- Repair broken down tricycles
- Provide ambulatory medical follow-up to patients

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 30 mine / UXO victims each year are examined and equipped with tricycles over a period of 3 years
- 30 victims are trained in the use of tricycles
- Socio economic conditions of mines / UXO victims are improved and their integration effective
- Disabled children's access to education is improved

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Consultation, psychological, medical and social follow-up	500
Manufacture of tricycles	18,000
Repairing	1,000
Management costs	800
Miscellaneous	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,300</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MRE AND CHILD VICTIMS ASSISTANCE IN CHAD</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$482,263; 2012: US \$393,052
Funds Requested	US \$482,263
Implementing Partners	Ministry of education, Centre national de déminage (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Training of 256,935 6,800 teachers on the use of teaching guides and the image box; 250,075 children and 60 vulnerable head of household survivors of mines and UXOs
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2013
Project Code	P11-CH06

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the incidence of Mine/UXO accidents among children and youth in Chad

## ACTIVITIES

- Establishment, training of the national committee composed of education ministry and CND, teachers and experts.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the project activities
- Production and distribution of sensitization material
- Training of teachers on the MRE curricula and the image box.
- Supervision and monitoring of the project use
- Psychosocial, physical rehabilitation of child survivors
- Socio economic reintegration including vocational training and formal education

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- MRE Coordination set up
- Gender sensitive training for partners
- 6800 teachers trained and able to use the material
- MRE School materials and guide produced and distributed, including
- 250000 school boys and girls in polluted areas sensitized
- Child and gender friendly and survivors accessed to reintegration package.
- Monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted
- 135 children survivors and others survivors benefited from psychosocial support and physical rehabilitation.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Monitoring and Evaluation	35,000	35,000
Operation costs / Supply	390,000	358,052
Overhead 7%	57,263	
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,263</b>	<b>393,052</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CONTINUATION OF MINE CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH OF CHAD</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,135,968
Funds Requested	US \$3,135,968
Implementing Partners	International Operators, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in risk zones; Government of Chad, National Demining Authority and operational Center (HCND/CND); Socio-economic actors, aid and development agencies and workers.
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CH07

## OBJECTIVES

This project is linked to the completion of the Ottawa Convention's obligations. The project aims at continuing the demining operations in Wadi-Doum area (minefields) and in other zones in the Borkou Enedi Tibesti region. The operations will release access to tracks and economic hubs.

The project consists in technical survey, risk areas reduction, marking, clearance. The deployed capacity will include Information management, Community liaison and Mine risk education capacities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training, deployment and supervision of demining teams for technical survey, data collection, marking and demining of Wadi-Doum area minefields;
- Area reduction of contaminated zones;
- Removal and disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance which can be treated on the spot;
- Marking of untreated areas;
- Updating the IMSMA database;
- Production of reports and analysis to guide future operation.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Number of accidents reduced and risk level reduced;
- Living conditions of the populations improved;
- Land released, tracks and roads reopened to socio-economic and development activities;
- IMSMA database updated;
- Planning and coordination capacity enhanced;
- Capacities of CND operational teams enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	1,358,234
Communication and logistics	37,586
Operational costs	467,343
Office expenses	56,804
Equipment and supplies	930,844
Miscellaneous and contingency	80,000
Programme Support Cost	205,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,135,968</b>



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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CONTINUATION OF THE TECHNICAL SURVEY FOR COMPLETING THE OTTAWA CONVENTION'S OBLIGATIONS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,563,968
Funds Requested	US \$2,563,968
Implementing Partners	International Operators, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in risk zones; Government of Chad, National Demining Authority and operational Center (HCND/CND); Socio-economic actors, aid and development agencies and workers.
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CH08

## OBJECTIVES

This project is linked to the Ottawa Convention's obligations related to the destruction of anti-personnel mines. The project intends to continue the large scale technical survey launched in 2010. The purpose is to define with accuracy the location and exact proportions of the hazardous areas to be cleared, including minefields, thereby, providing the National Authority with the information needed to design its action plan and budget for mine clearance all over the country.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training, deployment and supervision of survey teams, comprising community liaison, mine risk education and clearance capacity;
- Data collection;
- Removal and disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance which can be treated on the spot;
- Marking of untreated areas;
- Updating the IMSMA database;
- Production of reports and analysis to guide future operations;
- Release of cleared and non-suspected areas to local authorities / communities in accordance with agreed risk based land release process;
- Design of a comprehensive action plan, based on the results of the survey.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Progress towards the fulfillment of the Article 5 obligations is made;
- Number of accidents reduced and risk level reduced;
- Living conditions of the populations improved;
- Risk area marked;
- Access to tracks and roads for socio-economic and development activities;
- Accurate information available (IMSMA)
- Comprehensive action plan for completing the Ottawa Convention's obligations designed;
- Capacities of CND operational teams enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	1,253,126
Communication and logistics	31,513
Operational costs	448,710
Office expenses	86,804
Equipment and supplies	498,175
Miscellaneous and contingencies	77,904
Programme support costs	167,736

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,563,968</b>
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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Bachar Brahim Adoum (CPC)	Ministry for Planning
Eva Faye	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Allassoum Bedoum	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Mahamat Bodingar	Secours Catholique et Developpement (SECADEV)
Saleh Hissein Hassan	Centre National de Déminage (CND)
Mbaitoubam Sarklah	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
Justin Singbo	UN Development Programme (UNDP)

# Colombia

## SUMMARY

It is evident that Colombia faces a serious problem that has deteriorated in recent years resulting from arms contamination. The use and presence of antipersonnel landmines, unexploded explosive devices and explosive remnants of war cause death, serious injury and psychological impact as well as disastrous socio economic repercussions to thousands of people, families and communities in the country.

In the last three years, the degree of accidents amongst the civil population and the Public Forces has varied in geographical terms: looking specifically at the period 2007-2010, the 78 most affected municipalities are characterised by the number of victims of antipersonnel landmines and other unexploded explosive devices reported. From this information, it is possible to demonstrate that the victim numbers are directly related to the corresponding level of intensity of the armed conflict in these areas - the increased presence of Public Forces and the resulting confrontations between arms bearers – most often in “Consolidation Areas”, as defined by the Democratic Security policy. The use of improvised explosive devices in strategic corridors or routes by the armed groups is intended to delay the advance of the enemy and to protect cocaine manufacturing sites as well as illegal crops targeted for manual eradication programmes. It is possible to demonstrate a direct correlation between the zones where manual eradication of illegal crops is being carried out and the increase of the accidentality in these zones.

Whilst the number of civilian and military victims registered in Colombia is an indicator of the problem, the degree of affection by arms contamination cannot be measured by this alone. The tendencies presented by the conflict over the last three years demonstrate the inherent risks of the presence of arms bearers to communities, particularly in rural areas – where the use and abandonment of weapons prevents access to social and cultural areas, to water sources, to schools and health centres; results in confinement, causes displacement and often also prevents return to areas of origin for thousands of Colombians who are displaced each year.

The portfolio team’s funding appeal for mine action projects in Colombia in 2011 totals US \$7,315,999.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

During 2010, a total of 261 accidents with landmines and unexploded ordnance, and 531 incidents were reported in Colombia. Thirty-six people died from such artefacts (9%) and 363 were affected by some kind of temporary or permanent disability (91%). Of the total of 130 civilian victims registered in 2010, 118 (or 91%) are men and 12 (or 9%) are women; 1% died in the accidents, while 99% (or 129) survived. With respect to age distribution, 112 (or 86%) were adults at the moment of the accident, while 18 (or 14%) were children.

In terms of geographical distribution, since 2002 events related to antipersonnel mines have been recorded in 673 (or 61%) of the country’s municipalities. In 2010 alone, new events were recorded in 181 of these municipalities and during the same year, the departments of Antioquia, Meta and Nariño represented 43% of all APM events.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team includes representation from the Government, UN agencies, international and national and international NGOs, civil society organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross and UN agencies.

The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has traditionally been the most involved of the UN agencies in mine action in Colombia as has supported PAICMA since the beginning, when it was the National Landmines Observatory. UNICEF continues to implement mine risk education, awareness raising and victim assistance activities, through a network of local partners, at national and departmental levels. The UN Development Programme has been requested to play a more active role in mine action. For the past three years, it has provided technical and financial support to the observatory and to departmental committees for mine action in four departments. Since 2010, UNMAS is also providing technical support the the government.

A number of governmental ministries and international and local NGOs support mine action. Local NGOS such as Paz

y Democracia, the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines, the Colombian Red Cross, Tierra Paz and the Restrepo Barco Foundation are carrying out awareness raising activities with regional authorities, and have become involved in mine risk education directly with affected communities. Handicap International and the Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation carry out victim assistance activities. All such initiatives depend upon the financial support of international donors, UN agencies and private sector fundraising.

## STRATEGY

Colombia – under the leadership of the Office of the Vice President of the Republic – has advanced decisively in the construction of institutional capacity in order to ensure the full re-establishment of the exercise of the rights of antipersonnel mine victims through the development of CONPES policy documents 3567 of 2009 and the National Development Plan 2011-2014. On one hand, this includes the strengthening of the Colombian State so that survivors and families can recover an autonomous life project within the framework of the constitutional principle of human dignity. On the other hand, the Colombian State has invested significant effort in reducing the occurrence of new accidents, meeting the obligations established in Article 5 of the Convention on the Prevention of Antipersonnel Mines, and advancing towards the recovery of development opportunities for affected communities. In November 2010, Colombia presented a request for an extension on the Mine Ban Treaty deadline for removing anti-personnel landmines from its territory and was granted a 10-year extension.

During the period 2008-2010 specific progress has been made in terms of:

- Strengthening and developing information tools for the management of integral mine action, among them COL-LIS. Also, work continued on the territorial management strategy aimed at strengthening the capacities of the territorial entities.
- The number of platoons performing Humanitarian De-mining work increased from four to nine, completing clean-up on 34 Public Forces bases and progress was made toward the cleaning of 422,775 m<sup>2</sup> mined by illegal armed groups.
- Advances have been made towards creating a framework for civil demining organizations.
- With respect to Mine Risk Education, continuity was provided for strengthening, institutionalization and standardization of prevention strategies. Furthermore, organizations expanded their range of action to a greater number of municipalities, and have increased their technical capacity to meet the standards established by the PAICMA.
- With respect to victims assistance, 60% of the 3,398 civilian victims registered between 1990 and 2010 have entered the support system.

With regard to challenges, it should be mentioned that there remains a need to increase the capacities for identifying and clearing mined areas, and to expand the coverage of risk reduction activities. In the area of assistance to victims, it still is necessary to effectively implement the enjoyment of rights and to articulate development alternatives and more effective access to the rights of population in the process of return.

During 2011 the main challenge will be to articulate the accumulated knowledge on Integral Mine Action in Colombia with the legislation that the Congress currently is preparing on comprehensive assistance for victims, restitution of lands and the return of the displaced population. In this regard, the Colombian Government aims to ensure that Official Development Aid is directed towards the strengthening of technical and logistical capacities and economic support.

Building on this, the overall objective of the portfolio strategy is to develop a comprehensive, sustainable, decentralized mine action programme in Colombia, in support of the national mine action plan (CONPES policy documents 3567). This strategy seeks to decentralize mine action to departmental and municipal levels; create and develop the necessary capacity within government institutions to plan and develop mine action initiatives at the community level; and ensure that those responsible respond to their legal obligations to provide assistance to those most at risk. The range of activities requires partnerships among all stakeholders; the Government, UN agencies and NGOs. Specific objectives include strengthening local capacity to plan and implement mine action programmes at national, departmental and municipal levels, providing training and tools to local institutions to respond to mine/UXO threats; implementing commu-

nity-based strategy for mine risk education for the reduction of accidents caused by landmines and UXO; and promoting integral care for mine/UXO victims by empowering survivors to claim their rights and access to health care and humanitarian assistance.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS FOR MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$282,000
Funds Requested	US \$282,000
Implementing Partners	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM), Peace and Democracy, Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC), Fundacion Mi Sangre, Programa Dessorollo para la Paz (PRODEPAZ), Ministry of Education
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children (aged 7 to 12 years), young people (aged 13 to 18 years) and adults (leaders, community leaders, teachers, community members) in urban and rural areas in seven departments
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P08-CB07

## OBJECTIVES

Populations in areas most contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) will have access to life-saving messages and develop skills to reduce risks. The project will improve the capacities of trainers to develop mine risk education activities through the creation and delivery of materials using methodologies appropriate for children, young people and adults in Colombia.

## ACTIVITIES

- Maintain a national training team to design methodologies and train community facilitators.
- Print materials.
- Hold implementation training workshops for partner institutions in the seven departments.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Materials and methodologies appropriate for children, young people and adults in Colombia will be produced and distributed to partner organizations implementing mine risk education.
- Populations in areas most contaminated by mines and UXO will have access to life-saving messages and develop skills to reduce risks.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources (national training team)	80,000
Travel, accommodation (training)	25,000
Equipment, supplies	10,000
Other costs, services, communication	15,000
Costs (training of community facilitators, community members)	140,000
Printing and distribution of materials	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR BASIC LIFE SUPPORT FOR MINE INCIDENTS</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$100,000
Funds Requested	US \$100,000
Implementing Partners	National Apprenticeship Service (SENA); Universidad de Antioquia, Faculty of Medicine, Stimulation Centre; Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (Acción Social); mine risk education operators
Targeted Beneficiaries	360 members of communities with high risks from anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance in the six departments prioritized because of the occurrence of civilian victims in the past three years
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB01

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to improve capacities to respond to mine incidents in communities located in high-risk zones. It will provide training on first responses for basic life support and reduction of individual vulnerability. It falls under the third long-term objective of the national mine action policy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Implement a self-help and mutual-aid programme aimed at populations in high-risk zones in six departments.
- Cultivate local response capacities by enhancing the training of instructors in the rescue entities of the prioritized departments.
- Prepare strategies in accordance with the social realities of the communities targeted for interventions.
- Present basic first-aid materials to participants in training sessions.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community organization will be strengthened through the training of 180 leaders and 180 representatives of rescue entities operating at the municipal level.
- Training in first-aid for anti-personnel mine accidents will be delivered to 360 participants.
- Participants will have basic first-aid equipment needed for performing primary attention.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Travel, accommodation costs	50,000
Equipment, materials	35,000
Service and communication costs	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DECENTRALIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON INTEGRATED MINE ACTION IN COLOMBIA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$173,600; 2012: US \$192,640
Funds Requested	US \$173,600
Implementing Partners	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-CB03

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to produce reliable, pertinent, relevant, timely and quality information to facilitate mine action policy coordination and interventions. It will strengthen and promote coordination, articulation and monitoring of information management at the national, sectoral and regional levels. The project will establish, standardize and foster the use of protocols, procedures and tools for developing a mine action “road map” for information management.

## ACTIVITIES

- Prepare and implement agreements and workplans with national and regional information management work groups.
- Identify and strengthen institutions responsible for information management.
- Develop a plan for technical assistance, training and monitoring under the information management decentralization strategy.
- Review, adjust and promote the general use of the tools, protocols and procedures.
- Establish and implement information management road maps and protocols for national and regional mine action.
- Promote the use of a unified information system for systematizing and processing information.
- Establish mechanisms for coordinating, monitoring, articulating and evaluating mine action information management.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action at the national, sectoral and regional levels will be coordinated and articulated.
- There will be established capacities for the coordination, articulation, monitoring and evaluation of mine action in contaminated areas.
- Mine action training plans for information management will be developed and executed.
- There will be coordination mechanisms for information management.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
National personnel	65,000	72,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	40,000	40,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, planning, public policies)	50,000	60,000
Indirect costs (12%)	18,600	20,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,600</b>	<b>192,640</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EDUCATION IN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE RISKS, AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Pastoral Social/Caritas Colombia
Project Budget	2011: US \$300,000
Funds Requested	US \$300,000
Implementing Partners	Social Pastorate of Villavicencio, Social Pastorate of Florencia, Social Pastorate of Mocoa, Social Pastorate of Pasto, Social Pastorate of Popayán, Caritas Germany.
Targeted Beneficiaries	100 survivors of anti-personnel mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents and their families; 3,000 persons in indigenous communities vulnerable to mine and UXO risks in the departments of Cauca, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Nariño
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will disseminate knowledge on the impacts of mines and on affected civilian populations in the departments of Cauca, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Nariño. It will be part of the Catholic Church contribution to the culture of peace.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop a strategy for the culture of conscience, and the behavior of strong box of upbringing and a culture of peace, for a multipliers' structure of community.
- Establish and put into practice a strategy for the public dissemination of information about the problem.
- Offer actions of psychosocial support to the victims of mines and UXO, his families and the communities where they live.
- Put into practice and promote productive processes and of social insertion for survivors me and UXO.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Beneficiaries will adopt safe behaviours; be informed of mine- and UXO-related problems, risks and consequences; and have trained leaders and pedagogical tools for mine risk education.
- Accident victims and their families will receive professional treatment supporting their mental health, and be able to carry out productive activities.
- Victims will know and claim their rights, with legal counsel.
- Economic support will help victims handle the emergency and their rehabilitation.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel	78,000
Travel costs (missions, meetings, local follow-up travel)	33,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	22,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, assistance for victims)	162,000
Indirect programme support costs	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>FUND TO SUPPORT TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD FOR VICTIMS DURING REHABILITATION</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$293,842
Funds Requested	US \$293,842
Implementing Partners	Temporary homes (hogares de paso) in capital cities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilian victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2011 (an estimated 250 victims and 250 people accompanying them)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB05

## OBJECTIVES

The project will cover the costs of transportation, lodging and attention for civilian victims of mine and UXO accidents to attend rehabilitation centres, along with the costs for one accompanying person. It will support the coverage of costs unforeseen in Law 418 of 1997 and Decree 3990 of 2007. The project will contribute to victims realizing their right to comprehensive rehabilitation, including through access to medical facilities that provide physical and psychosocial attention.

## ACTIVITIES

- Implement a bidding process for hiring the executing entity.
- Design and implement a follow-up and evaluation mechanism for the process.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100 percent of civilian victims in 2010 will receive help for their lodging, meals and transportation during a comprehensive rehabilitation process.
- Assistance will include the cost of transportation from the place of residence to the service centre, four nights of lodging, and five days of meals for the victim and his/her companion.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Costs of transportation, lodging and meals for victims	146,921
Costs of transportation, lodging and meals for accompanying persons	146,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>293,842</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TEAM TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF MINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$229,565
Funds Requested	US \$229,565
Implementing Partners	Departmental and municipal authorities in affected areas
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilian victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)(an estimated 250 new victims per year)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB07

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to orient victims at the field level immediately following accidents. It will provide psychological attention and establish early warnings of psychosocial risks. Information will be gathered on victims, their family and community environments, and the circumstances of the accident. Victims and their families will learn about their rights and the mechanisms to access them. The project will promote local networks to facilitate monitoring and follow up on each victim.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select and train the members of the response team.
- Define field intervention protocols.
- Define procedures for gathering and registering information.
- Design a campaign to disseminate information on the services of the response team among key local actors throughout Colombia.
- Carry out field missions to assist victims of mines, UXO and improvised explosive devices.
- Identify key local actors for follow up and monitoring of each victim.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100 percent of new victims will be personally contacted by the response team within five days after the accident report.
- 100 percent of new victims will receive immediate psychological attention.
- 100 percent will know their rights and the mechanisms for fulfilling them.
- A field intervention protocol will guide the activities of the response team.
- Basic information will be available on new victims, their families and the circumstances of their accidents.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Four psychosocial counsellors with community-level field experience	58,769
Transportation costs	104,069
Lodging, meals	64,278
Dissemination costs	2,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,565</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF MINE ACTION IN 50 MUNICIPALITIES</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$413,800; 2012: US \$379,600
Funds Requested	US \$413,800
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP), PPAICMA, UN Development Programme (UNDP), cooperation agencies, non-governmental organizations, departmental and municipal authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental and municipal governments, partners, affected communities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB08

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase the capacities of municipal governments to execute local public policy through mine action programmes that address the needs of affected communities. It will support an effective transfer of capacities between governments elected from 2008 to 2011, and new governments expected in 2012 and 2015. The project contributes to the first long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Implement awareness-raising and training programmes for municipal public administration staff.
- Formulate diagnostic and baseline documents on each municipality.
- Set up mechanisms to coordinate and articulate local mine action interventions involving departmental mine action committees and the PPAICMA.
- Support the development and implementation of new actions in municipalities.
- Create tools for monitoring, follow up, evaluation and adjustment of identified interventions.
- Raise attention to municipal projects at landmine events and promote their inclusion in municipal budgeting.
- Transfer mine action capacities to new municipal governments; develop 2012-2015 planning instruments.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Public administration staff will attend training.
- Diagnoses and baseline information will be in place.
- Mechanisms will be established for coordinating and articulating local interventions.
- Monitoring, follow up and evaluation will track existing interventions in each municipality.
- Steps will be established to transfer capacities across changes in mayors and municipal administrations.
- Mine action elements will be incorporated in new municipal development plans.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
National personnel (project coordinator)	30,000	30,000
Local national personnel (territorial managers in each of the 50 municipalities)	225,000	225,000
Training	20,000	15,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	10,000	5,000
Logistical support	80,000	60,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	5,000	5,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	43,800	39,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>413,800</b>	<b>379,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TO GUARANTEE PSYCHOSOCIAL ATTENTION</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$145,942
Funds Requested	US \$145,942
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Protection
Targeted Beneficiaries	Functionaries of local health service providers, local and departmental health authorities in 10 municipalities and 5 departments (direct); inhabitants of communities targeted for interventions, users of health services (indirect)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB09

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase basic psychosocial coverage by local health service providers. It will support the institutionalization and sustainability of psychosocial services in local and departmental health plans. The project contributes to the fourth long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Raise awareness among local and departmental health authorities of the importance and need to guarantee the right of victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to psychosocial attention.
- Identify lines of action in departmental and municipal health plans in which a psychosocial attention component can be included.
- Design the psychosocial attention component.
- Design and implement a training model for basic psychosocial attention for mine and UXO victims, with ample coverage of health personnel in priority departments and municipalities.
- Establish an evaluation and monitoring mechanism.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A psychosocial attention component will be included in departmental and local health plans in all municipalities and departments prioritized for the project.
- Psychosocial attention will be guaranteed for the victims of mines and UXO through the implementation of local and departmental plans.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Transport costs	31,343
Staff costs	58,769
Per diem	51,422
Logistics	4,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,942</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION OF THE ETHNIC APPROACH TO INTEGRATED MINE ACTION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$263,000
Funds Requested	US \$263,000
Implementing Partners	PPAICMA, UN Development Programme (UNDP), international cooperation agencies, international non-governmental organizations, national and regional indigenous organizations, indigenous authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Colombian indigenous peoples affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) or at risk of becoming affected
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB11

## OBJECTIVES

The project will introduce an ethnic approach to integrated mine action interventions by expanding coverage to multi-ethnic and multicultural populations, applying a rights-based approach, and negotiating actions with the different indigenous populations. It will demonstrate the impacts of mines and UXO on indigenous peoples to provoke national and international debate, and place the issue on the public agenda.

## ACTIVITIES

- Generate institutional capacities at the PPAICMA to adopt an ethnic approach to mine action.
- Diagnose mine and UXO problems in indigenous territories.
- Develop guidelines and provide inputs for the construction of ethnic safeguard plans with 34 indigenous populations. \*Design and negotiate action plans for indigenous peoples not mentioned by the Constitutional Court in Sentence 004 of 2009.
- Construct specific tools for indigenous groups that mine action actors can incorporate into their operational plans.
- Create tools for following up and monitoring ethnic safeguard and action plans.
- Design a communication strategy to publicize impacts on indigenous peoples.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Plans of action will be established that satisfy the needs and priorities of each indigenous group.
- Inputs will be gathered to create ethnic safeguard plans.
- Tools and specific guidelines for an ethnic approach will be created, and applied in all PPAICMA interventions.
- Mine and UXO impacts on indigenous peoples will be reflected in the PPAICMA information system.
- Concrete elements will be identified for designing a communication strategy showing impacts on indigenous peoples.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel for implementing the project (1 national coordinator, 1 coordinator)	171,000
Travel costs	60,000
Training of liaison staff	21,000
Design and production of working materials	6,000
Contingencies	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION IN FIVE DEPARTMENTS</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Project Budget	2011: US \$325,000
Funds Requested	US \$325,000
Implementing Partners	Governors' offices in beneficiary departments, mayors' offices in beneficiary municipalities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities vulnerable to mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), the general population in the five departments covered by the project, local territorial entities, institutions directly involved with mine action
Project Duration	March 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P10-CB13

## OBJECTIVES

The project's overall goal is to contribute to improving capacities to provide mine risk education, and to assist mine and UXO victims from affected communities in four municipalities in each of the departments of Meta, Arauca, Cordoba and South of Bolivar. It will increase knowledge of mine and UXO threats, improve practices in the face of risks and increase recognition of the rights of victims.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training of teachers in the management of ERM tools
- To teach children and young people risk mitigation by using educative elements in ERM in chosen educational institutions and centers
- Propose specific strategies for educational institutions to incorporate MRE activities in curricula
- Support Secretaries of Education in defining MRE strategies
- Monitor and conduct follow up on process of community MRE

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 700 teachers in prioritized departments and municipalities trained in MRE
- Approx. 14000 children benefit from MRE (each teacher will teach on average 20 children)
- 5100 men and women aware of the situation of mines and UXOs (parents of the children benefitting from this project)

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel (assistant project officer, programmes assistant)	32,500
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	75,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, assistance to victims)	180,000
Indirect programme support expenses (12%)	37,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PHASE II: STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$347,600
Funds Requested	US \$347,600
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP), PPAICMA, UN agencies, cooperation agencies, non-governmental organizations, departmental and municipal authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental and municipal governments, partners, cooperation agencies, affected communities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB14

## OBJECTIVES

The project will strengthen coordination between the PPAICMA and departmental mines action committees to implement mine action policies in 12 departments, towards the first long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Strengthen the technical team and the territorial management strategy of the PPAICMA, provide continuity from Phase I and expand project coverage to 12 departments.
- Conduct participatory construction and validation of coordination mechanisms among communities, organizations and entities.
- Hold three regional meetings to share experiences and good practices, and generate cooperation strategies among affected departmental governments.
- Perform monitoring, follow up, evaluation and adjustment of responses based on local needs.
- Support implementation of mine programmes in the 2008-2011 departmental development plans.
- Support implementation of the information management strategy.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A national technical and territorial management team will implement the project in the prioritized departments.
- Mechanisms for coordination will be created in a participatory fashion.
- Three regional meetings will be held for territorial managers.
- An information strategy will be developed.
- Programme execution and the use of public resources earmarked for mine action in the 2008-2011 departmental development plans will be facilitated.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel (project coordinator) financed by the PPAICMA	30,000
Local national personnel (territorial managers in each of 12 prioritized departments)	150,000
Coordination workshops, regional meetings	50,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	20,000
Logistical support	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	5,000
Indirect costs of programme support (12%)	42,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Emergency Aid) Regional Office for Latin America
Project Budget	2011: US \$350,000
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	Fundación Tierra de Paz, indigenous authorities in Cauca and Nariño
Targeted Beneficiaries	Víctims of mines and explosive remains of war
Mine-affected indigenous communities, eighteen schools, in six municipalities in Cauca and Nariño (4,600 persons)	
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2012
Project Code	P10-CB17

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support capacity development for mine and explosive remains of war affected indigenous populations in six municipalities in the south of Colombia. It will foster a culture of individual and collective safe behaviour through cultural, institutional and educational activities. It will also help ensure that mine victims receive correct medical assistance, and are incorporated into rehabilitation and reintegration processes.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a baseline study of risk education needs, analysing actors, strategies and priorities.
- Train indigenous leaders, teachers and social actors, and prepare pedagogical materials.
- Develop and implement local action plans for training and community prevention campaigns on risks from mines and armed conflict.
- Develop strategies for identifying and incorporating mine victims into physical rehabilitation, reintegration and rights processes, and provide support and counselling for affected families.
- Raise awareness among public officials about assistance procedures and rights of victims.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Policy frameworks and response instruments will be established and implemented in indigenous communities, in accordance with the context and state policies.
- School children will improve their knowledge of the risks of mines, and a permanent capacity to provide education on mine and other risks associated with the conflict will be established in the most vulnerable schools.
- Mine victims will be successfully integrated into assistance processes and their rights will be fulfilled.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (project officer, programme assistant)	25,507
Technical assistance	80,799
Local and administrative support personnel	68,930
Support for victims (transportation, meals)	45,000
Support for small-scale infrastructure	20,000
Workshops, meetings	41,720
General costs (baseline studies, publications, equipment, etc.)	68,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHEN THE MINE ACTION RESPONSE THROUGH THE RECONCILIATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$196,000; 2012: US \$295,000
Funds Requested	US \$196,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP regional offices, the Reconciliation and Development Programme (REDES) network of civil society partners, municipal and departmental mine action focal points, landmine victim associations, Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims and communities affected by mines, survivor associations
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-CB18

## OBJECTIVES

Through UNDP's six field offices, the project will promote inter-institutional alliances, community and civil society capacity building, sustainable socioeconomic development and spaces for dialogue. It will integrate mine action activities into the REDES programme, building upon existing regional networks, and working in coordination with departmental and municipal authorities, mine action focal points, mine victims and civil society organizations.

## ACTIVITIES

- Using the REDES network, support mine action interventions at the regional level.
- Back regional mine action responses through close coordination and capacity building of municipal and departmental structures (mine action focal points, departmental committees and territorial linkages with the PPA-ICMA).
- Create spaces for dialogue and the exchange of ideas, with the aim of promoting the needs of victims and their families, enabling them to influence the process of integrating mine action into public policy.
- Define and implement specific capacity-building activities according to regional needs.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Landmine survivors, families and associations for victims will be able to influence interventions and public policies related to mine action.
- Mine action will be integrated into public planning and budgeting.
- Mine action departmental committees and other existing fora will formulate and exchange information relating to mine action.
- Capacity building and socioeconomic activities will be conducted according to local needs.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
National staff (support for regional activities, identification of needs, implementation)	50,000	90,000
Support costs for partner activities (workshops, trainings, other proposed initiatives)	120,000	150,000
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation, field trip and transport expenses	17,000	40,000
Supplies, administrative costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	9,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING ACTIONS RELATED TO ARMS CONTAMINATION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$124,135
Funds Requested	US \$124,135
Implementing Partners	CRC in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Municipalities affected by weapon contamination prioritized through a matrix maintained by ICRC and CRC that focuses on rural civilians located at 12 departments these are Arauca, Caquetá, Cesar, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB19

## OBJECTIVES

The aim of this project is to ensure that civilians will no longer be affected by weapons that cause suffering and injury after the cessation of hostilities. This project is integrated by the following activities: the development, promotion and implementation of legal norms, operational activities for alleviating the effects of these weapons and assistance to survivors. It will encourage safe behavior against to weapon contamination and empowerment among victims seeking assistance.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select new focal communities and continue with the existing ones to implement risk education activities, disseminate assistance information for victims and provide basic tools for psychological first aid.
- Create directories on institutional and community preparedness and parties assigned to intervene in municipal and departmental assistance.
- Distribute educational materials with key messages on safe behavior to children, youngs and rural adults.
- Perform mine risk education emergency interventions in communities with high risk levels and time limitations on the teaching-learning process.
- Make monitoring and follow-up visits to the programme's focal communities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At the institutional and community level, the focal communities will practice safe behaviors, and acquire knowledge about assistance for accidents.
- Civilian victims of weapon contamination will be reduced.
- Alliances will be forged among institutions, the community and public entities towards adopting a strategy for addressing the consequences of weapon contamination.
- Volunteers and other members of the CRC involved in the weapon contamination programme will receive training.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
CRC has funds for this project but welcomes contributions to extend scope.	124,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,135</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REDUCTION OF THE HUMANITARIAN EFFECTS BY WEAPON CONTAMINATION IN CIVILIAN VICTIMS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,135,136
Funds Requested	US \$1,135,136
Implementing Partners	Colombian Red Cross (CRC), National Society Spanish Red Cross (SNCRE), Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Municipalities affected by weapon contamination that have been prioritized on a matrix maintained by the ICRC and CRC that focuses in particular on rural civilians located at 06 departments these are Antioquia, Bolivar, Córdoba, Choco, Cauca, Valle Del Cauca.
Project Duration	February 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P10-CB20

## OBJECTIVES

- Ensure that civilians will no longer be affected by weapons that cause suffering and injury after the cessation of hostilities.
- Encourage safe behavior against weapon contamination and empowerment among victims
- Strengthen the capacity of local institutions and communities to prevent and respond to accidents through awareness raising, mine risk education, psychosocial support, orientations, sensitization and the need for comprehensive attention to victims and their families.

## ACTIVITIES

- Perform different activities in the education cycle related to risk reduction, sensitization to ensure the sustainability of mine and ERW risk education, and dissemination of information on assistance for victims.
- Identify and assist victims and families requiring attention.
- Provide first- and second-level psychosocial support for victims and their families, as well as third-level referrals, according to the clinical requirements of each case.
- Provide food and non-food assistance to victims who have not received state aid.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At the institutional and community level, the focal communities will adopt safe behaviors, apply new knowledge and use assistance.
- Community networks will be created to guarantee the sustainability of the mine risk education process.
- Psychosocial support and orientation on the rights of civilian victims will be provided, complementing the aid provided by the Colombian state in the medical care and rehabilitation phase.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
CRC has funds for this project but welcomes contributions to extend scope.	1,135,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135,136</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REGULATION OF CIVILIAN HUMANITARIAN DEMINING</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$250,000
Funds Requested	US \$250,000
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by actual or suspected minefields
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-CB22

## OBJECTIVES

The project will provide technical support to the PPAICMA for designing and implementing a scheme for planning, tasking, quality control and information management. It will be used for the work in humanitarian demining by civil society organizations. The initiative supports the first and second long-term objectives of the national mine action strategy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop national standards for humanitarian demining by civil society organizations, and establish technical guidelines for security.
- Develop a system of planning and tasking.
- Design a scheme for information management related to humanitarian demining tasks.
- Make recommendations for the implementation of the Socioeconomic Impact Study.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Civil society organizations will have the capacity to carry out humanitarian demining in coordination with the national humanitarian demining strategy.
- The processes of planning, tasking, implementation and registration of information on the work of civil society organizations on humanitarian demining can be audited.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International technical assistance	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$73,327
Funds Requested	US \$73,327
Implementing Partners	Mine risk education operators
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance that face special conditions of vulnerability
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB23

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide an immediate response capacity for crisis situations—including alerts and urgent measures. This supports the third long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

## ACTIVITIES

- Identify a mobile national immediate response team.
- Construct a protocol for operative and logistical action.
- Define a platform for action that allows the national team to immediately respond in support of activities implemented by mine risk education operators.
- Engage territorial entities in the organization and start up of contingency plans to minimize the impacts of emergency situations.
- Consolidate tools to facilitate the analysis of potential alerts for action, and offer humanitarian responses for populations at imminent risk through strategies for information dissemination and community liaison initiatives.
- Implement preventive monitoring actions in the field.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Impacts on mine-affected communities will decline.
- Preventive monitoring and effective response measures will be in place in prioritized communities.
- An inventory of the activities and contributions of mine action partners—government, civil society and donors—will be consolidated.
- Effective logistical and operational conditions will promote local initiatives for emergency attention.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff costs	33,475
Travel, lodging costs	23,911
Equipment, materials	9,963
Service and communication costs	5,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,327</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ENABLING CHILDREN IN VALLE DE CAUCA TO HELP THEIR COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE RISKS</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$325,000; 2012: US \$45,000
Funds Requested	US \$325,000
Implementing Partners	MAG, CCCM, the Department of Valle (Education Secretariat)
Targeted Beneficiaries	primary-school children in at-risk populations in Valle de Cauca
Project Duration	February 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P11-CB01

## OBJECTIVES

To enable primary-school children in at-risk populations in Valle de Cauca to help their communities manage the risks posed by ERW contamination, to help reduce the likelihood of ERW-related accidents and supporting their ability to re-establish rural and urban communities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training and capacity building for CCCM, the departmental coordinator, the CLOs, local focal points on how to reduce and manage risks from ERW and promote safe behaviours
- Development of appropriate educational strategies for use by the primary age children
- Training and development of the focal points and children to carry out data gathering processes for local sketch-mapping and marking – until such time as technically trained NTS and TS teams can reach the communities for definitive mapping of SHAs and where necessary spot clearance.
- Contribute to improving departmental mine action coordination by promoting the participation of children to attend certain risk reduction meetings

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increased ability of at-risk communities to manage the risks posed by ERW contamination
- Increased role of primary school children in this process and in creating community awareness of the risks
- At least 8,000 primary school children from these communities actively involved in risk reduction and adoption of safe behaviours
- Reduced accident rates in the project zones
- Improved quality of information available on the scope/impact of contamination in the department of Valle de Cauca

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Project costs	325,000	45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL COORDINATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT TO PAICMA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,320,619
Funds Requested	US \$1,320,619
Implementing Partners	UNOPS
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct: PAICMA, NGO partners, Organisation of American States; Indirect: Communities affected by mine/ERW
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-CB02

## OBJECTIVES

To assist PAICMA in the development of operational coordination systems and institutional capacity to regulate the planning, tasking, recording, and quality management of civilian mine action activities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct capacity building training, provide programme guidance, coaching and monitoring;
- Providing technical assistance to PAICMA and mine action partners to complete the development of the new operational coordination mechanisms;
- Provide technical advice to PAICMA on the development and implementation of a national coordination body.
- Monitor and provide guidance on the roll-out and adaptation (as needed) of the new national standards;
- Support the strengthening of IMSMA for planning and recording mine action operations;
- Provide technical advice to PAICMA, as requested, on the implementation of all aspects of humanitarian mine action.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- PAICMA's institutional capacity to coordinate, plan, task, monitor and conducted quality assurance will be increased;
- PAICMA's efficiency will be improved, contributing to a more robust mine action response to communities, and facilitating broader peace-building and development activities.
- Civil society organisations will have guidelines, standards, and operational systems needed to conduct humanitarian demining in coordination with the national humanitarian demining strategy.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Project Costs	1,320,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,320,619</b>

Contact: Stephen Robinson; Programme Manager; UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre; Asmara, Eritrea; Tel: 291 1 150411; e-mail: StephenR@unops.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REDUCING THE RISKS POSED TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES BY ERW CONTAMINATION, COLOMBIA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$250,133; 2012: US \$125,000
Funds Requested	US \$250,133
Implementing Partners	MAG, CCCM, ACIN, the Departments of Valle and of Cauca (Education Secretariats)
Targeted Beneficiaries	17 severely impacted municipalities in Cauca and Valle de Cauca departments. MAG will select the new municipalities in consultation with PAICMA, local authorities, CCCM and the, Organization of American States (OAS).
Project Duration	May 2011 through April 2012
Project Code	P11-CB03

## OBJECTIVES

To enable at-risk populations in Colombia to manage the risks posed by ERW contamination, thereby reducing the likelihood of ERW-related accidents and supporting their ability to re-establish rural communities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training and capacity building for CCCM, the two departmental coordinators and the Community Liason Officers on how to increase awareness of the dangers of mines/UXO/IED and ensure the adoption of safe behaviours
- Development of appropriate MRE materials to be used by the CLOs
- Training and development of the two survey teams to work with the CLOs to carry out non-technical surveys and mapping and data verification exercises
- Contribute to improving departmental mine action coordination
- The departmental coordinators and MAG Community Liaison Manager will manage and evaluate this process with regular field level monitoring and quality management.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- MRE capacity program implemented for CCCM, 2 x departmental CL coordinators and 17 x CLOs
- Tailored MRE materials developed for 17 affected municipalities in prioritized areas
- 1,500 sessions of MRE delivered to those at most risk in prioritized areas
- Two non-technical survey teams of 2 persons trained to IMAS standards and successfully accredited by PAICMA
- Contamination information gathered by non-technical surveys in 7 municipalities enabling an estimated 1,250 IDP families to return

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Project costs	250,133	125,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,133</b>	<b>125,000</b>

Contact: Richard Hartill; Manager, MAG Colombia; Tel: 57 (-) 3132402316; e-mail: richard.hartill@maginternational.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>RISK REDUCTION EDUCATION (RRE) FOR VULNERABLE INDIGENOUS GROUPS IN THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$74,100
Funds Requested	US \$74,100
Implementing Partners	MAG, CCCM, the Department of Antioquia (Education Secretariat) and the organisations of Embera indigenous groups
Targeted Beneficiaries	Low-income Embera-speaking indigenous populations
Project Duration	January 2011 through November 2011
Project Code	P11-CB04

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this project is to save lives in indigenous reserves, and assist in rebuilding livelihoods without risk from contamination ERW. MAG aims to substantially reduce the risk from mines and UXO to the vulnerable local population, in five indigenous resguardos in the Municipality of Urrao, through designing, testing and implementing RRE in the local language.

## ACTIVITIES

- One 10-day training workshop and one 3-day reinforcement workshop with 18 teachers and 7 indigenous leaders, to train them in the delivery of RRE (200 RRE sessions expected)
- MAG will design and produce a full range of RRE materials in the Embera language. These will be field tested and adapted before distribution to field locations.
- Trained indigenous leaders and teachers will carry out at least 200 RRE sessions, and 50 Community Liaison visits, which will educate people in the risks of ERW, and the behaviour to adopt to avoid these risks.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 25 teachers and Indigenous leaders trained as trainers in Risk Reduction Education.
- Training materials in the Embera language produced and tested.
- 1900 local indigenous people receive RRE, allowing them to adopt safe behaviours and reduce the risk to themselves and their families.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Project cost	74,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,100</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SOCIOECONOMIC INCLUSION OF VICTIMS OF APL, UXOS AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES IN BUCARAMANGA</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Project Budget	2011: US \$203,000
Funds Requested	US \$203,000
Implementing Partners	The Governor's office in Santander, the Mayor's office in Bucaramanga
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of accidents caused by antipersonnel landmines and UXOs
Project Duration	March 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-CB05

## OBJECTIVES

- To promote the social integration of people whose disability was caused by APL, UXO or explosive devices.
- To support the beneficiaries of the project in the formulation and implementation of income generating initiatives, prioritizing mechanisms of economic sustainability.

## ACTIVITIES

To carry out induction, training and evaluation workshops.

- Follow-up meetings.
- Follow-up and monitoring visits.
- Systemization of the experience
- To carry out remedial workshops on Reading, writing and mathematics.
- Implementation on profitable initiatives
- To carry out workshops on raising awareness, peace culture, psychosocial as well as the construction of integration spaces in the beneficiary communities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

It is estimated that 60 people victims of AP, UXO and explosive devices will benefit from the project through:

- Psychosocial attention, including those who have been directly affected as they have been made disabled as well as their families.
- Remedial, educational courses for victims living with a disability and their families
- Advice on profitable initiatives to victims and associated groups

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel (assistant project officer, program assistant)	60,000
Supplies, capital costs, (office equipment, information technology, materials)	12,000
Program costs (coordination, training, MRE, assistance to victims)	121,000
Indirect program support expenses	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN 8 DEPARTMENTS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Project Budget	2011: US \$140,200
Funds Requested	US \$140,200
Implementing Partners	Governor's office in beneficiary departments, mayors' office in beneficiary municipalities, rehabilitation centers
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of accidents caused by antipersonnel landmines and UXOs and their families
Project Duration	March 2011 through March 2012
Project Code	P11-CB06

## OBJECTIVES

The project's overall goal is to support the survivors and their families affected by accidents of APL/UXO in accessing their rights established in law.

## ACTIVITIES

- Carry out an assessment of the victim's and/or their family's situation, including rights, benefits and comprehensive care services
- To support the victims and their families in the procurement and processing of documents and meetings required to access the benefits, rights and services according to law.
- To establish working relations with the entities involved in the comprehensive care of victims, according to current regulations, for the registration of the accident, humanitarian aid and for medical assistance.
- Registration and systemization in the administration of cases of the survivor and/or their family that are being helped, including the history of the care process such as the critical points identified in each case.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The survivors and/or their families affected by accidents of APL and UXO will have basic knowledge of the issue of APL/UXO, on the rights according to law and the mechanisms for claiming them in order to achieve comprehensive care.
- State and Governmental institutions will generate strategies for the fulfillment of their obligations and integrate the actions of non governmental organizations in order to achieve better coordination in comprehensive care for the victims of APL/UXO.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel (assistant project officer, program assistant)	28,000
Supplies, capital costs, (office equipment, information technology, materials)	9,500
Program costs (coordination, training, MRE, assistance to victims)	96,000
Indirect program support expenses	6,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,200</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Daniel Avila Camacho	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Sharon Ball	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Carlos Alberto Giraldo Gallón	Cruz Roja Colombiana
Richard Hartill	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Ana Maria Hernandez	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Hans G. Janze	Diakonie
Alvaro Jimenez	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Xavier Mena	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Jeannette Perry de Saravia	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Alessandro Preti	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Camilo Serna	Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social

# Croatia

## SUMMARY

The Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) was established in 1998 with the basic task of planning and conducting mine action in the Republic of Croatia. The landmine problem has been recognized as an economic, ecological and safety problem, and one of the impediments to normal life and development.

Croatia signed the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty in 1997, ratified it in 1998 and became a state party in 1999. National legislation to implement the treaty—the Law on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction—was approved by Parliament and the President in 2004. Article 9, Section IV of the new law provides penal sanctions for violations.

Croatia is a state party to the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). In 2005, it attended the Seventh Annual Conference of States Parties to the protocol and submitted its annual report as required by Article 13. Croatia ratified CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) that same year.

Croatia has marked all of its suspected hazardous areas and informed the population about marking operations, which fulfills two main commitments under Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty. In order to completely satisfy Article 5 obligations, Croatia is bound to destroy all anti-personnel mines in known suspected areas.

Croatia has regularly stated that it has never produced anti-personnel mines. There have been no reports of them being imported or exported.

In 2002, Croatia completed the destruction of its stockpile of 199,003 anti-personnel mines, in advance of its treaty deadline of 1 March 2003. Six types of mines were destroyed in three phases. The total cost of the program was €110,643 (US\$105,111); it was completed without international financial support. An additional 45,579 mine fuses were also eliminated.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Croatia in 2011 totals US \$1,976,000.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Croatia is affected by landmines and, to a much lesser extent, ERW as a legacy of the armed conflict associated with the break-up of the former Yugoslavia during the early 1990s. During four years of conflict in Croatia, mines were laid by all the warring parties, mainly to protect defensive positions, which changed frequently, but also in areas of strategic importance, such as railway lines, power stations and pipelines. Minefields and other areas suspected of being contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) are located in 12 of Croatia's 21 counties.

Following an extensive general survey from 2003 to 2007, Croatia identified 1,044 square kilometers of confirmed and suspected mined areas. In 2007, it reduced its estimate of total contamination to 997 square kilometers as a result of the amount of land that had been demined. CROMAC declared that 10 percent to 15 percent of the total suspected areas were recorded minefields, with the rest suspected of being contaminated. At the end of the year 2010 estimated mine suspected area in the Republic of Croatia is 825 square kilometers.

Based on minefield records and assessments, mined areas contain an estimated 90,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines. About one million inhabitants are believed to live in 100 mine-affected municipalities. In addition, an Article 7 report notes that five military facilities are partially contaminated with 65,824 anti-personnel mines and 1,707 anti-vehicle mines.

UXO can be found around a few warehouses, but these areas are said to be well marked and known to the local population. There are no dumps or caches of mines and other munitions. The majority of suspected mined areas are woods and forests followed by agricultural land, underbrush, meadows and pastures.



## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

CROMAC manages the entire mine action system in Croatia and oversees the coordination of mine action activities. Its specific responsibilities include mine action information management, marking and fencing of mined and suspected hazardous areas, allocation of demining tasks through tenders, quality management, and coordination of mine risk education and victim assistance work. In addition to its headquarters in Sisak, CROMAC has regional offices in Osijek, Karlovac and Zadar.

In 2005, Parliament passed the Law on Humanitarian Demining that had been under preparation since 2004; the law entered into in 2006. When the previous Law on Humanitarian Demining was enacted in 1996, only one state company was authorized to conduct demining. Although this law was amended twice, in 1998 and in 2000, following the creation of CROMAC and the establishment of other demining companies, CROMAC and demining operators decided to advocate for drafting a new law rather than to continue to amend the earlier one.

## **STRATEGY**

CROMAC develops annual demining plans and submits them to the Government for approval.

The 2011 Humanitarian Demining Plan is based on the Law on Humanitarian Demining. It has been developed by CROMAC with the approval of the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Defense; the Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development; the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

The plan will be the basis for all forms of mine action and will be implemented through the following activities:

- Humanitarian demining operations consisting of general and technical surveys, project documentation development, mine search, demining, quality control and other related activities. The aim will be the removal of direct threats from mines and UXO in priority areas. The counties and different investors have characterized as a priority those areas where mines pose the greatest danger to the safety of citizens, economic development and environmental protection.
- The education of the population on mine dangers will consist of actions to increase the level of general awareness of the risks from mines and UXO.
- Assistance will be provided to mine and UXO casualties.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND AT HENRIKOVCI FARM</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$200,000; 2012: US \$100,000; 2013: US \$100,000
Funds Requested	US \$200,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land at Henrikovci Farm, town of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	October 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P08-CR01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will increase access to agricultural land at Henrikovci Farm.

## ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safe movement and usage of agricultural areas will be facilitated.
- The boundaries of mine-suspected areas will be moved away from inhabited locations.
- Reconstruction activities suspended because of mine dangers will restart.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Demining costs	200,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN BILJE MUNICIPALITY</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$100,000
Funds Requested	US \$100,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Bilje municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in Bilje municipality
Project Duration	October 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P08-CR02

## OBJECTIVES

The project will increase access to agricultural land and the irrigation system in Bilje municipality, and improve flood defense systems.

## ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural production in Bilje municipality will increase.
- There will be reduced unemployment.
- Flood protection will improve.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine clearance	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN BRSADIN MUNICIPALITY, VUPIK</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$750,000
Funds Requested	US \$750,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vupik, town of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	November 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P08-CR04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will increase access to agricultural land in Vupik.

## ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural production stopped in 1991 will be revitalized.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine clearance	750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>750,000</b>

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**PROJECT****DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE CITY OF PETRINJA, KOLONIJA SETTLEMENT**

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$100,000
Funds Requested	US \$100,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Kolonija, city of Petrinja
Project Duration	October 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P08-CR09

**OBJECTIVES**

The project aims to increase access to agricultural land in the settlement of Kolonija near the city of Petrinja.

**ACTIVITIES**

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Safe movement and usage of agricultural areas will be facilitated.
- The boundaries of mine-suspected areas will be shifted away from inhabited locations.
- Reconstruction activities suspended because of mine danger will restart.

**BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$****2011**

Mine clearance	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING THE AREA OF HRVACE MUNICIPALITY, DABAR-VUCIPOLJE SETTLEMENT</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$91,000
Funds Requested	US \$91,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of Hrvace municipality
Project Duration	October 2010 through June 2011
Project Code	P08-CR12

## OBJECTIVES

The project will open up agricultural land in Hrvace municipality for increased agricultural productivity and outputs.

## ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land in Hrvace municipality using humanitarian demining methods.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safe movement and usage of agricultural areas will be facilitated.
- The boundaries of mine-suspected areas will be moved away from inhabited locations.
- Reconstruction activities suspended because of mine dangers will restart.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine clearance	91,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,000</b>

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**PROJECT****DEMINING AGRICULTURAL AREA OF THE BORINCI ORCHARD**

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$700,000; 2012: US \$700,000; 2013: US \$600,000
Funds Requested	US \$700,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local inhabitants of the settlement of Borinci in Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	October 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P10-CR01

**OBJECTIVES**

The project will remove mine dangers from the Borinci orchard and nearby agricultural land. The overall safety of the whole area will be significantly increased. The project will free very valuable land that can contribute to socioeconomic development.

**ACTIVITIES**

- Demine project area with all available methods of demining in line with the Law on Humanitarian Demining and the Rules and Regulations on Methods of Conducting Humanitarian Demining.

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- There will be safe access to agricultural areas, especially to the old orchard.
- Fast revitalization of the area and local infrastructure will occur, along with economic development and higher employment rates.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Mine clearance	700,000	700,000	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>THEATRE SHOW “NO-NO MINES”</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2011: US \$35,000; 2012: US \$35,000; 2013: US \$35,000
Funds Requested	US \$35,000
Implementing Partners	Daska Theatre from Sisak
Targeted Beneficiaries	School children in all 12 counties with mine-affected areas
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P10-CR03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will raise awareness among children of the hazards of mines and unexploded ordnance in their surroundings.

## ACTIVITIES

- Maintain regular presentations of “Ne-Ne Mine,” a theater show enthusiastically seen by thousands of children and adults in 200 performances across all areas suspected of mine contamination.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- No children will be mine victims.
- There will be increasing awareness of mine dangers.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Organizational costs for the 30 theatre shows	35,000	35,000	35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Miljenko Vahtaric (CPC)

Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)

Nataša Mateša Matekovic

Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)

# Cyprus

## SUMMARY

Since 1974, Cyprus has been divided in two parts by a buffer zone controlled by the UN Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

The buffer zone occupies 3 percent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land. It is 180 kilometres long and varies from three metres to seven kilometres in width.

During the conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, both parties laid defensive minefields within and outside of the buffer zone.

Demining has been referred to in several Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, including Resolution 1062 (1996) and Resolution 1251 (1999). The resolutions called for the two sides to engage in demining.

In January 2002, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus approached officials of UNFICYP to discuss the clearance of National Guard minefields located within the UN-administered buffer zone. In June 2002, UNFICYP invited the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to conduct a technical assessment mission to Cyprus. UNMAS proposed establishing the United Nations Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (UNMACC).

Since December 2003, the National Guard has started to destroy stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, and is conducting mine clearance operations outside the buffer zone.

With funding from the European Union, the UNMACC in 2003 began preparations for mine clearance activities in the buffer zone, supported by UNFICYP.

To date the UNMACC has released 9.7 million square metres of land through surveys and clearance, and disposed of 27,174 landmines.

The major constraint to demining operations is the sensitive political climate of the country.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cyprus in 2011 totals US \$3,810,000.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Cyprus' minefields were laid during the short outbreak of violence in 1974. In some areas, the mines can be seen above ground, exposed by erosion. Currently there are 4 mined areas remaining inside the Buffer Zone and an estimated 76 remaining outside of the Buffer Zone on both sides.

The physical dangers posed by the minefields in the buffer zone are relatively minor but still present. Farmers are currently using the land adjacent to the mined areas and in some cases have cultivated land to within two metres of minefield perimeter fences.

In addition to the humanitarian aspects of demining, the political impact of clearance is significant. It will both eliminate a physical barrier that divides the two sides and build confidence for other joint initiatives. The negotiations with Greek and Turkish Cypriots regarding the clearance initiative have already shown significant progress. When the two parties agree to remove the lethal barriers between them, as both sides have indicated, it is a promising sign of the intentions they have for the future.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The UNMACC manages and supports mine clearance and related activities in the buffer zone and surrounding areas. It provides a planning, coordination and monitoring capability to ensure that mines and UXO are removed in a safe, timely and cost-effective manner, in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Cooperation with the relevant local authorities is the starting point of mine clearance activities. Collaboration in general with all concerned parties is considered essential to achieve overall objectives.

Operations are divided into the following steps:

- Negotiation and information gathering between UNMACC, UNFICYP and relevant local authorities to identify suspect dangerous areas and prioritize these areas for clearance.
- Under the supervision of UNMACC, contractors conduct technical surveys of mined areas to identify the actual mined area, and confirm the depth and types of mines present.
- Manual demining teams are used to clear mine rows.
- The surrounding areas are verified using the mechanical team.

## **STRATEGY**

Within the next few years, the UNMACC will contribute to the release of valuable land by clearing the remaining mine-fields, both inside and outside of the buffer zone, with the end goal of declaring Cyprus Mine Free.

This in turn will expand confidence and peacebuilding between the two communities, and will support the reunification of the island.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LANDMINE AND ORDNANCE CLEARANCE IN CYPRUS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,422,500
Funds Requested	US \$3,422,500
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UNOPS, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC),
Targeted Beneficiaries	Farmers, local communities, local authorities, Cyprus peace process, personnel who work in the buffer zone
Project Duration	April 2011 through April 2012
Project Code	P08-CY01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will help open new crossing points between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus. It will clear all known minefields, both inside and outside the buffer zone, with the final goal of declaring Cyprus Mine Free

By clearing and handing over arable land, it will bolster the economic status of farmers in both communities and contribute to broader confidence-building measures.

## ACTIVITIES

- Gather information from all available sources.
- Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Conduct general and technical surveys.
- Carry out mine clearance activities.
- Provide quality management.
- Ensure safe disposal of mines.
- Complete clearance and hand over released land.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Confidence will grow between the two communities, supporting progress towards the future reunification of the island.
- Cyprus will take steps towards fulfilling its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and becoming free of mines.
- Cyprus can be declared Mine Free

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Travel	14,700
Human resources	566,000
Local office, action costs	58,800
Equipment and supplies	41,000
Mine action costs (clearance)	2,500,000
Administrative costs	242,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,422,500</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CO-ORDINATION OF MINE ACTION IN CYPRUS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$387,500
Funds Requested	US \$387,500
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UNDP</li> <li>■ UNOPS</li> <li>■ UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)</li> <li>■ Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)</li> <li>■ United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</li> </ul>	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Farmers, local communities, local authorities, Cyprus peace process, personnel who work in the buffer zone
Project Duration	May 2011 through May 2012
Project Code	P11-CY01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will maintain the United Nations Mine Action Centre Cyprus so that it can continue to work towards the release and clearance of the remaining minefields in Cyprus in an effort to achieve Mine Free status for the island.

## ACTIVITIES

- Work with all stakeholders to facilitate the release of all remaining minefields in Cyprus.
- Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Conduct general and technical surveys on all released minefields.
- Undertake RFP and contracting process to re start clearance operations

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Release of all the remaining minefields in Cyprus.
- Restart clearance efforts on the island.
- Confidence building between the two communities, supporting progress towards the future reunification of the island.
- Cyprus will take further steps towards fulfilling its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and becoming free of mines.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Travel Expenses	21,500
Human resources	280,000
Operations, Finance and Administration	86,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,500</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Max Dyck (CPC)

Robert Thompson

Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)

Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)

# Democratic Republic of Congo

## SUMMARY

As a result of a decade of conflicts in and around the country, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) records mines and Explosives Remnants of war contamination. Even if the level of contamination varies from a Province to another, all provinces are affected. In the light of the dangerous and hazardous areas entered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (Mine Action database) Equateur, Katanga and Sud Kivu remains the most contaminated provinces of the country.

The volatile security situation has direct impact on movement of population throughout the country but also on the neighboring countries. The Mines and ERW contamination threatened lives of thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees, hindering their relocation or their resettlement.

The socio economic impact of the country contamination is important as it affects movement of free movement of goods and slow down infrastructure rehabilitation or constructions.

Today the priority of the country is peace consolidation with a special focus on security stabilization and national authority strengthening. According to its mandate stated in the Security Council's Resolution 1925 UNMACC will play an effective role by strengthening National Mine Action capacities and supporting reconstruction effort through road and infrastructure clearance.

To achieve these objectives and thanks to donors' generosity, UNMACC-DRC expanded its presence in the country with three regional offices opened in Goma (Nord Kivu), Kisangani (Province Orientale), Kananga (Kasai Occidental) and a fourth office will be open in Mbandaka (Equateur) in 2011. The Operations Section has also moved from Kinshasa to Goma to supervise Mine Action Activities in critical areas.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Democratic Republic of Congo in 2011 totals US \$38,027,411.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

From the in hand information, it is apparent that during the internal war, different groups have laid mines in different location and the country is enormously contaminated by ERW. However, full scope of the Mines/ERW problem in the country is not known yet. The Mines and ERW contamination in DRC is posing direct threat to the local population and has negatively impacted livelihood. The completion of ongoing contamination survey in the country will give us a better picture of the scope of such problem.

It is also clear from the Victims data collection reports that these mines and ERW are currently causing both civilian and livestock casualties. Relative stability has resulted in a significant increase in the mobility of population and a considerable increase in activities such as: preparation of land for agriculture, irrigation ditches, movement of livestock, timber cutting, village to village trade and large scale movement of IDPs and refugees returning to their homes. All of these activities are greatly increasing the risk and exposure of the local population to landmines and UXO.

This is why, since 2008 UNMACC-DRC implemented a DRC specific survey methodology allowing a general view of the contamination situation using roads and dealing with some UXO in situ.

All Mine Action operators participate to the survey since November 2008. To date 25% of the country has been covered.

During the last eight years UNMACC has been coordinating operations of mine action implementing national and international agencies and contractors operating in the country in support of local population, UN/ non UN aid agencies and UN peace keeping forces. From February 2002 to November 2010, 1,079,684 square meter were cleared, 19,914.25 km of road surveyed and cleared, 3319 Mines and 143,438 UXOs destroyed, 17,724 MRE sessions given to 2,447,540 participants and 2412 victims reported.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Portfolio consultation process was coordinated by UNMACC-DRC. The strategy adopted is in line with the resources mobilization orientations taken by the Mine Action Communities.

The focus was made on partnerships between international NGOs, UNMACC, national NGOs and the National Focal point for Mine Action. For that reason The Country Portfolio Team included National NGOS targets and objectives in project submitted by International NGOs and UNMACC-DRC and the National Focal Point, was involved in the consultation process.

## STRATEGY

After the establishment of a National Mine Action Authority and structure in 2008 and the vote of the national Mine Action Law in by the National Assembly in November 2010, Humanitarian mine action will enter the third and last phase in DRC.

In line with the National frameworks such as the Stabilization and reconstruction Plan for war affected areas (STAREC), the Integrated Security and Stabilization Support (ISSS), the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) and the Peace consolidation Programme (PCP), Mine Action will put the emphasis on capacity building in addition to humanitarian mine action emergency responses and support for the country's overall recovery process in 2011.

The landmine and UXO problem will be addressed through a proactive and holistic approach, coupling data collection with mine risk education and marking and/or clearance, prioritizing the level of socioeconomic impact and restriction of movement.

The aim will be to

- Provide an operational response for humanitarian organizations, local communities, UN agencies and who are impacted by the real or perceived presence of mines/ERW in DRC
- Mitigate the risk to community livelihoods in all mine/ERW affected communities in DRC (as identified by GMAS)
- Assist the development of national institutions to manage the landmine/ERW threat and to prepare for residual capacity.



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$800,000
Funds Requested	US \$800,000
Implementing Partners	UNICEF; local and provincial authorities in collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) and other UN agencies; international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Handicap International (HI), DanChurchAid (DCA), etc.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations, especially children, in provinces most affected by mines and unexploded ordnance or UXO (North Kivu, South Kivu, northern Katanga, Province Orientale, Maniema and Equateur, Kasai Orientale and Occidental); Congolese refugees from Congo Brazzaville, Tanzania and Zambia
Project Duration	March 2011 through February 2012
Project Code	P06-DC13
CAP Code	DRC-07/PNA/MA/UNICEF

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to support mine risk education initiatives to help reduce mine-related morbidity and mortality. It will raise awareness among at-risk populations regarding mines and unexploded ordnance, with a special focus on reaching in-school and out-of-school children who are the most vulnerable to mine-related accidents.

## ACTIVITIES

- Make mine risk education available to affected communities and populations in the six most contaminated provinces via schools, churches and other community-based structures.
- Update packages of relevant education and communication materials facilitating behaviour change in collaboration with all participating actors.
- Develop and reinforce the capacities of national and international NGOs and national authorities in mine risk education.
- Coordinate and provide technical support to partners to strengthen mine risk education programmes.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A policy framework and management tools will be developed and applied to managing mine risk education.
- The capacities of national partners and NGOs will be enhanced.
- Mine risk education will be implemented in all affected communities in the six provinces.
- A mine risk education capacity will be established in the education system in affected areas and implemented in schools.
- A mine risk education plan will be developed and executed, resulting in behaviour change.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Support to implementation of Mine/ERW Risk Education	650,000
Programme Support (coordination, monitoring and evaluation)	50,000
Technical assistance and training	50,000
Organizational Programme Support Cost (7%)	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>800,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ROAD SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN DR CONGO</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$5,606,225
Funds Requested	US \$5,606,225
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS),</li> <li>■ UN Mine Action Coordination Center in DRC (UNMACC),</li> <li>■ UN contractors, International and national non-governmental organizations accredited for humanitarian demining in DRC,</li> <li>■ National Authority for mine action,</li> <li>■ Ministry of Infrastructure (MITPR).</li> </ul>	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries: Government of DRC, Population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC01

## OBJECTIVES

The contamination by ERW of roads is confirmed in Equateur, Katanga and South Kivu provinces. This situation represents a risk and curbs the rehabilitation of road networks. The project intends to respond to the needs identified along the roads located in ERW/mine affected zones.

Activities

## ACTIVITIES

- Identify and map the priority road rehabilitation projects located in conflict-affected zones;
- Deploy a capacity for survey, road verification and clearance, combining manual and mechanical means, assisted by community liaison and mine risk education teams;
- Conduct general and technical survey along the selected roads;
- Conduct appropriate road verification and clearance operations;
- Register the results of the survey and clearance operations in the IMSMA database;
- Conduct community liaison and mine risk education activities;
- Coordinate survey and clearance with roads rehabilitation operators;
- Technically advice the Ministry of Infrastructure and partners

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reliable data on the scale of the contamination and the level of the risk will be available;
- The exact location and level of risk of contaminated areas will be known;
- An operational response to the threat will be provided;
- An assessment of the needs to reduce the residual threat will be made;
- Obstacles for rehabilitation and development projects will be reduced;

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	2,846,100
Equipment	1,433,000
Operating Expenses	911,849
Project Support Cost	415,276
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,606,225</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUILDING A NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL AND MINE CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$5,285,032
Funds Requested	US \$5,285,032
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Focal point
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of DRC, Population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC02

## OBJECTIVES

The project intends to assist the Government in enhancing its demining capacity, in line with the Security Council Resolution 1925, by supporting the creation of a national capacity composed of 11 fully equipped and trained explosive ordnance disposal teams.

## ACTIVITIES

- Technical workshop for the definition of the framework related to the constitution of a national EOD capacity trained for humanitarian demining under international standards;
- Support to the formulation and adoption of the legal framework establishing the creation of the EOD capacity under the FARDC;
- Workshop in each province / military region;
- Delivery of equipment and material for the EOD teams;
- Support to the constitution of the EOD teams;
- Professional training of the selected EOD team members (11) - level 3 and 2;
- Test and qualification of the EOD trainees, based on international standards and procedures;
- Technical assistance in physical security and stockpile management.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National operational capacity for mine action established;
- Increased capacity for risk assessment and reduction;
- Improved security conditions of ammunition management and destruction;
- Risk of accident reduced;
- The population benefit from improved security and livelihoods conditions

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	630,000
Equipment	1,739,600
Program costs (coordination, training, technical assistance, visibility)	2,523,948
8 percent indirect program support costs	391,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,285,032</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUILDING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR MINE ACTION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$947,204
Funds Requested	US \$947,204
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Authority for mine action,</li> <li>■ Mine Action operators in DRC</li> </ul>
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of DRC, population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC03

## OBJECTIVES

In October 2010, the Parliament has adopted the national law related to the implementation of the Ottawa Convention. The legislation includes important provisions for the establishment of the national mine action management structures and operational capacities.

The project intends to provide institutional support to 'assist the Government of DRC in enhancing its demining capacity', in line with the Security Council Resolution 1925.

## ACTIVITIES

- Institutional support and technical advice for the design and implementation of the institutional and organizational framework for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention and Mine Action coordination;
- Rehabilitation and equipment of the office of the National Authority for mine action;
- Inter-ministerial workshops and national-level consultations;
- Provincial level consultations and workshops;
- Support to the creation of a national-level information exchange mechanism related to mine/ERW threat and response;
- Support to the formulation of a national strategy and action plan for mine action: Situation and needs analysis - provincial and national levels; Strategy and action plan design.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The national legal framework for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention will be consolidated;
- The institutional and organizational framework for mine action management and coordination will be strengthened;
- The National Authority will have an effective management and coordination capacity;

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	240,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, IT and materials)	78,100
Program costs	558,941
8 percent indirect program support costs	70,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>947,204</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CLEARANCE IN SUPPORT TO STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$5,807,436
Funds Requested	US \$5,807,436
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS),</li> <li>■ UN Mine Action Coordination Center in DRC (UNMACC),</li> <li>■ UN contractors,</li> <li>■ International and national non-governmental organizations accredited for humanitarian demining in DRC,</li> <li>■ National Authority for mine action.</li> </ul>
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC04

## OBJECTIVES

- The presence of mines and/or ERW is a threat for the security of the population, an obstacle to the movement of persons and goods, the access to socio-economic services, farmland, safe water, infrastructures and trade zones.
- Basically, this contamination affects the stabilization and reconstruction efforts by curbing rehabilitation and development projects. The project intends to provide an integrated operational response to these risks and constraints.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy an integrated survey and clearance capacity, combining manual, and mechanical and mine detection dog assets means, assisted by community liaison and mine risk education teams;
- Conduct general non-technical and technical survey in the conflict-affected zones of each province - not covered by the ongoing general mine action survey;
- Plan and conduct clearance operations;
- Develop appropriate action plans for future clearance operations;
- Conduct community liaison and mines and ERW risk education activities;
- Respond to Humanitarian, development operators and local communities requests
- Update the Mine Action database

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The security and the livelihood of the population will benefit from the reduction of the risk and the free access to infrastructures, natural and economic resources;
- Comprehensive and updated data on the scale and the level of contamination will be available;
- The residual threat will be estimated as well as the needs for future interventions;
- The risk of accident will be reduced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	3,068,880
Equipment	1,687,800
Operating Expenses	620,576
Project Support Cost	430,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,807,436</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR MINE ACTION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,661,658
Funds Requested	US \$2,661,658
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS),</li> <li>■ UN Mine Action Coordination Center in DRC (UNMACC)</li> <li>■ UN contractors, International and national non-governmental organizations,</li> <li>■ National Authority for mine action.</li> </ul>	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of DRC, population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC05

## OBJECTIVES

In October 2010, the Parliament has adopted the national law related to the implementation of the Ottawa Convention. The legislation includes important provisions for the establishment of the national mine action management structures and operational capacities.

The project intends to provide technical assistance and institutional support to assist the Government of DRC in enhancing its mine action capacity.

## ACTIVITIES

- Institutional support and technical assistance for the implementation of the national framework for mine action management and coordination;
- Technical assistance and capacity building in mine risk education;
- Technical assistance for the formulation of a national strategy for victim assistance;
- Information management (IMSMA);
- Strategic planning, coordination and quality control of survey and clearance operations;
- Support to the formulation of a national strategy and action plan for mine action.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The institutional and organizational framework for mine action management and coordination will be strengthened;
- National capacity for mine risk education and victim assistance will be enhanced;
- Accurate data and statistics will be available and consolidated;
- A national strategy for mine action will be drafted;
- The operations will be conducted and controlled according to the international standards.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	432,286
Equipment	144,823
Operating Expenses	1,975,109
8 percent indirect program support costs	109,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,661,658</b>



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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO CONGOLESE LANDMINES/ERW SURVIVORS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$599,200
Funds Requested	US \$599,200
Implementing Partners	SYLAM, ADIC, RIAO, ECC-MERU, Handicap International, ICRC.
Targeted Beneficiaries	250 landmine/ERW victims
Project Duration	January 2011 through November 2011
Project Code	P11-DC06

## OBJECTIVES

- General objective:

To improve livelihoods of landmine survivors in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- Specific objectives:

To help disabled landmine/ERW survivors in congolese mine affected areas recover their physical mobility.

To provide landmine/ERW survivors with secure sources of revenue.

## ACTIVITIES

- Localize at least 250 landmine/ERW survivors in mine affected areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Provide some of the identified survivors - especially those in need - with appropriate orthopedic and medical cares.
- Organize vocational training sessions.
- Carry out an economic integration program in order to provide mine victims with productive employments and income generating activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Some landmine/ERW victims in congolese mine affected areas will receive appropriate orthopedic cares.
- At least 250 landmine victims will be reinforced economically

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	10,000
Travel	15,000
Orthopedic and medical cares	135,000
Vocational training	125,000
Reinsertion Kits	250,000
Operating expenses	26,750
Project support costs 7%	37,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>599,200</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINES AND EXPLOSIVES REMNANT OF WAR RISKS EDUCATION TRAINING PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$551,050
Funds Requested	US \$551,050
Implementing Partners	SYLAM, FDSP, BADU, ADIC, HUMANITAS UBANGI, ILDI, TOSALISANA, ECC- MERU, ILDI, teachers of Elementary school
Targeted Beneficiaries	North Kivu, South Kivu, Province. Orientale, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, North Katanga.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC07

## OBJECTIVES

This project aims to reduce the number of mines and UXO accidents and to expand the MRE programme in the communities in DRC

## ACTIVITIES

- Sensitize the population in MRE (affected populations, children, refugees and returnees)
- Sensitize and train community leaders and local authorities and the army and Police
- Assess and insure the quality in the field
- Disseminate the message

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of accidents among affected population is reduced
- Community leaders are involved in Mine awareness
- Quality of the activities insured and standards respected

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine Risk Education programmes	415,000
Programme support (Monitoring and evaluation)	50,000
Technical assistance	50,000
Opérational costs (7%)	36,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>551,050</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION COORDINATION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,975,109
Funds Requested	US \$1,975,109
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS),</li> <li>■ UN Mine Action Coordination Center in DRC (UNMACC),</li> <li>■ UN contractors, International and national non-governmental organizations,</li> <li>■ National Authority for mine action.</li> </ul>	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of DRC, population living in mine/ERW-affected areas – including displaced and returning communities, aid and development agencies and workers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC08

## OBJECTIVES

The project intends to enhance the coordination and management capacity of UNMACC at national and provincial level.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop and monitor the actions plans for survey and clearance operations;
- Monitor the implementation of mine risk education and victim assistance activities;
- Carry out regular coordination meetings with all mine action stakeholders;
- Conduct regular field visits and QA/QC operations;
- Maintain and update the IMSMA database;
- Provide guidance and advice to mine action partners and accredited operators;
- Liaise with UN agencies, Government authorities, NGOs, technical partners and donors;
- Liaise and coordinate with the National Authority for Mine Action.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine Action operators activities are coordinated
- Stakeholders and decision makers will be informed of mine/ERW contamination in their area of intervention;
- Reliable data on the contamination per mine/ERW will be available;
- The operations will be conducted according to international standards and procedures;
- The needs for responding to the residual threat will be evaluated;
- The Government will benefit from the national coordination and information sharing mechanism developed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	1,398,000
Equipment	190,000
Operating Expenses	242,286
Programme Support Cost	144,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,975,109</b>

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PROJECT	DEDICATED SURVEY AND EOD CAPACITY
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$5,078,580
Funds Requested	US \$5,078,580
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ International NGOs: MAG, DCA, HI-F</li> <li>■ National NGOs: SYLAM, ADIC, RIAO, ECC-MERU, Humanitas-Ubangi, BADU</li> </ul>	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected Communities, humanitarian actors, IDPs and returnees in 10 provinces : Equateur, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Katanga, Nord Kivu, Sud Kivu, Province Orientale (including Ituri), Maniema, Bas Congo ; Bandudu,
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC09

## OBJECTIVES

- Conduct survey operations in order to confirm the scale of mine/ERW contamination in DRC
- Clear identified dangerous areas to prevent the targeted beneficiaries from Mines and ERW casualties and ensure free movement of people and goods.

## ACTIVITIES

- Undertake contamination survey and marking of each identified or suspected dangerous areas
- De-mining and explosives disposal (EOD) of identified dangerous areas
- Emergency response to address immediate blockages caused by mines/ERW

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- DRC is able to report accurately in relation to the Anti Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
- The resource requirement for mine action activities in DRC is confirmed
- MONUSCO, international agencies, humanitarian organisations/organizations and the host population are not hindered by the presence of mines/ERW

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Personnel	51,336
Travel	4,800
Contractual services	4,620,000
Operating expenses	12,200
Equipment	58,000
Project support costs	332,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,078,580</b>

Contact: Mr Harouna OUEDRAOGO; Programme Manager; UN MINE ACTION SERVICE; Tel: 243 99 897943; e-mail: portfolio.drc@macc-drc.org; Mr Patrick Tillet; Programme Officer; UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS); 380 Madison, 11th floor, New York, NY 10017.; Tel: 1 212 9633722; e-mail: tillet@un.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REINFORCEMENT OF MINES AND ERW RISKS EDUCATION TRAININGS</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$198,539
Funds Requested	US \$198,539
Implementing Partners	SYLAM, FDSP, BADU, ADIC, HUMANITAS UBANGI, ILDI, TOSALISANA, ECC- MERU, ILDI, teachers of Elementary school
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations living in mines and UXOs affected areas.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC10

## OBJECTIVES

Reinforce national NGOs and teachers of the elementary school Mine Risk Education skills and provide national NGOs necessary support for accreditation.

## ACTIVITIES

- Harmonization of training modules
- Training of trainers
- Provide technical support to the trainers
- Assessment of national NGO's MRE capacities
- Monitoring and evaluation of the first elementary schools trained in the provinces

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National operators and teachers capacity are improved
- National MRE NGOs are accredited
- All schools integrating MRE in their programme are assessed

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Technical Assistance	77,100
Programme support	50,000
Operations Express	20,000
Personnel	38,450
Operations costs (7%)	12,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,539</b>

Contact: Mr Harouna OUEDRAOGO; Programme Manager; UN MINE ACTION SERVICE; Tel: 243 99 897943; e-mail: portfolio.drc@macc-drc.org; Mr Patrick Tillet; Programme Officer; UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS); 380 Madison, 11th floor, New York, NY 10017.; Tel: 1 212 9633722; e-mail: tillet@un.org

PROJECT	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL, DRC
Pillar	Stockpile destruction
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,000,000
Implementing Partners	MAG
Targeted Beneficiaries	FARDC; Communities living in the vicinity of arms and ammunition stockpiles
Project Duration	May 2011 through April 2012
Project Code	P11-DC11

## OBJECTIVES

To improve security in DRC through the destruction and improved management of SALW and munitions

## ACTIVITIES

- Accurate inventories of arms and ammunitions recommended for destruction produced for all assessed stockpiles and provided to FARDC and CNP\* Inventory of FARDC stockpiles facilitated and supplied exclusively to FARDC\* Basic standardized training and recommendations provided to stockpile managers\* A comprehensive plan to address the remaining stockpile management needs in DRC is produced and shared with stakeholders on the basis of tasking orders\* Destruction of over 100 tons of unsafe ordnance over the project period and of over 10,000 weapons at the Central Logistics Base in Kinshasa or in Regional Military bases when possible\* CW destruction data, available to all relevant stakeholders, where permission given, through MAG's CW destruction database

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The threat of accidental explosion resulting in death or injury, and the potential consequences of illicit proliferation due to the existence of surplus SALW countrywide is reduced
- Levels of safety, security and accountability in the management and destruction of CW are improved
- The autonomous ability of FARDC and CNP to manage CW are improved

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Personnel	123,710
Equipment	521,790
Travel	28,800
Operating expenses	182,027
Project Support Cost	143,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

Contact: Mr Sebastien CAZENAVE; Mine Advisory Group; ; Tel: 243 081 3535148; e-mail: sebastien.cazenave@magdrc.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CLEARANCE OF DANGEROUS AREAS IN KABALO AND MANONO TERRITORIES</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$690,000
Funds Requested	US \$690,000
Implementing Partners	UNMACC, ECC-MERU, Ministry of agriculture and rural development
Targeted Beneficiaries	Kabalo and Manono's inhabitants
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC12

## OBJECTIVES

- This project aims:
- To clear dangerous areas affected by UXOs
- To allow local populations to access agricultural lands, water points and other economic resources
- To organize MRE sessions in order to make people involved in Mine Action issues.

## ACTIVITIES

- Organize demining activities (manual, mechanical, with dogs)
- Conduct a socio-economic case-study in the region,
- Land release to the affected populations;
- Capacity building of the national staff through international training

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 7500 m<sup>2</sup> cleared and released to the population for field and livestock activities.
- 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> cleared by mechanical clearance or by dog and released to local populations
- The agricultural areas, the hunting areas, water points, roads and trails will be accessible and ready for exploitation.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International Staff	80,000
National Staff	200,000
Equipment, Operations and administration cost	160,000
Programme and training cost	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>690,000</b>

Contact: Mr John MORRISSAY; Dan Church Aid; Tel: 243 99 1722219; e-mail: jm.congo@dca.dk



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>GENERAL MINE ACTION ASSESSMENT (GMAA) IN HAUT UELE AND BAS UELE – DRC</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$120,000
Funds Requested	US \$120,000
Implementing Partners	Première alerte
Targeted Beneficiaries	Haut and Bas Uélé Population
Project Duration	March 2011 through May 2011
Project Code	P11-DC13

## OBJECTIVES

Reduce socio economic impact of Mines/UXO on lives of local population and providing safe ground for reconstruction and development of DRC

## ACTIVITIES

- Recruit and train a team of 12 surveyors + 2 team leaders.
- Assessment, analyses and security procedures writings (mainly for Bondo, Faradje).
- GMAA operations in targeted accessible villages in 3 territories.
- Marking of hazardous areas.
- Continuous quality cross checking of the data recorded for each forms?
- Develop partnership with Première Alert (local mine action orientated NGO)
- Delivery of the forms to UNMACC

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 14 surveyors are recruited and trained.
- Security procedures are operational.
- Each “dangerous area” recorded goes along with properly filled up DA (Dangerous Area from), included sketches and logical estimated sizes Streamers and signs mark the hazardous area
- Forms are available for each assessed village
- 300 targeted villages are assessed and forms are accurately completed, and reliable
- Local partner capacities are reinforced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	28,800
National staff	23,699
Travel	38,300
Equipment	19,420
Operating expenses	1,931
Overhead	7,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>

Contact: Mr Regis BILLAUDEL; Head of Mission in DRC; Handicap International Fédération; Kisangani DRC; Tel: 243 815 518336; Fax: N/A N/A N/A; e-mail: hidam.cdm.rdc@gmail.com

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION, INCLUDING COMMUNITY LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN KATANGA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$694,151
Funds Requested	US \$694,151
Implementing Partners	MAG
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities and returnees effected by RoC in triangle north of Pweto ( Pweto-Moba-Moliro) and triangle south (Pweto-Kilwa-Mitwaba)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC14

## OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the project is to increase the safety of conflict affected communities, returning refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the target area and to support economic development initiatives, that together enable the rebuilding lives and livelihoods.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deployment of a Multi Task Team to identified Suspected Hazardous Areas to undertake Technical Surveys and Impact Assessments to make the land safe again for use by local communities.
- To complete General Mine Action Assessments of the operational area.
- To deploy a MTT to clear prioritized contaminated additional land identified in the target area through the GMAA, to make the land safe again for use by local communities and returning refugees and IDPs
- To support the UNHCR's reintegration projects for IDPs through provision of MRE, surveys and clearance
- To develop further links other INGOs operating in target area to enable coordination of activities and identify cleared land to be used for wider developmental activities

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 400 Dangerous Areas identified
- 5,000 Items of UXO destroyed
- 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land cleared
- 280 sessions of Mine Risk Education held, benefiting 18,000 people in total

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Demining Field Staff	169,113
Support Staff	122,774
Insurance and other necessary cost	18,703
Travel Costs	65,840
Equipment	99,116
Maintenance and Running Cost of Equipment	154,072
Operational Activities	17,380
Office Running Costs	39,153
Audit	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,151</b>

Contact: Mr Sebastien CAZENAVE; Mine Advisory Group; ; Tel: 243 081 3535148; e-mail: sebastien.cazenave@magdrc.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INTEGRATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CONFLICT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$531,254
Funds Requested	US \$531,254
Implementing Partners	ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Result 1&2 28,678 Result 3&4 72,000 [potential overlap]
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC15

## OBJECTIVES

### ■ Overall Objective

Reduce the risks of mortality and morbidity of the population affected by conflict in Sud Ubangi

### ■ Specific Objective

Improve living conditions for populations affected by conflict in Sud Ubangi and continue to provide safe return conditions for IDPs and refugees.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deployment of one Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) trained Multi-Task Team (MTT). In the course of the project they will conduct surveys in 270 villages, clear 54,000 m<sup>2</sup>, destroy 800 UXOs, and report 540 cleared tasks to UNMACC
- A permanent Community Liaison Team based in Dongo tasked with training focal points and coordination with other NGOs. This team will also conduct MRE and sensitisation in refugee communities that remain in the Republic of Congo, encouraging the population to return to cleared areas.
- Training of UN and other NGO staff in reporting of Dangerous Areas as and when need arises.
- Continue to build the capacity of local partner organization through 9 staff training sessions.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Result 1: Vulnerable populations are sensitised to risks associated with UXO and good practices are adopted.

/\* Result 2: In coordination with other organizations present, 200 priority areas [roads, schools etc] and zones of intervention are surveyed and dangerous items are removed and destroyed.

- Result 3: Access to potable water and sanitation facilities is improved.
- Result 4: Hygiene rules are understood and applied by the beneficiaries.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RUNNING COSTS Sub-total	43,200
NON CAPITAL EQUIPMENT Sub-total	12,490
NON CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RUNNING COSTS Sub-total	17,500
INTERNATIONAL DIRECT STAFF Sub-total	118,998
INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT STAFF Sub-total	32,409
NATIONAL DIRECT Staff Sub-total	61,697
NATIONAL SUPPORT STAFF Sub-total	93,626
INSURANCE Sub-total	14,922
ADMINISTRATION Sub-total	8,550

ORGANISATIONAL & DEVELOPMENT COSTS Sub-total	50,025
LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL Sub-total	1,000
FINANCE CHARGES Sub-total	2,700
MRE/COMMUNITY LIAISON Sub-total	2,250
Organisational Support Costs	34,751
Visibility	1,283
OFFICE COSTS Sub-total	35,853
<b>Total</b>	<b>531,254</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LINKING MINE ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN DRC</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,858,500
Funds Requested	US \$3,858,500
Implementing Partners	MAG, GICHD, DDG, RIAO, ECC MERU, CISP
Targeted Beneficiaries	96,650 people
Project Duration	January 2011 through June 2013
Project Code	P11-DC16

## OBJECTIVES

### ■ Overall Objective

promote poverty reduction, human security and Millennium Development Goal achievement by reducing the threat of landmines and Explosives Remnant of War (ERW) in targeted areas, to make land available to communities and contribute towards improved community safety, health, and poverty alleviation.

### Specific Objective

Ensure that impact-driven, nationally owned HMA activities are implemented in order to facilitate socio-economic development for Congolese men and women.

## ACTIVITIES

- As prioritised by UNMACC, the GMAA will be carried out in two provinces by trained local partners
- In addition to standard HMA data collection, MAG field staff will document critical humanitarian needs and report needs to provincial humanitarian aid clusters.
- Supporting UNMACC to transfer QA/QC to the PF-LAM by building the capacity of the PF-LAM in QA/QC

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Threat from landmines and ERW is reduced through GMAA, clearance of SHAs (in accordance with UNMACC priorities) and MRE
- Linkages between HMA and development actors are created by MAG and improved coordination is demonstrated year on year
- National capacity to implement, coordinate and manage HMA is improved year on year

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	2,146,650
Travel	224,136
Equipment	466,859
Operating Expenses	1,020,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,858,500</b>

Contact: Mr Sebastien CAZENAVE; Mine Advisory Group; ; Tel: 243 081 3535148; e-mail: [sebastien.cazenave@magdrc.org](mailto:sebastien.cazenave@magdrc.org)

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINES AND ERW RISKS, SURVEY OF DANGEROUS AREAS, AND HIV EDUCATION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$745,000
Funds Requested	US \$745,000
Implementing Partners	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The populations of 6 territories of the District of Tanganyika in the Province of Katanga (Men, Women, young people, Political and military authorities, Civil Society)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC17

## OBJECTIVES

- This project will significantly reduce accidents among IDPs and returnees, by raising awareness on landmines and Explosive Remnants of War threat and involving local communities and authorities in Mine Action.
- It also aims to educate the public against the risks of HIV / AIDS
- It will organize campaigns to strengthen local and national ownership of Mine Action;

and allow DCA to destroy and clean UXOs and dangerous areas identified in the territories of the District of Tanganyika.

## ACTIVITIES

- Organize MRE sessions in favor of civil society and religious authorities, political-military target areas.
- Organize sessions to raise awareness against the risks of HIV / AIDS in support of civil society, religious authorities, the politico-military target areas,
- Conduct the Study of socio-economic impact in areas contaminated
- Destroy the machines identified in the District of Tanganyika.
- Clean identified dangerous areas

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 50 Hazardous areas are cleaned and ready for the agro-pastoral activities;
- 50000 people are sensitized against the risks of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War
- 50000 people are sensitized against the risks of HIV / AIDS
- The politico-military and civil society are more involved in Mine Action.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff international	85,000
Staff National	200,000
Equipement cost, Operations and Administration costs	150,000
Programme cost	310,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>745,000</b>

Contact: Danish Church Aid; Tel: 243 081 708 353

PROJECT	SUPPORT TO ERW/MINE VICTIMS IN KISANGANI PROVINCE ORIENTALE
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Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$179,960
Funds Requested	US \$179,960
Implementing Partners	■ Centre Simama (Kisangani)

Targeted Beneficiaries	ERW/mines survivors and their relatives in Province Orientale
Project Duration	January 2011 through June 2011
Project Code	P11-DC18

## OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate access to appropriate quality services and improve the socio-economic independence of mine/ERW survivors and People with Disabilities in Kisangani, Province Orientale.

## ACTIVITIES

- Identify victims and assess their specific needs.
- Provide equipment and consumables to Simama orthopedic workshop.
- Provide:

- training to the ortho-prosthesis technician of Simama orthopedic workshop.

- locally made orthosis or prosthesis and wheel chairs.

- Install small equipment in victims' housing to alleviate their daily life
- Facilitate the medical treatment/surgery to identified victims
- Develop the occupational therapy approach in the Simama's center through trainings by a specialist Organize sensitization activities on the occupational therapy approach to Simama's staff
- Develop access to occupational therapy in Simama's center

and access of Mine/ERW survivors to professional trainings in Simama's center

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A list of victims and detailed description of their needs is available.
- Simama orthopedic workshop improves the quality of the prosthesis/orthosis they deliver.
- A list of:

- identified victims receive locally made wheel chairs and orthosis or prosthesis

- identified victims' housing are equipped with adapted devices,

- identified victims receive benefit from heavy medical care (surgery).

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Operational costs	67,000
Support costs	16,600
Staff costs	80,000
Over head 10%	16,360

Contact: Mr Regis BILLAUDEL; Head of Mission in DRC; Handicap International Fédération; Kisangani DRC; Tel: 243 815 518336; Fax: N/A N/A N/A; e-mail: hidam.cdm.rdc@gmail.com



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN KASAI ORIENTAL, DRC</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$698,513
Funds Requested	US \$698,513
Implementing Partners	MAG
Targeted Beneficiaries	UXO and mine affected community members in Kasai Oriental
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-DC19

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the threat posed by landmines and UXO in Kasai Oriental Province

- Specific Objective: To accurately define the level of contamination in 6 territories while reducing the impact of UXO through spot tasks, MRE and increased MRE capacity of local partner.

## ACTIVITIES

- A detailed mapping and priority ranking (using threat definition methodology) of the extent of landmine/UXO contamination in 6 territories through the conduction of GMAA Mine Risk Education to increase awareness of the dangers of UXO and landmines and good practices aimed at reducing the level of threat instilled in 6 territories
- Clearance of danger areas to reduce the number of UXO/landmines in 6 territories in Kasai Oriental
- Training with FARDC/PNC and the training of community focal points to increase the National Mine Action capacity to sustainably respond to the landmine/UXO problem

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A detailed mapping and priority ranking (using threat definition methodology) of the extent of landmine/UXO contamination in 6 territories will be obtained
- Awareness of the dangers of UXO and landmines will be increased and good practices aimed at reducing the level of threat instilled in 6 territories
- The number of UXO/landmines in Kasai Oriental will be reduced in 6 territories
- National Mine Action capacity to sustainably respond to the landmine/UXO problem is increased

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RUNNING COSTS Sub-total	68,000
NON CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS Sub-total	54,907
INTERNATIONAL DIRECT STAFFS Sub-total	281,918
NATIONAL DIRECT Staff Sub-total	173,903
INSURANCE Sub-total	27,397
OFFICE COSTS Sub-total	4,500
LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL Sub-total	7,500
FINANCE CHARGES Sub-total	3,600
COMMUNICATION & MARKETING Sub-total	2,500
MRE/COMMUNITY LIAISON Sub-total	4,500
Organisational Support Costs	63,501
Visibility	6,287
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,513</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Harouna Ouedraogo (CPC)

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UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)

UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)

UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)

UN MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTER IN DRC

# Egypt

## SUMMARY

The scope and density of the landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem in Egypt has a serious impact on development, particularly as it expands to facilitate the large population growth forecast for the next 15 to 20 years. The pressure to increase land usage is considerable, placing an ever-growing number of people close to mine-infested areas. This puts additional burdens on the economic efforts of the country, as the threat of landmines continues to restrict opportunities to gain benefits from land usage.

The Government has made clear links between mine clearance and its plans for the large-scale development of the North West Coast area. One of the key challenges is that most projects will require demining support before any activity can be safely undertaken.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Egypt in 2011 totals US \$5,683,534.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The major source of contamination from explosive remnants of war in Egypt can be traced back more than 60 years to World War II, as well as to the Egypt-Israel wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973. Contamination affects an estimated 2,680 square kilometers of land in the North West Coast.

Very few mined areas are marked or mapped. Egyptian civilians continue to use mine- and UXO-contaminated areas for cultivation, grazing, infrastructure projects and housing. Between 1999 and 2002, at least 70 new mine or UXO casualties were reported.

The total number of casualties is not known, although according to "Landmine Monitor," landmines and UXOs have claimed 8,313 casualties (697 killed and 7,616 injured), of which 5,015 were civilians. These figures are believed to apply only to casualties occurring in the Western Desert since 1982.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) have established the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast. It is the main body responsible for coordinating and monitoring development plans for the region and related mine action activities. It augments and builds upon the current national institutional and operational framework, which includes the National Committee for North West Coast Development and Mine Clearance.

The committee is chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation, and operates as an oversight and coordination mechanism for mine action activities under the development plan. It comprises 20 ministries, four governorates and five non-governmental organizations.

## STRATEGY

The Ministry of International Cooperation and UNDP established the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast in recognition of the fact that demining is no longer merely a humanitarian issue but rather also a major developmental concern.

Towards the large-scale development of the region, UNDP has supported the Ministry of Planning in formulating a US \$10 billion development programme. The various proposals under consideration could have a considerable impact not only on the North West Coast, but also on the national economy as a whole. About 400,000 jobs could be created, and about 1.5 million people should be able to move into the area by 2022.

Strategic support to mine action in Egypt should therefore be looked at as a five- to six-year programme enabling the North West Coast development plan to move forward, leading in turn to the region's economic transformation.

On the operational level, the secretariat will engage the Egyptian Army to undertake mine clearance operations. The Army has the experience and capacity as needed. UNDP may facilitate the exchange of experiences between the

Egyptian Army and other countries' national mine action programmes as part of the ongoing UNDP Mine Action Management Training Programme.

The secretariat will also engage with national and international civil society organizations, mainly for mine risk education and victim assistance. It will incorporate their perspectives in mine action plans.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORTING THE ONGOING OPERATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR MINE CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,123,534
Funds Requested	US \$2,123,534
Implementing Partners	UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Defence, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), donors, civil society, private sector
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Egypt, Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast, local inhabitants of the North West Coast
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2012
Project Code	P08-EG02

## OBJECTIVES

This project falls within the scope of the 2007-2011 UNDP Country Programme. The objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the North West Coast Development Plan, in which the Government has adopted a development and humanitarian approach to addressing landmine issues. Demining activities have become an integral part of development projects in that area.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support the ongoing operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast within the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) to ensure that an effective coordination mechanism is in place and that mine action support facilitates implementation of the regional plan.
- Develop a communication and resource mobilization strategy; coordinate with donors, civil society and the private sector.
- Conduct pilot demining operations in response to identified humanitarian and development needs.
- Conduct mine risk education and victim assistance activities.
- Outline the scope of phase two and formulate a vision; develop a project document with appropriate funding and management mechanisms.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches will be factored into national development frameworks.
- National mine action management capacities and technical expertise will be in place to address mine and socioeconomic threats.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Demining activities	1,862,367
Communication, resource mobilization	60,400
Mine risk education, victim assistance	100,000
Supporting the secretariat operations and capacity development	100,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123,534</b>

Contact: Ambassador Fathy El-Shazly; Tel: 20 2239 10450; Fax: 20 2239 09744; e-mail: elshazly@unddp-mic.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROJECTS IN DEMINED AREAS OF ALAMEIN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,590,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,590,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Desert Research Institute
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2012
Project Code	P08-EG03

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to promote agriculture and livestock projects in areas cleared of mines. The proposed projects could create more than 1,000 jobs targeting the local community, and will increase local production of barley, vegetables and livestock fodder.

## ACTIVITIES

- Following the 2009 demining of 31,000 acres, provide primary agricultural infrastructure and required water harvesting constructions.
- Conduct awareness- and capacity-building programmes.
- Establish a fodder production unit (5,000 acres).
- Establish a livestock fattening unit (100 acres).

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land with high agricultural potential will be cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance, and will be prepared for cultivation.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from agricultural activities.
- Prospects for social and economic development will improve.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Communication, resource mobilization	30,000
Demining activities	100,000
Support for development	1,400,000
Training, capacity building	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,590,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$600,000
Funds Requested	US \$600,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Ministry of Higher Education
Targeted Beneficiaries	Bedouin communities in Hammam, Alamein, Dabaa, Fuka, Matrouh, Um El-Rakham, Barrani, Sallum, Siwa, Inland Oases; civil society; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); private sector; international organizations; local and international media
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-EG01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to mobilize political leaders, government entities, legislative councils and political parties to support relief and development work. It will engage civil society and NGOs in helping to generate public awareness, establish community mine action liaisons, and reach out to local communities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct public awareness campaigns through local media.
- Carry out mine risk education campaigns in schools in cooperation with various NGOs.
- Support the ongoing training-of-trainers programme, and hold workshops, seminars and briefings for the media.
- Establish key media messages to address various stakeholders.
- Formulate a mine risk education strategy paper and action plan linked to the mine action programme, and design and disseminate mine risk education material in cooperation with NGOs, ministries and civil society organizations.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Deaths and injuries from landmines will decline through the provision of information and training.
- The socioeconomic impacts from landmines and other explosive remnants of war will lessen through demining activities and victim assistance efforts supported by civil society and the international community.
- Development work will be advanced through participatory approaches and liaisons among local communities, mine action stakeholders, ministries, NGOs and the international community.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Public awareness campaign	400,000
Mine risk education: dissemination of knowledge	150,000
Mine risk education: design and printing of materials	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION AND SUPPORT TO INCOME-GENERATION INITIATIVES</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$410,000
Funds Requested	US \$410,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Social Fund for Development (SFD)
Targeted Beneficiaries	160 mine survivors' Bedouin families in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma, Dabaa
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-EG02

## OBJECTIVES

A victim assistance association is currently promoting resource-based socioeconomic projects and providing job opportunities for mine victims and other affected Bedouin community members in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma and Dabaa. The association will initiate four pilot projects to assist 160 families of mine survivors in generating their own incomes and building their professional skills.

## ACTIVITIES

- Establish a jam production unit, based on the available annual fig stock.
- Provide sheep on a revolving scheme to establish small-scale livestock enterprises.
- Provide fodder and hydroponic crops for sheep consumption.
- Establish five points for olive and wool collection and transport.
- Conduct capacity-building and skill improvement programmes.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Several projects will be operational, with the prospect for replication: an olive oil production centre, a fig jam production unit, a central unit for fodder production, a wool-weaving and carpet-making unit, and a project to grow hydroponic crops.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from socioeconomic activities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Establishment of the association	30,000
Support for development projects	300,000
Training, capacity building	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,000</b>

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PROJECT	VICTIM REHABILITATION
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$130,000
Funds Requested	US \$130,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Agouza Centre for Rehabilitation
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of landmine accidents in Hammam, Alamein, Dabaa, Fuka, Matrouh, Um El-Rakham, Barrani, Sallum, Siwa, Inland Oases
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-EG03

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to empower victims of landmines by enabling them to perform their day-to-day activities and pursue their lives normally. About 47,000 people are directly or indirectly affected by landmine threats. It is extremely likely that the number of mine and unexploded ordnance victims will increase if current and planned development activities draw more people into the affected areas in the Western Desert.

## ACTIVITIES

- Engage national and international civil society organizations in victim assistance activities.
- Establish a comprehensive database of survivors of mine accidents and a directory of accidents that have occurred in the Governorate of Matrouh since 2000.
- Identify priority cases with a special emphasis on children and youths.
- Provide prosthetics and other mobility aids to survivors with disabilities, with priority given to youths and children.
- Perform surgical operations when necessary through a specialized centre.
- Offer post-surgical rehabilitation and training to survivors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Rehabilitation will be provided to victims along with support for their families, with a focus on gender equality.
- Affected populations will be economically empowered through the management of disabilities and reduction of poverty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Provision of prostheses and mobility aids	40,000
Rehabilitation, vocational training	50,000
Adapting houses for victims with disabilities	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROMOTING VERNACULAR HOUSING PROTOTYPES IN DEMINED AREAS OF ALAMEIN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast
Project Budget	2011: US \$830,000; 2012: US \$930,000
Funds Requested	US \$830,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Housing, General Organization for Physical Planning
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P10-EG01

## OBJECTIVES

This project aims to use mine-cleared areas in Alamein (3,050 acres/1,282 hectare) to create a prototype of housing, public spaces and services for a typical Bedouin community. The implementation of a village model that is suitable to climatic and socioeconomic conditions will assist in future urban expansion and development of new settlements.

## ACTIVITIES

- Assess local community needs, culture and socioeconomic conditions.
- Implement a participatory approach in planning and designing the new settlement and housing prototypes.
- Provide a plan for the settlement of 5,000 inhabitants, including 1,800 housing units, and required services and infrastructure.
- Construct five self-help prototype housing units.
- Provide a technical support team for assisting the local community in building their own houses.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A layout for a prototype settlement with housing units for 5,000 inhabitants will be produced.
- The livability of newly constructed settlements in a desert environment will increase.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Communication, resource mobilization	30,000	30,000
Demining activities	0	
Support for development	700,000	800,000
Training, capacity building	100,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>830,000</b>	<b>930,000</b>

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# Eritrea

## SUMMARY

Humanitarian mine action was increased when the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the establishment of the Mine Action Coordination Centre in 2000. Because of the decision of the Security Council on the status of UNMEE, UNMEE MACC has ceased its operations in Eritrea in 2008.

In March 2002, the Eritrean Government and the UNDP agreed on the Mine Action Capacity Programme to develop the capacities of the Eritrean Demining Authority and the Eritrean Demining Operations to carry out mine clearance, victim support and mine risk education.

In mid-2002, a Government Proclamation changed the country's national mine action structure. In response, UNDP revised its Mine Action Capacity Programme for 2004-2006. The Government signed on to this in July 2004.

Field demining activities under the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme were temporarily suspended following the impoundment (in March 2005) of the programme vehicles by the Government to rationalise the use of fuel. Disbursement of funds to operations ceased pending an audit; disbursements to the central level had stopped by June 2006. The Eritrean Demining Authority structure has absorbed the Eritrean Demining Operations. UNDP has, after an audit is completed, continued to provide its support to the Eritrean Demining Authority since January 2007 with the modest objective of the safe return/resettlement of IDPs/expellees to their places of origin or new settlement areas in the Temporary Security Zone. In June 2008, an Independent Final Evaluation of the UNDP's support to the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme (2002 – 2006) was conducted. Following the Evaluation, the UNDP support to victim assistance was reinitiated.

The Eritrean Demining Authority is now responsible for policy and regulation of the mine action sector and the operational aspects formerly assigned to the Eritrean Demining Operations.

The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare is responsible for all people with disabilities, including landmine survivors. The ministry has developed a "directions paper" for future victim support, and work has started on a national database of people with disabilities.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Eritrea in 2011 totals US \$903,824.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Eritrea's landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination is the result of the country's long struggle for independence (1962 to 1991) and border war with Ethiopia (1998 to 2000). The Landmine Impact Survey completed in 2005 indicates that out of Eritrea's 4,176 communities, 481 are affected. The 914 suspected hazardous areas cover approximately 130 square kilometres, impacting a population of 655,000 people. The survey identified over 5,000 mine and UXO victims, including 295 new victims within the previous 24 months. The survey's information only covers landmine victims in communities with landmines. It excludes possible victims in communities with no reported landmines.

The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare is compiling this information in its National Survey of People with Disabilities. The survey is being set up in a database linked to the Landmine Impact Survey. There are approximately 100,000 people with disabilities from conflict, and 50,000 recently returned or resettled internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.

Rural inhabitants, nomadic people, IDPs, and refugees are among those most affected by mines. The problem is nationwide, affecting the north and the highlands. Key humanitarian challenges include making land safe for the return/resettlement of over 71,000 IDPs in Debub and Gash Barka, freeing land for agricultural use to support food security, building social support systems for the most vulnerable population groups, and creating links to recovery, reconstruction, and the development of social and economic infrastructure.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Under Proclamation 123/2002, the National Mine Action Strategic Plan focuses on the socio-economic impact of landmines and UXO, as detailed in the country's Landmine Impact Survey. The plan will support existing rehabilitation and development projects, and be integrated into the national development strategy. Although the lines of communication at the moment needs to be improved, the roles of the various mine action stakeholders are outlined below:

- Ministry of National Development: Government overview, coordination and strategic planning
- Eritrean Demining Authority: Planning, training, tasking, and regulatory body; implementation of demining operations and mine risk education
- Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare: Coordination and intervention with landmine survivors and victims
- UNDP: Capacity development for the Eritrean Demining Authority and the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare
- UNICEF: Mine risk education

## STRATEGY

The Government of Eritrea has affirmed ownership of demining. The National Mine Action Strategic Plan's vision for 2005-2010 is an Eritrea with a physical environment that will permit free movement, uninhibited development and poverty reduction initiatives; where victims are assisted and integrated into society, and no new victims are occurring due to mines and UXO.

Strategic objectives include:

- Conducting technical surveys, clearance and marking, reactivating demining teams, and offering refresher courses and mine risk education to aid the return of 40,000 IDPs by the end of 2009 (the international community will support operations, but activities will use transport and equipment already in Government hands);
- Completing mine clearance, marking and mine risk education and assisting victims in the remaining high- and medium-incidence communities by the end of 2010;
- Conducting mine risk education, particularly in schools and in vulnerable communities and reducing casualties; and
- Developing a system for assisting victims (the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare will collaborate with the Eritrean Demining Authority and Eritrean Demining Operations).

The plan for mine clearance and marking will include:

- Developing national capacity by the end of 2009 to coordinate activities, collect information, control quality, conduct post-clearance impact assessments and perform accreditation (this would require a fully functioning Eritrean Demining Authority headquarters and a national training centre);
- Re-employing, training and equipping Eritrean Demining Authority teams absorbed from the Eritrean Demining Operations to clear about 54 square kilometres of land between 2005 and 2009, initially in areas where 40,000 IDPs are returning or resettling; and

Projected requirements for the Eritrean Demining Authority through 2010 are:

- Sixty-person manual clearance teams: three each year, 2006 through 2010.
- Twenty-person manual clearance teams: 14 in 2006, 20 in 2007, 26 in 2008, 32 in 2009, 32 in 2010.
- Integrated dog clearance teams (60 people and six dogs per team): five each year, 2006 through 2010.
- Technical survey and task-assessment planning teams: two each year, 2006 through 2010.
- Mechanical ground-preparation teams: one each year, 2008 through 2010.
- Explosive ordnance disposal teams: two each year, 2006 through 2010.

## PLAN FOR MINE RISK EDUCATION

UNICEF has prioritized:

- Support to the Eritrean Demining Authority to include mine risk education teams to serve schools and vulnerable communities and gather data on mines, UXO and victims.
- Support to the Ministry of Education in integrating mine risk education into primary school.
- Public information campaigns (with the Ministry of Information).
- Psychosocial support for children.
- Advocacy for Ottawa Treaty implementation.

#### PLAN FOR VICTIM SUPPORT

The victim support plan relies on established community-based rehabilitation programmes and orthopaedic workshops. Partners include the Norwegian Association for the Disabled. Priorities are to:

- Develop a comprehensive system to assist victims and survivors;
- Establish a legal framework in line with the draft international convention on the rights of people with disabilities;
- Enable mine-affected rural communities to provide local rehabilitation services, tap existing services, and offer equal opportunities to survivors;
- Develop a pilot programme to help alleviate poverty among victims;
- Increase mobility and independence for lower limb amputees through training, prostheses, and mobility aids;
- Build a cadre of skilled workers at orthopedic workshops and in community-based rehabilitation services; and
- Develop a database to monitor victims' socio-economic reintegration.

#### PLAN FOR STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION

There are no known landmine stockpiles in Eritrea.

The Mine Action Strategic Plan for 2011 to 2015 will be prepared in early 2011.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR THE OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE ERITREAN DEMINING AUTHORITY</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$382,000
Funds Requested	US \$382,000
Implementing Partners	EDA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Eritrea, development agencies and companies, an estimated 71,000 internally displaced persons and expellees in approximately 10 kebabis in the Debub Administrative Region and 12 kebabis in Gash Barka affected by mines and unexploded ordnance
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-ER02

## OBJECTIVES

This project will assist the EDA to manage demining field teams, including through administering resources to support operations, and providing training and equipment. While resources are needed for operational activities, the Government shall provide the necessary assets (cars and demining equipment) already in their possession.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and assistance to determine structures, develop operating and administrative procedures, develop national technical and managerial staff capacities, and cultivate a national field supervisory structure and capacity.
- Determine and/or provide: operational and safety equipment; expenses related to field and headquarters operations; and international contractors as necessary to build national mine detection dog and mechanical mine clearance capabilities in accordance with international standards.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The EDA headquarters (management, operations, information, mine risk education, victim support, medical and support departments) will be fully functioning.
- Field teams will be operational and working on clearance, as detailed above.
- By the end of 2011, 23 20-person manual clearance teams, an integrated dog clearance team (60 persons and 6 dogs) and 2 technical survey teams will be operational.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (5 teams of 60 persons each for 9 months)	60,000
Safety equipment, communications, upgrade of software	250,000
Operational costs (office, camp, fuel, rations, equipment maintenance)	50,000
Overhead	22,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS IN ERITREA</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$360,000
Funds Requested	US \$360,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, MLHW
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, their families
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-ER03

## OBJECTIVES

This project will support concerned agencies to increase their capacities to develop and implement coordinated services for mine victims. It will target the most affected areas of the country, using an integrated approach and a community-based socioeconomic model in line with UN policy on victim support and human rights declarations.

## ACTIVITIES

- Establish community structures through an integrated approach that makes links to other demining services and training.
- Create a database to monitor the reintegration of landmine survivors.
- Provide pilot vocational training and seed money loans to victims.
- Train communities to provide rehabilitation to victims.
- Set up decentralized mental health and counselling support mechanisms, including a system for referral and access to services.
- Develop a legal framework for victims in line with UN policy and the disability rights convention.
- Conduct awareness and sensitization campaigns on services.
- Coordinate initiatives with other ministries, and ensure integration into other development programmes and services.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community structures will be in place, with trice yearly updates on victims, accidents and field marking in highly affected areas.
- Multiple reintegration indicators will guide searches of reliable data.
- Mine victims will access training and loans.
- Up to 60 percent of highly affected communities will offer victim assistance.
- Decentralized mental health services will include support groups and hotlines.
- Mine victims will access services through referral systems.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Capital costs (computers, communications, etc.)	60,000
National staff (two support staff)	26,000
Operational costs (referral, services, training)	250,000
Overhead (7%)	24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>360,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION IN ERITREA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$709,800
Funds Requested	US \$161,824
Implementing Partners	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Ministry of Health
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including 300,000 people from various age groups and genders, 200,000 of whom will be children
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-ER05

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this community-based mine risk education project is to educate and raise communities' awareness of the threats posed by mines and ERW, so they will practice safe behaviours and casualties will decline.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education to people in war-affected communities from all age groups and genders.
- Target more children for mine risk education.
- Develop behaviour-change mine risk education materials for children.
- Collect data on mine and ERW survivors, mines and ERW, and related mine action information.
- Integrate victim assistance and mine risk education in referral and psychological support services, and the collection of information about survivors.
- Include mine risk education messages in schools and replace 500 ERW school bells with safe bells.
- Train 250 teachers, 100 community volunteers and 150 community focal points on mine risk education.
- Monitor community-based mine risk education.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 300,000 persons, including 200,000 children, will adopt low-risk behaviours.
- There will be behavioural changes among 40,000 internally displaced people.
- Data will be collected and applied to planning mine action activities.
- Mine risk education and victim assistance will be integrated.
- 700 ERW bells will be replaced with safe bells in schools.
- 500 mine risk education community focal persons will be trained and mine risk education activities consolidated.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Train mine risk education focal persons (e.g., community volunteers, facilitators)	50,000
Dissemination of information, education, communication and advocacy materials	170,000
Operational costs for mine risk education teams	350,000
Technical assistance (staffing), project support and recovery costs	106,000
UNICEF recovery costs (5%)	33,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>709,800</b>

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Children's Fund

# Ethiopia

## SUMMARY

Ethiopia suffers from landmine contamination left over from conflicts dating back to the Italian occupation of the mid-1930s, and including the recent war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. A nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), conducted by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), was completed in 2004. The survey determined that landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflict more than 1.9 million people in 1,492 communities. It found 1,295 victims of mine accidents, with 588 fatalities. Two-thirds of recent victims were engaged in herding and farming at the time of the incident.

Following the recent conflict with Eritrea, the Government of Ethiopia instituted a national mine action programme using its own resources and financing from a World Bank loan. It also turned to the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) for technical assistance and capacity building.

The Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) is the national agency responsible for humanitarian demining and mine risk education. Its operational capability currently consists of five manual clearance companies and their affiliated mine risk education and community liaison personnel, 17 mine-detection dog teams, six ground preparation machines and five technical survey / rapid response teams. NPA began mine-detection dog and technical survey support in 2005 and continues its contribution to the consolidation of integrated demining capacity at EMAO.

Under the 2007-09 project endorsed by the Ethiopian Government and UNDP, with major financial support from the European Union (EU), EMAO continued its demining operations in the Tigray, Aar, and Somali regions, delivering significant socio-economic benefits by facilitating free movement and local trade and supporting increased food security and agricultural development. From 2010 to 2011, with support of Australia, EU, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and UNDP, EMAO continues fulfilling its mandate in support of Ethiopia's commitment under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the successful achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for the projects in Ethiopia in 2011 totals US\$ 5,946,485.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Ethiopia in 2011 totals US \$9,093,985.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Landmine and UXO contamination in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of northern and south-eastern Ethiopia causes food insecurity, adds to regional poverty and denies safe movement. The 2004 LIS conducted by NPA was given quality assurance by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). It identified suspected mine-affected areas, and classified those where the majority of recent landmine incidents have occurred and/or where landmines block access to critical livelihood resources.

A collaborative process between regional governments, local community leaders and Ethiopian mine action survey teams has helped further prioritize areas most in need of immediate landmine clearance. Priorities are mainly determined by the value of land for agricultural purposes, humanitarian needs and safety requirements, including those linked to the return of displaced people and the consolidation of peace. All cleared land is available for common use by community farmers and herders, and in most cases, plowing and grazing begins immediately after the handover of cleared land to the community.

Since 2007, EMAO has been undertaking a nationwide technical survey to review the landmine-impacted areas identified by the LIS with a higher degree of accuracy. The technical survey is expected to provide EMAO with essential baseline data on landmine contamination. This will go towards updating a medium-term strategic plan for humanitarian demining and mine risk education aimed at removing the socio-economic impacts of landmines and UXO from communities throughout the country.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

EMAO conducts mine survey, marking, clearance and mine risk education activities based on priorities determined by regional and local authorities. A partnership involving the office; UNICEF; the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO); the Office of Rehabilitation and Social Affairs in Tigray; and the regional administrations of Tigray, Afar and Somali coordinates mine risk education. UNDP provide an advisor for project assurance, programmatic and strategic advice / support, capacity development and partnering and resource mobilization under the UNDP-assisted project. The lead government agency for victim assistance is the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

A number of other ministries and non-governmental actors support mine action, including: the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, the World Health Organization, the Federal Ministry of Health, regional health bureaus and local communities.

National non-governmental organizations (NGOs) include RaDO, Mekelle Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Centre, Arbaminch Rehabilitation Centre, Addis Development Vision, Cheshire Service Ethiopia, Handicap National for Children with Disabilities, and various national associations for persons with disabilities.

International NGOs comprise Handicap International (HI), Menschen für Menschen, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFA), German Leprosy, the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development (CORDAID), and the Christopher Blenden Mission.

## STRATEGY

The Government of Ethiopia is committed to humanitarian mine action, as evidenced by its decisions to ratify the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, establish the requisite institutional framework for mine action, negotiate a World Bank loan to undertake urgent mine action activities, and seek NPA, UNDP and UNICEF assistance to develop its capacities. The Government has established a Mine Action Supervisory Board at ministerial level, to formulate policy, allocate resources, and approve mine action strategies and work plans. It has established EMAO and assigned it the responsibility for managing and coordinating clearance and mine risk education, and for executing humanitarian mine action in the north in support of the Government's Emergency Recovery Project.

EMAO has developed its operational capacities with financial assistance provided through the Emergency Recovery Project, and with technical assistance from NPA, UNDP and UNICEF. It has a "strategic corporate plan" with the goal of making "...Ethiopia safe for the people to be able to live free from the threat of landmines and explosive devices."

To achieve this goal, EMAO has identified the following objectives:

- To develop a fully national and sustainable mine action programme;
- To increase its operational capacity and productivity in order to speed up the clearance of land contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war in the north and south-east (the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions);
- To determine the entire mine action needs of Ethiopia, and develop a strategy that identifies the appropriate resources to address priority problems within a reasonable timeframe;
- To mobilize the necessary resources to achieve the National Mine Action Strategy, and strengthen its capacities to manage, coordinate and regulate mine action activities, in particular humanitarian clearance and mine risk education; and
- To assist victims through the development of an information database on mine/UXO victims, and through collaboration with relevant agencies and organizations, where appropriate.

The continuation of coordinated mine action activities in the northern and south-eastern border regions will minimize harm from mines and UXO, contributing directly to peace-building initiatives between Ethiopia and its neighbours. These activities will also support longer-term plans for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Successful resource mobilization will be key to a sustainable programme. International assistance will be required to achieve EMAO's objectives and the broader goal of an Ethiopia free of mines and UXO.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION OFFICE OPERATIONS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$5,946,485
Funds Requested	US \$5,946,485
Implementing Partners	Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Ethiopia, mine action partners, communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-ET01

## OBJECTIVES

EMAO will annually demine five square kilometres of land in the most affected communities in northern and south-eastern Ethiopia, while providing mine risk education to 50,000 people at risk according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

## ACTIVITIES

- Undertake integrated mine clearance activities with five manual clearance companies, five technical survey / rapid response teams, mechanical ground preparation systems and mine detection dog teams.
- Provide mine risk education and community liaison sessions to people living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place.
- Improve operational productivity, through practical training and experience, in addressing mine and UXO problems countrywide, especially in mine-affected areas pinpointed by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and technical surveys.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Released land will be available for productive use to support local resettlement and agricultural rehabilitation and development, leading to improved food security in targeted local communities in the north and south-east.
- People living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place will adopt safer behaviours.
- In quantity and quality, the productivity of EMAO's mine clearance activities will increase.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Operational costs (training, salaries, maintenance, field operations, logistics)	3,252,110
Local and international procurement	2,305,353
General management service fee	389,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946,485</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$802,500
Funds Requested	US \$472,500
Implementing Partners	Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Ethiopia, mine action implementing partners, communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-ET04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will help EMAO nationally plan, manage and implement the National Mine Clearance and Risk Education Programme by providing programmatic advice, project assurance and strategic partnership-building services. It will focus on coaching and training to achieve international standards, effective planning, accountable management, integration and supervision, and quality assurance.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide managerial and technical support to ensure proper management in areas such as finance, administration and logistics.
- Monitor, assess and help ensure operational capacities for adherence to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Advise on national programming to support the achievement of poverty reduction strategies and the fulfilment of obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Assist in resource mobilization while facilitating strategic partnerships between EMAO and international mine action support groups.
- Provide additional technical training opportunities as required by EMAO.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The National Mine Action Programme will continue to be nationally planned, managed and implemented by EMAO according to international standards.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	156,000
Capital costs (vehicles, computers, radios, technical equipment)	291,000
Recurring costs (supplies, maintenance, utilities, expendables, etc.)	213,000
International and national mission travels	50,000
Training/learning	40,000
Facilities, administration	52,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>802,500</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CONSOLIDATION OF EMAO CAPACITIES</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,675,000; 2012: US \$2,675,000; 2013: US \$1,070,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,675,000
Implementing Partners	Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Ethiopia, mine action operators and programmes in other countries, AU / UN demining missions
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-ET01

## OBJECTIVES

As Ethiopia continues making steady progress in fulfilling its Article 5 mine clearance obligation before its 10-year deadline under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) will consolidate its well developed mine action capacities at Entoto Mine Action Training Center in Addis Ababa in order to provide other landmine-affected countries with capacity building support from the center of excellence in Ethiopia.

## ACTIVITIES

- Complete the final phase of building work of Entoto Training Center according to the government's Master Plan (i.e. conference halls, guesthouses, gymnasium, access roads, and water supply system).
- Furnish the training center with furniture and training equipment & tools to facilitate the provision of training in manual demining, Mine Detection Dogs, mechanical asset use, technical survey, rapid response, mine risk education, and community liaisons.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

In the spirit of Article 6 of APMBC (international cooperation and assistance) Ethiopia will provide other landmine-affected countries with capacity building support in mine action bilaterally and multilaterally i.e. African Union / UN demining missions.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Building contract	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Furniture, training equipment, tools	500,000	500,000	0
Facilities, administration	175,000	175,000	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,675,000</b>	<b>2,675,000</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>

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# Guinea Bissau

## SUMMARY

Guinea Bissau has a small territory (roughly 36,000 square kilometres) with an exclusively agricultural economy. Its estimated 1.52 million inhabitants are therefore extremely dependant on the land and face significant impact from contamination due to mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Contamination often affects areas where people are growing market crops, such as in small flooded valleys, and subsistence fisheries in small mangroves.

A targeted landmine Impact Survey (LIS), initiated in October 2007 and completed in May 2008, confirmed there are 80 affected communities in 7 of the country's 8 regions. The survey estimated that 12 areas were considered to be minefields, covering 2,236,560 square metres. According to survey findings, the most affected regions are Cacheu and Oio in the north mostly as a result of mine contamination resulting from the Casamance conflict. The survey reports that these regions, "together with Buruntuma in Gabu", constitute the highest priority for clearance. The Buruntuma has now been cleared by Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID). HUMAID is currently working on Bissabur and Tumana, while Lutamos Todos Contra Minas (LUTCAM), has interrupted operations on Barraca Lugar and Guiledge due to financial support.

In addition to those identified in LIS, a further 30 affected communities have been identified, and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is currently surveying to track the full extent of contamination, and its impact, as well as to assist the country to achieve its obligation on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (MBC) by 01 January 2012.

Guinea Bissau funding appeal for mine action project in 2011 totals \$955,962

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Guinea Bissau in 2011 totals US \$956,642.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Guinea Bissau gained independence from Portugal in 1974, but remains contaminated by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) as a result of 3 separate conflicts. The initial contamination occurred during the war of liberation (1963 to 1974). More intense contamination took place during the internal conflict from 1998 to 1999. This affected the national capital and some strategically important areas outside it (notably the south). A 3rd source of contamination has been military activity on Guinea Bissau's borders, primarily involving the Casamance region of Senegal.

According to the completed victim census of 2004, out of 1,134 victims of conflict during the last 4 years, 94 were mine and ERW casualties. Roughly 1/3 were killed. The vast majority (80%) were male. Since the end of independence war in 1974 to date, there have been 1,206 known casualties.

Between 2000 and 2010 approximately 5,049,664 m<sup>2</sup> were cleared in minefiles as well as in battle area clearance. The LIS completed in May 2008 by Landmine Action, recorded 12 known minefields, with a total area of 2,236,560 m<sup>2</sup>. It also identified 5 major battle area clearance tasks with an estimated area of 930,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

Operations have been ongoing since the completion of LIS. 6 minefields with a total area of round 530,000 m<sup>2</sup> remain. There are 15 more areas that were not visited by the LIS due to access problems. A further 19 areas are suspected of being contaminated, along with 46 areas suspected of ERW contamination.

Currently, 3 NGOs are engaged in mine survey and/or clearance operations in Guinea-Bissau: LUTCAM & HUMAID (locals) & Norwegian People's Aid (intern). A 4th NGO, Cleared Ground (intern) is only engaging in stockpile destruction.

NPA started working in Guinea-Bissau in September 2010 to assist the country in achieving its Article 5 deadline by applying non-technical & technical survey as well as by conducting mine clearance subject to additional funding.

Over the last years, the clearance results have varied significantly due to major fluctuations in funding and the political situation. The current mine clearance capacity of NGOs in the country is around 500,000 m<sup>2</sup> per year.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

CAAMI is the Government of Guinea's Bissau national mine action centre. Located within the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs, it operates under the guidance of a steering committee, the National Commission for Humanitarian

Demining (CNDH).CAAMI was created under governmental decree number 4/2001, dated 17 September 2001. It determines the overall direction of mine action, sets priorities, coordinates all mine action activities, mobilizes resources, establishes operational clearance plans and tasks, accredits operators and conducts quality management of mine action activities.

CNDH consists of government ministries with responsibility for mine action. Under the framework of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Capacity Building Project in support of mine action centres,

CAAMI is currently supported by one international expert, and through the provision of training, equipment and coverage of running costs. Within exit framework strategy, UNDP will cease its full financial support to mine action from May 2011, and with withdrawal of the international expert in December 2011. Implementation of exit strategy will leave a gap of 9 months of work for CAAMI, LUTCAM and HUMAID including the international expert for lack of further funding, in order to complete the national obligation under Article 5 of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention.

## **STRATEGY**

Guinea-Bissau aims to become free from antipersonnel mines by 31 December 2011 in compliance with anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. As a precaution against the discovery of new mine fields by ongoing survey, the Government has requested a two month extension to the deadline, which was approved on 3 December 2010. The additional two months will allow for the clearance of these last anti-personnel mines and avoid a situation where the country is in breach of its obligations by the next Meeting of States Parties in December 2011. From 2009 to 2011 it has several strategic objectives:

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION IN GUINEA BISSAU</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$138,796
Funds Requested	US \$138,796
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Minister of Defense and Veterans Affairs, UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	National authorities, mine action implementing partners, communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GB10

## OBJECTIVES

The project will help support the effective management of resources available for mine action in Guinea Bissau. It will assist in integration of the results of mine action survey into new strategic and operational planning documents, and back safe and efficient mine action operations in accordance with national development frameworks. The project will aid the insertion of Guinea Bissau mine action programme into broader national development planning.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop strategic and annual planning of mine action activities using the results of ongoing technical and non-technical surveys,
- Support co-ordination of mine action activities, including within the national governmental and legal structure,
- Assist the capacity development of CAAMI staff on survey methodologies and use of data, during and after the technical survey,
- Manage the Information Management System for mine Action (IMSMA),
- Ensure financial monitoring and oversight,
- Monitor the achievement of international obligations, such as those under the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- CAAMI national capacity will grow,
- Information in the IMSMA database will be updated based on the technical survey results,
- There will be more rapid and cost-effective achievement of results,
- Support for overall development goals will be enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	79,636
Equipment	4,700
Travel	15,300
Operations, maintenance	27,550
Training	2,550
Overhead	9,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,796</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE (HUMANITARIAN AID)</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$197,414
Funds Requested	US \$197,414
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	September 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GB01

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine accidents. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land, and support the meeting of national obligations for demining under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

## ACTIVITIES

- Clear mined areas selected in accordance with the strategic and annual work plans.
- Clear surveyed former front-line battle areas, including of large quantities of abandoned explosive ordnance.
- Procure new equipment to expand operational capacities and replace damaged equipment.
- Support the capacity development of national clearance personnel with international partners.
- Monitor mine clearance teams to ensure efficiency and compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of mine casualties will decline.
- There will be more effective use of valuable land, primarily in agricultural areas.
- International humanitarian norms will be promoted.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	148,897
Equipment	10,333
Operations, maintenance	37,016
Travel	1,168
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,414</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID (NPA)</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$84,000
Funds Requested	US \$84,000
Implementing Partners	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	July 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GB02

## OBJECTIVES

This project seeks to reinforce the capacity of Guinea Bissau mine action to clear all mined areas in the fulfillment of the national obligation under the article 5 of Ottawa convention by December 2011. It will contribute in the prevention of civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine/ERW accident. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land.

## ACTIVITIES

- Clear all suspected hazardous areas (SHA), identified during technical and non technical survey and in accordance with national plans.
- Carry out a final assessment at the community level across all previous suspected areas confirming that there are no known mined areas remaining following clearance

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be more effective use of land,
- Threat will be significantly reduced,
- Guinea Bissau will be able to comply with its ant-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations,
- Economical development will be enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	44,000
Materials and supplies	12,000
Running costs	24,000
Local support costs	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE (LUTAMOS TODOS CONTRA AS MINAS)</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$332,232
Funds Requested	US \$332,232
Implementing Partners	Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GB02

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine accidents. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land, and support the meeting on national obligations clearance under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

## ACTIVITIES

- Clear minefields selected in accordance with the strategic plan and annual work plan,
- Clear surveyed former front-line battle areas, including of large quantities of abandoned explosive ordinance,
- Procure new equipment and train new staff to reinforce its clearance capacities
- \*Support the capacity development of national clearance personnel with international partners.
- \*Monitor mine clearance teams to ensure efficiency and compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of mine casualties will decline.
- There will be more effective use of valuable land, primarily in agricultural areas.
- International humanitarian norms will be promoted.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	166,300
Insurance	26,370
Operations, maintenance	117,852
Overhead	21,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,232</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$163,000
Funds Requested	US \$163,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), AAFI, Promoção de Deficientes Mentais (ANAPRODEM), Associação Nacional Para O Desenvolvimento Sanitário (ANDES)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), development workers, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GB04

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine accidents. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land, and support the meeting on national obligations clearance under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

## ACTIVITIES

- Review existing legal frameworks and services to help survivors of mines and ERW, and forge links within national structures to support them,
- Work with the Ministry of Health to address the medical needs of landmine survivors.
- Support community-based organizations and NGOs in efforts to implement reintegration programme.
- Provide work opportunities for people with disabilities (mainly landmine survivors) and promote educational and vocational training and employment to further their socio-economic reintegration.
- Advocate for the rights of landmine/UXO survivors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Enhancement of surgical and additional medical care to assist in the rehabilitation of survivors.
- Improve the socio-economic reintegration and living conditions of landmine victims and the physically disabled.
- Improve the skills and dignity of landmine survivors through income-generation projects.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	25,000
Training, capacity building	8,000
Psychosocial rehabilitation	15,000
Capital costs (prosthesis materials and equipment)	115,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$41,200
Funds Requested	US \$41,200
Implementing Partners	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Ministry of Education, Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), community partners, community radio stations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, development workers, school children, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GB05

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to ensure that an effective mine risk education programme protects people from the threats of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will significantly reduce risks by building national capacities to educate people on the dangers posed by landmines and UXO, and to integrate mine risk education into other elements of mine action.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide training to teachers about the dangers of landmines and UXO.
- Involve non-governmental organizations that provide mine risk education in handing over cleared land.
- Support the broadcasting of mine risk education radio messages in local languages.
- Reinforce the capacities of 352 local community activists and animators to convey messages using updated procedures and methodologies, mainly to women and children who are not attending school.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be continuing implementation of mine risk education in the 19 most heavily affected sectors using 11 focal points, along with periodic visits to less-affected sectors.
- Trained schoolteachers will educate an estimated 3,500 children at primary schools around the country.
- Communities affected by landmines and UXO, and especially women and children who are out of school, will learn safe behaviours.
- Casualties from landmines and UXO will decline.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	18,000
Mine Risk Education, advocacy materials	12,000
Training, capacity building	2,500
Operations, maintenance, monitoring	6,500
General management services	2,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,200</b>

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# Iraq

## SUMMARY

Iraq is heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). This affects the daily lives of individuals and communities, and impedes the delivery of humanitarian assistance, development, and reconstruction projects at the local and national levels. Prior to 2003, mine action efforts were concentrated in the three northern governorates of Iraq as part of the UN Oil for Food Programme. Following the conflict in 2003, these efforts were institutionalized under the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in Baghdad-which was renamed the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) in 2008 and regional Mine Action Centres (RMACs) were created in Erbil in the north and Basra in the south. In late 2006, the Government of Iraq signed the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, but the uncertain political and security situations, along with institutional weaknesses remained a major challenge to carrying out mine action and fulfilling the treaty obligations. Participants in the Iraq Mine Action Portfolio Country Team include the Ministry of Environment/DMA, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), international and national organizations active in southern and central Iraq, and the Mine Action Programme in northern Iraq (including all national and international mine action organizations and mine coordination offices). The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Iraq in 2011 is composed of 13 submitted by 9 organisations totalling US \$42,881,000

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Iraq in 2011 totals US \$43,774,064.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The countrywide threat to Iraqi lives and livelihoods varies from abandoned UXO to dangerous surface contamination. Mines afflict vast rural sections of Iraqi land, with the largest areas stretching for hundreds of kilometres along Iraq's border with Iran. These threats originate from minefields laid during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s, conflicts between rival ethnic and political parties, the military actions of 1990-1991, and the conflict from 2003 onwards. The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in 13 out of 18 governorates illustrates the distribution of contaminated areas. The survey found 4,270 suspected hazardous areas and the contamination of more than 1,700 square kilometres of land affecting 2,117 communities. In the south, the two most common socioeconomic blockages are to irrigated land (87%) and fixed pasture (91%). Rain-fed cropland blockages are rare, but migratory pasture blockages are more prevalent than in other parts of Iraq. In the south of Iraq, two threats are evident. Old mines along the Iran-Iraq border and new mines along the border with Saudi Arabia account for about 50 percent of mine victims. UXO cause almost as many injuries. Some areas have a deadly mix of ERW from the most recent conflicts, including rockets and cluster bomb munitions. In the surveyed areas, 577 recent victims were documented in addition to thousands of older survivors. More than 2.7 million persons live in contaminated communities. Phase II of the survey has been recently completed and the data is being analysed in preparation for official release. It is vital to maintain existing mine action resources in the north, and rapidly expand clearance and mine risk education in central and southern Iraq. Today, there are only a few humanitarian clearance organizations active in these regions, giving limited support to the DMA's target of a 50 percent reduction in ERW in five years. The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team recommends that donors focus on institutional strengthening and on humanitarian services. Capacity development for government institutions will be prioritized in accordance with assessments by the DMA, the US Department of State and UNDP.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The DMA, under the Ministry of Environment, is responsible for strategic planning and budgeting, project coordination, donor relations, accreditation, setting national mine action standards and maintaining the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. It works with the RMAC-South while the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Centre and the General Directorate for Mine Action in Sulaimaniyah function independently in planning and executing mine action activities in the north. UNDP is the lead agency for UN-supported mine action in Iraq. It periodically organizes UN mine action coordination meetings to ensure the UN's support is coordinated, timely and effective. The portfolio consultation and coordination process were initiated at one of these meetings, where all organisation were requested to share information on their work on mine action. Invitations for project proposals were sent to eligible

appealing agencies (national authorities, national and international NGOs, international organizations, and UN entities with operational activities related to mine action and who usually appeal for funding through the portfolio). This year, a consultative process coordinated jointly by UNDP and DMA took place where the projects submitted were reviewed.

## STRATEGY

The Ministry of Environment and DMA are working closely with the mine action country team, which has assisted the DMA in developing an interim National Mine Action Strategy (2010 – 2012) which was finalised and launched by the Government in February 2010. Moreover, an MOU was signed between the Ministries of Environment, Defence, and Interior for the coordination of mine action efforts and activities. In addition an inter-ministerial coordination committee has been established to oversee the implementation of the National Mine Action Strategy. Moreover, in 2010 two Mine Action coordination meetings took place with the participation of the Iraqi government, donor community, national and international humanitarian organisation, the UN (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and UNAMI) where the future outlook for Iraq mine action was discussed and plans are underway to organise and conduct a national non technical survey in order to collect updated information on the contamination. The team has also supported the DMA in the development of national mine action policies and management capacities to plan and execute sustainable mine action programmes, with a view to addressing the development and socioeconomic problems stemming from ERW.

Since all appealing agencies are in close contact with government agencies the projects in the 2011 portfolio combine individual strengths under the framework of a comprehensive national mine action programme.

The DMA has indicated the following objectives for mine action: strengthen and develop the directorate's managerial capacities to coordinate mine action strategies and meet requirements for reconstruction and rehabilitation; assess existing victim assistance capacities and develop additional capacities as needed; establish a nationwide victim surveillance system and map existing support mechanisms; undertake mine risk education to raise awareness and reduce injuries and casualties; reduce landmine and ERW impacts through the development of national mine action capacities, such as clearance and mine risk education provided by NGOs and commercial companies; generate employment opportunities; reduce injuries and casualties by removing threats and raising awareness; and encourage the Government to adopt national mine action legislation, international conventions and a legislative framework on landmines.

Implementing the strategy involves:

- Policy advice and institutional capacity building: This comprises providing advice and training for mine action institutions, including the directorate and regional mine action centres; expanding national capacities to support humanitarian mine clearance; and increasing the frequency with which priorities are determined and integrated with socioeconomic components.
- Operational capacity building and coordination: Existing capacities need to be sustained nationwide. Capacities in the centre and south of Iraq require further development, involving assistance to the DMA in identifying the needs of local NGOs, engaging international NGOs to help local groups to operate within the authority's strategic framework, and initiating a strategy to transfer responsibility to national institutions as soon as possible.
- Capacities for mine risk education: These need to be developed and sustained.

The security situation and the limited availability and uncertain future of resources make it difficult to project how long it will take to address urgent needs. In the meantime, the country team will focus on a mid-term strategic framework aligned with the interim Iraq mine action strategy, while providing operational and managerial capacity development support on the ground.

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team hopes that the international community will continue to support mine action activities in Iraq by funding the appealing agencies to implement their projects, as the Government of Iraq requires support from these actors most likely until at least 2015.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR REDUCING INJURIES AND CASUALTIES, AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,857,545
Funds Requested	US \$1,857,545
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), Regional Mine Action Centres, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, international and national nongovernmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Boys, girls, community members including men and women, IDPs, teachers, health workers, mine action centres and authorities.
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-IQ03

## OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen capacities of national mine action decision makers, trainers, teachers, health workers, boys, girls and community members and equip them with training materials to reduce the number of mine/ERW victims
- Educate and disseminate IEC materials to at risk population on threats of mine/ERWs/IEDs and safe behaviors
- Support national efforts to establish a mechanism for victim surveillance, victim assistance and reintegration of victims and survivors

## ACTIVITIES

- National capacity development for planning, managing, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of mine risk education
- Mine risk education and public information campaign on risk and threats of mines/ ERW/ IEDs to at risk populations for prevention and reduction of injuries.
- MRE Needs assessment in contaminated areas.
- Victim surveillance/ assistance and promotion of survivor's rights in cooperation with other actors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increased national institutional capacity; increased awareness and reduction in the number of new casualties among at risk populations, especially children
- Representative and comparative information available for MRE planning and programming
- Trained cadres of different ages and gender of MRE providers
- Tested mechanism for systematic victim surveillance and victim data collection established and expanded and increased assistance to victims and survivors

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	200,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	85,000
Supplies, capital costs (equipment, information technology, communication materials)	100,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, victim assistance)	1,200,000
Project support costs (10%)	150,500
Indirect costs (7%)	122,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,857,545</b>

Contact: Mr Elias Diab; Child Protection Officer; UNICEF Iraq; Tel: 962 79 9997485; e-mail: ediab@unicef.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES IN THE CENTRE AND SOUTH OF IRAQ</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$20,000,000; 2012: US \$15,000,000; 2013: US \$15,000
Funds Requested	US \$20,000,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), regional mine action centres (RMACs), international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in southern and central Iraq, Ministry of Environment, and other governmental mine action agencies
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P05-IQ02

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support national organizations to develop their clearance capacities, and sustain or increase exiting mine action services as well as establish additional clearance capacities in central and southern Iraq. Mine action activities will be implemented in accordance with socio-economic priorities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support and strengthen the capacities of a national mine action NGO in Basra to conduct clearance, MRE, and Victim Assistance.
- Support the GoI and other stakeholders to establish additional national operational capacities in central and southern parts of Iraq
- Equip and deploy trained Iraqis for clearance of priority areas based on socio economic indicators
- Support regional Mine Action Centre to develop operational management and planning abilities including tasking and information management.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National and international mine action NGOs operating in accordance with IMAS in the Centre and South of Iraq
- Operational management and planning capabilities of RMACs increased
- Socio-economic priority areas cleared in the Centre and South
- Inhabitants living in contaminated areas are more aware of the risk of Mines and UXOs and are encouraged to practice safe behaviours
- Victims of landmines / UXO reduced

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Support / establish clearance capacities	20,000,000	15,000,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

Contact: Kent Paulusson; Mine Action Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Majid Al-Edwan St. 16, Shmes-sani, Amman, Jordan; Tel: 962 6 5608330; Fax: 962 6 5608331; e-mail: kent.paulusson@undp.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REDUCE IMPACT OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) IN SOUTHERN IRAQ \DEVELOP MINE ACTION CAP</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$7,000,000; 2012: US \$9,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$7,000,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA, Regional Mine Action Centre-South
Targeted Beneficiaries	The poorest most ERW-affected communities in southern Iraq
Project Duration	January 2011 through July 2015
Project Code	P05-IQ04

## OBJECTIVES

DDG has operated in southern Iraq since 2003 to:

- Reduce risks associated with the threat of submunitions, landmines and other ERW in the poorest, most affected communities of southern Iraq, in order to: Enhance community safety; improve access to livelihoods; allow renewed economic activity and development; and enable the wider enjoyment of basic human rights

2. Develop a sustainable Iraqi mine action organisation over a 3-5 year timeframe in order to meet the above objective beyond that date.

## ACTIVITIES

- Continue Community Liaison, Survey, Battle Area Clearance, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Mine Risk Education
- Commence demining, initially 2 x 10 person teams, later an additional 4 x 10 person teams (total 6 x 10 person teams).
- Increase BAC/EOD capacity from 8 x 10 person teams to 12 x 10 person teams
- Increase capacity building, training, and support to other stakeholders working to rid Iraq of ERW.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The socioeconomic impact of mines and ERW reduced; usable land released back to the population; communities will become more viable; IDPs/refugees will be able to return to their communities
- A key contribution to national reconstruction made through mine action activities that support reconstruction plans.
- The number of victims and the risks posed to affected communities reduced.
- Increased mine action capacity (including training and management capacity) in Iraq.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Staff	3,100,000	5,000,000
Capital costs	1,650,000	1,650,000
Operational costs	1,900,000	1,900,000
Overhead costs	350,000	450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>

Contact: Roger Fasth; Programme Coordinator; Danish Demining Group (DDG); Borgergade 10, Copenhagen; Tel: 45 33 735116; e-mail: roger.fasth@drc.dk

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME, IRAQ</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$8,432,319
Funds Requested	US \$8,432,319
Implementing Partners	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA), General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA), Kurdistan Regional Government Ministry of Education, national non-governmental partners
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities across Iraq at risk from remnants of conflict
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P05-IQ06

## OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to save lives and improve the futures of people affected by conflict. The programme will clear prioritised instances of Remnants of Conflict contamination in areas of highest impact. It will work with local partners to build a national capacity to respond to contamination across Iraq.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 20 multi skilled teams to conduct demining, BAC, EOD, demarcation and technical surveys
- Deploy 4 mobile CW and SALW destruction teams
- Deploy 11 CL teams to prioritize clearance and mobile CW destruction activities, and conduct pre and post clearance assessments of impact of operations
- Deploy MDD and mechanical assets to increase the efficiency of manual clearance
- Deliver MRE and small arms risk education to targeted vulnerable groups, including IDPs, nomads, and children
- Deliver capacity building training to support development of sustainable MRE and SALW RE capacity
- Support MRE and small arms risk education activities working with local partners throughout Iraq
- Research and development of mechanical clearance assets

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Decreased threat of Remnants of Conflict to local communities, including IDPs and other vulnerable groups
- Removed blockages to infrastructure development, agricultural production and socio-economic development
- Sustainable local and regional capacity developed to respond to Remnants of Conflict contamination in Iraq

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	1,054,290
National staff	4,640,508
Equipment	849,701
Other (including running costs)	1,887,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,432,319</b>

Contact: Mr Mufleh Talouzi; Country Programme Manager; Mines Advisory Group (MAG); MAG - Iraq; Tel: 964 75 04451981; e-mail: mufleh.talouzi@magiraq.org.uk

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>NATIONAL MINE ACTION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,600,000; 2012: US \$1,700,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,600,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Iraq mine action authorities, and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	MoEnv. and governmental mine action institutions, affected communities
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P05-IQ10

## OBJECTIVES

The project will assist the Government of Iraq to develop a sustainable nation wide Mine Action programme in Iraq. UNDP will support the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) to revitalize and strengthen an Iraq mine action authority and the Regional Mine Action Centers. It will support MoEnv and other related ministries to develop strategies and plan, to coordinate mine action in Iraq and to advocate Iraq's situation among the international community.

## ACTIVITIES

- Assist MoEnv/DMA and other related ministries to develop a national MA strategy, standards and policy
- Assist Gol to develop nation-wide monitoring, coordination and management capacity including collection and management of MA related information
- Support and provide technical inputs to help the Government design, develop and implement a national mine action programme
- Assist the Government to meet obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
- Encourage the Government to accede other Mine Action related international treaties such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions by supporting the Government to raise awareness of these treaties and threats of landmine / ERW in Iraq

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism strengthened
- MA operational regulatory and coordination capacity increased
- National MA strategy further developed and implemented
- Information management strategy developed, and up-to-date MA information made available to planners, MA mainstreamed in national planning
- National capacity to meet obligations of various MA related international treaties increased
- National MA programme developed, and utilization of Government budget for MA increased

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Technical advisory support	1,600,000	1,700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

Contact: Kent Paulusson; Mine Action Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Majid Al-Edwan St. 16, Shmes-sani, Amman, Jordan; Tel: 962 6 5608330; Fax: 962 6 5608331; e-mail: kent.paulusson@undp.org



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION, VICTIM SURVEILLANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN IRAQ</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organisation (IHSCO)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,312,200
Funds Requested	US \$1,312,200
Implementing Partners	DMA, RMAC, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, NGO's and local communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children, adults (women and men), youth, IDP communities, teachers, farmers and social workers.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-IQ03

## OBJECTIVES

- Continuation of developing a victim surveillance system through data collection and survivors database
- Reduce the number of mine and UXO victims and injuries by continuation and expansion of train trainers for MRE in different concerned governmental and nongovernmental institutions.
- Carrying on developing an efficient, sustainable, comprehensive and reliable victim surveillance system for data collection, analysis and use of information for needs assessment and victim assistance purposes.

## ACTIVITIES

- Continue conducting MRE needs assessment in collaboration with partners and stakeholders.
- Develop MRE materials; manuals, guidelines and various media stuff
- Training of Trainers from institutions, ministries (MoE, MoYS, MoLSA, MoH etc), NGO's working with IDP and women communities and community leaders.
- Monitor and supervise the dissemination of MRE messages and materials.
- In coordination with the Ministry of Health and NMAA, assess existing governmental victim information mechanisms on VA.
- Gathering data about victims and entering into the database
- Develop sustainable victim surveillance mechanisms in close collaborations with the Ministry of H and NMAA.
- Support the Government to establish the victim surveillance mechanism.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sustainable MRE trainer structure established and functional in different institutions.
- MRE training packages, manuals and materials are distributed to raise the level of awareness among beneficiaries.
- A comprehensive victim surveillance system developed and functional

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National Staff	475,000
Capital costs	10,000
Mine risk education, victim surveillance programme costs	735,000
External consultants (national, international)	25,000
Programme indirect costs	67,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,312,200</b>

Contact: Mahmood Abdulkarim; Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO); Tel: 964 770 6502076; e-mail: ihscoam04@yahoo.co.uk

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$450,000
Funds Requested	US \$450,000
Implementing Partners	IRCS
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls in all Iraqi provinces, especially areas contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-IQ08

## OBJECTIVES

The project aim to decrease accidents resulting from Mines and UXOs by Strengthening the Capacity Building of the IRCS staff in disseminating MRE for different population groups to adopt more secure behaviour towards ERW.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train staff and volunteers of IRCS ERWA project in various skills.
- Raise awareness of ERW among the civilian population by having ERWA staff and male and female volunteers from the 15 Iraqi Governorates implement different types of activities.
- Enhancing coordination at different levels, internally (inside the IRCS and externally with other stakeholders).
- Designing and producing different types of promotional materials to support ERWA activities.
- Monitoring.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Staff and volunteers in IRCS HQ and 15 branches trained and qualified to implement ERWA activities effectively within communities at risk, and awareness of ERW is raised in 15 Governorates.
- Coordination and cooperation at all levels is ensured for implementation of ERWA activities; information and experiences are exchanged to accelerate operations and reduce effort, time, and money.
- Increase capacity of IRCS in producing different types of educational material to support ERWA activities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff	100,000
Field awareness movement ( per diem, accommodation, transportation costs)	90,000
Community Supported Events	25,000
Capacity Building (HQ and branches)	50,000
Promotional material (branches) and community supported events	150,000
Computers and Equipment	20,000
Monitoring by HQ staff	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000</b>

Contact: Mohsin A. Mahmood; Head of Explosive Remnants of war Awareness Depart; Tel: 964 790 3200406; e-mail: erwa2005@yahoo.com

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION (CBMRE)</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$602,000; 2012: US \$648,000
Funds Requested	US \$602,000
Implementing Partners	Bustan Association for Children's Media & Education (BACMA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	30,000 persons from 60 high and medium impacted villages targeted by the project; 180 members of 60 community focal points (CFP); 10 MRE staff from partner local organization; 30 representatives of mine action community; Disabled People Organizations (DPO) and NGO involved in community development
Project Duration	February 2011 through January 2013
Project Code	P11-IQ01

## OBJECTIVES

At risk targeted communities from 60 high and medium mine & UXO impacted villages of Erbil, Dahuk, Missan and Basra governorates have adequate capacities to manage risks related to Explosive Remnant of War (ERW)

## ACTIVITIES

- Select high and medium impacted communities and introduce the project concept and methodology
- Train Community Focal points on CBMRE
- Support established focal points to implement community mapping and seasonal calendar
- Develop referral systems between communities and stakeholders and disseminate the information
- Delivery of mine risk education sessions at community level
- Develop training on disability and inclusion of PwDs at community level
- Conduct disability awareness sessions
- Define strategy, priorities and design project
- Implement 10 risk reduction projects in Erbil and Dahuk governorate
- Conduct training of local partner on CBMRE and monitoring of activity
- Identify and disseminate lessons learned and methodology

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The threat and risk related to ERW in Northern and Southern Iraq is reduced
- The impact of ERW on community development and affected persons is reduced
- 30,000 persons have been exposed to mine risk education messages delivered by 180 Community Focal Points
- 30 communities amongst the 60 selected have develop pilot community risk reduction alternatives
- The methodology from project experience is documented and disseminated

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Training on CBMRE and Disability	44,633	30,551
MRE delivery - Lessons learnt	120,500	223,600
Awareness on disability	9,000	9,000
Micro Projects	35,000	35,000
Operations Staff (Project management and field teams)	285,300	244,500
Transport costs (including monitors)	20,800	20,800
Support Costs (support staff and running costs)	32,040	25,640
Overhead Costs	54,727	58,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>602,000</b>	<b>648,000</b>

Contact: Mr Philippe Chaize; Regional Programme Director; Handicap International (HI); Handicap International Middle East; Tel: 962 79 9671118; Fax: 962 6 5514729; e-mail: pchaize@hi-me.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMSMA/OASIS TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND LANDMINE IMPACT SUREVEY COMPLETION</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	iMMAP
Project Budget	2011: US \$850,000
Funds Requested	US \$850,000
Implementing Partners	iMMAP and Iraq Directorate for Mine Action (DMA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Iraq Humanitarian Mine Action Community
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-IQ02

## OBJECTIVES

Continue nationwide Information Management Unit support to Humanitarian Mine Action [HMA] for coordination and capacity building.

Maintain HMA Common Operating Picture by continued technical support to IMSMA, expansion of Operational Activity Security Information System [OASIS] distribution among all HMA stakeholders, and complete analysis and report writing for Phase II of the LIS in the 5 governorates not surveyed in Phase I.

## ACTIVITIES

- Continue IMSMA Technical Advisory support to government and HMA stakeholders
- Ensure IMSMA data reconstitution, synchronization; and development of national capacity to employ the system.
- Maintain OASIS among wide range of relief, development and reconstruction stakeholders
- Complete ILIS Phase II in 5 governorates, produce landmine/UXO contamination data, and publish report
- Complete NTS in central and southern governorates to release land reported as contaminated in IMSMA database from LIS and other sources not monitored in recent years
- Support DMA Website as a coordination and information sharing tool for the HMA community.
- Produce Humanitarian MA Common Operating Picture through integration of IMSMA and LIS activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increased access to HMA data and Information management by continued technical support to IMSMA and ability of national stakeholders to utilize the system for operational and strategic planning is endured
- Stakeholders engaged in relief, reconstruction and development are able to easily access HMA contamination and operations data
- Comprehensive geographic and strategic understanding of contamination and its impact, is provided to GOI and to the international actors supporting HMA efforts

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Services	850,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>850,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IRAQ VICTIM ASSISTANCE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	iMMAP
Project Budget	2011: US \$200,000
Funds Requested	US \$200,000
Implementing Partners	iMMAP
Targeted Beneficiaries	Iraq Landmine Mine Victims
Project Duration	August 2010 through April 2011
Project Code	P11-IQ03

## OBJECTIVES

Complete Phase II of upgrade training for 15 rehabilitation technicians from 15 rehabilitation facilities throughout Iraq [including below the “Green Line”]. Base prosthetics and orthotics training center at the Diana Prosthetic Limb Center. Adapt course curriculums that will best enhance the prosthetics and orthotics skills of the technicians. Provide the Diana Center with the necessary materials and components to execute the training courses

## ACTIVITIES

- Focus training and operations during Phase III of this project through Diana Prosthetic Limb Center in northern Iraq.
- Continue training of rehabilitation/public health professionals identified and trained during Phase I. Supervise and monitor the quality of devices produced in the centers. Mentor one technician from each of the 15 centers to enhance their capabilities in prosthetics and orthotics design.
- Build a cohesive relationship with the Ministries of Education and Health in the Kurdistan region and the central government to create awareness of rehabilitation needs, increase the level of education available to technicians, and improve rehabilitation capacity for Iraqi PWD, allowing them to return to rewarding and productive lives.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

By implementing this prosthetics and orthotics capacity development program in Iraq, in support of the Iraqi Ministry of Public Health, the proposed iMMAP program will continue resurrecting native Iraqi rehabilitation capacity in these areas to serve a population in great need, reduce the case load experienced by already-strapped victim assistance workshops in the KRG area, and provide access to critical health care that is currently lacking for many Iraqi civilians.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Services	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

Contact: Mr Joseph M. Donahue; iMMAP; 1400, 16th St, NW, Suit 210, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 1 202 7296794; e-mail: jdonahue@immap.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>RELEASE OF MINE AND OTHER ERW AFFECTED LAND IN SOUTHERN IRAQ</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$450,000
Funds Requested	US \$450,000
Implementing Partners	NPA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in southern Iraq, RMAC South and DMA
Project Duration	July 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-IQ04

## OBJECTIVES

For mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) to no longer be an obstacle to development in Central/South Iraq.

## ACTIVITIES

- Establishment of a functional operational base in the Basra governorate, including a Mine/Explosive Detection Dog training centre
- Conduct Survey (Non-Tech and Tech), mine clearance, EOD and BAC in close cooperation with the RMAC South
- Support the Government of Iraq fulfilling its mine ban treaty obligations
- Promote for the signing/ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and support the Government of Iraq fulfilling its CCM obligations

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Suspect Hazards Areas in high impacted communities released (as identified in the Landmine Impact

Survey)

- Mines and other ERW no longer a major obstacle to socio economic development in South Iraq
- The number of victims of landmines and UXO declined

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Project	450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000</b>

Contact: Mr Hein Truter; Programme Manager - South Iraq; Norwegian People's Aid (NPA); Norwegian People's Aid; Tel: 964 78 16780246; e-mail: htruter@npaid.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$180,000
Funds Requested	US \$180,000
Implementing Partners	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, Women, Boys and Girls in all Iraqi provinces especially on contamination areas
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-IQ05

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to decrease accidents resulting from Mines and UXOs by implementing an MRE campaigns in contaminated areas to urge civilian to adopt more secure behaviour towards ERW.

## ACTIVITIES

- Raise awareness of ERW among the civilian population by having ERWA staff and male and female volunteers from the 15 Iraqi Governorates implement different types of activities related to MRE and Mines and UXOs dangers.
- Enhancing coordination at different levels, internally (inside the IRCS and externally with other stakeholders).
- Monitoring.
- Printing of promotional materials.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The awareness from ERW is raised by implementing different types of activities by ERWA Staff and Volunteers for on dangers of Mines and UXOs in 15 of the Iraqi Governorates
- Coordination and cooperation at all levels internally and externally are made to ensure smooth implementation of ERWA activities; information and experiences are exchanged to accelerate and to decrease the efforts, time, and money.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Field Awareness Campaigns	90,000
Quarterly meetings with branch officers	25,000
Monitoring by HQ staff	15,000
Printing of promotional material	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,000</b>

Contact: Mr Mohsin A. Mahmood; Head of ERW Awareness Department; Iraqi Red Crescent Society; Iraqi Red Crescent Society - Iraq; Tel: 964 770 6740088; e-mail: erwa2005@yahoo.com

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE REGIONAL MINE ACTION CENTRE IN BASRA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$840,000
Funds Requested	US \$840,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), regional mine action centre south (RMACS), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in southern Iraq, RMACS, DMA, Ministry of Environment, other governmental agencies and national and international MA operators, NPA
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P11-IQ06

## OBJECTIVES

Mine action in southern Iraq is undertaken in accordance with international recognized principles/systems.

## ACTIVITIES

- Promote and assist with the development of national mine action standards (with an emphasis on Land Release).
- Support RMACS to develop operational management and planning abilities, including tasking and information management skills.
- Improve the RMCS ability to coordinate all mine action activities within their area of responsibility (AoR).
- Strengthen the QA capacity within the RMACS enabling them to conduct quality assurance and quality control of all mine action activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All MA operators will operate in accordance with National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) in south of Iraq
- RMACS able to be present a realistic overview of the residual mine/ERW problem within their AoR and assist DMA developing a realistic plan on how to achieve their Mine Ban Treaty obligations.
- RMACS able to manage, plan and coordinate all mine action activities within their AoR.
- The number of victims of landmines and UXO will decline

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Project	840,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,000</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Shadin Goussous	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Haitham Alrubaei	Advisor to the Ministry of Environment
Elias Diab	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Dr. Kamal Latif	Directorate of Mine Action

# Lao People's Democratic Republic

## SUMMARY

The National Regulatory Authority (NRA), established with support from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), is in charge of the coordination, regulation and monitoring of all unexploded ordnance (UXO) and mine action operations in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR).

The Government has officially adopted "The Safe Path Forward," a national strategic plan for the UXO/mine action sector. It spans the period from 2003 to 2013. A new national strategic plan "The Safe Path Forward 2" is being finalized.

UXO Lao is still the largest clearance operator in Lao PDR. It benefits from technical assistance provided by UNDP as well as various partners such as Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS). It also conducts mine risk education activities in the nine provinces in which it operates. MAG, Handicap International (HI)-Belgium and NPA also conduct independent clearance operations.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is also involved in mine action. It seeks to build the capacity of the National Regulatory Agency and related government focal points to develop a more strategic and sustainable response to mine risk education and victim assistance. A UXO/mine accident information system project is constantly updated to establish a baseline for better planning and targeting victim assistance, community awareness and clearance activities. World Education/Consortium has worked with the Ministry of Education to develop an in-school programme now being implemented in nine provinces by some 3,700 teachers.

While the Government, through the NRA, is taking more initiatives, UNDP administers a Trust Fund for the full implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2011 totals US \$8,236,643.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Lao PDR is among the world's most heavily UXO-contaminated nations. During the 1963-1975 war, extensive aerial bombing and ground battles led to more than two million tons of ordnance being dropped on the country, with up to 30 per cent not detonating on impact.

Since 1964, there have been over 50,000 UXO-related casualties, with approximately 300 casualties annually over the last decade.

Besides harming victims, UXO prevents access to agricultural land, disturbs traditional land use patterns and causes increased pressure on the natural environment. Any kind of development programme taking place in UXO-affected areas (road building, school construction, development of tourism, etc.) will encounter risks from UXO. The lack of safe access to agricultural land is causing chronic food insecurity in some districts. A complicating factor is the difficulty in reaching remote areas due to the absence of communication infrastructure and the mountainous terrain.

Lao PDR hosted in November 2010 the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, but is not a party to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The NRA was established in March 2004, coinciding with the adoption of the national strategic plan. The authority includes representatives of all line ministries concerned with or affected by UXO and landmines, the national planning commission and the donor community. Its coordination and regulation responsibilities include the planning, tasking and monitoring of all UXO and mine action activities. All operators take part in technical working groups for coordinating and planning clearance, community awareness and victim assistance initiatives.

UNDP coordinates technical assistance to the NRA and UXO Lao, which operates as a Department of the Ministry of

## **STRATEGY**

In April 2004, the Government adopted its national strategic plan on mines and UXO, “The Safe Path Forward,” which stated objectives through 2013 and called for institutional reform through the creation of the NRA. The reform has allowed UXO Lao to focus more on its field operations and improve management. The plan also called for the return of independent operators to increase productivity and develop new methodologies and technologies. A new national strategic plan “The Safe Path Forward 2” is currently being finalized.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONS OF UXO LAO</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$7,379,847
Funds Requested	US \$4,176,643
Implementing Partners	UXO Lao
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the provinces of Attapeu, Champasack, Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Khammuane, Saravane, Savannakhet, Sekong and Xiengkhuang
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-LA06

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to support UXO Lao in achieving its mandate to reduce the number of casualties caused by UXO through risk education, and increase the amount of land available for food production and other socioeconomic development activities through UXO clearance.

## ACTIVITIES

- Continue clearance operations through roving teams and area clearance.
- Continue survey operations, including detailed maps for prioritizing and monitoring work.
- Continue technical survey tasks.
- Continue community awareness activities (risk education).
- Maintain training and capacity development for national staff.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 2,500 hectares of land cleared of UXO will be available for agriculture and other socioeconomic development programmes.
- Roving teams will clear surface UXO through 1,200 tasks.
- Survey teams will carry out at least 1,200 tasks.
- At least 500 hectares of land will be re-classified as low priority through technical surveys.
- At least 500 villages will be reached with UXO risk awareness activities.
- National staff capacities in programme management will increase.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National personnel	3,646,615
Operations, maintenance	1,800,489
Equipment	1,581,322
UNDP administrative costs	351,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,379,847</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,400,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,400,000
Implementing Partners	National Regulatory Authority (NRA), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	All communities affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and mines; all institutions working directly with, or relevant to, UXO and mine issues in Laos
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2013
Project Code	P05-LA01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the NRA to be an active and efficient national institution for the UXO and mine action sector, and to fulfill its responsibilities for coordination, regulation and overall guidance. An effective authority will improve services for populations affected by UXO and ensure implementation of the national strategic plan revised in 2009.

## ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate, monitor and regulate all operational activities in the UXO and mine action sector and promote implementation of the national strategic plan 'The Safe Path Forward 2'.
- Develop a victim assistance strategy and a survivor tracking system.
- Conduct a KAP study and review MRE messages as required.
- Ensure national sectoral standards are relevant and implemented.
- Continue to improve and maintain the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for all elements of the UXO sector.
- Help develop appropriate reporting and legislation for the UXO sector, in particular in relation to the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Coordination of UXO and mine action operators will improve, as will dialogue between the Government and donors.
- National capacity will be enhanced.
- The number of UXO casualties will decline.
- Access to land and support to development projects will increase.
- Risk education activities, and medical and rehabilitation services will improve.
- A comprehensive database will provide reliable information to all stakeholders.
- International treaty obligations under the CCM will be met.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination	
Operations, regulation, monitoring	
NRA secretariat, policy and public information	
Capacity development	
NRA administration, personnel, support costs	
Total Budget	1,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROMOTING ACTION FOR CHILD PROTECTION: UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$512,000; 2012: US \$462,000
Funds Requested	US \$512,000
Implementing Partners	UNICEF; National Regulatory Authority (NRA); UN Development Programme (UNDP); UXO LAO, Ministry of Education; UXO Lao; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Handicap International (HI)-Belgium and Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	300 persons at the national and provincial levels from government, NGOs and local organizations; 20,000 villagers; 100 survivors; national audiences
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-LA03

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to leverage resources and action for women and children affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), minimize deaths and injuries, reduce social and economic impacts, and support development in severely contaminated areas of the country through UXO risk education and victim assistance. It will promote the rights of UXO survivors and children affected by UXO through assistance to networks of persons with disabilities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support risk education activities, including through the production of media for education and training events, to raise awareness of safe behaviour in UXO areas and reduce risky practices.
- Support survivor assistance activities.
- Develop human and disability resources for provincial officials and child protection networks, including 500 disability rights and health care education kits.
- Provide training on mine risk education best practices for implementing agencies; support coordination.
- Produce UXO risk messages and materials on risk.
- Print the UXO primary school curriculum and additional teaching materials.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities will be provided with appropriate risk education messages and survivor assistance.
- Roving clearance will operate in five districts.
- Capacities will be developed in the disability rights sector.
- Trained mine risk education focal points will provide risk education and support behaviour change.
- Improved risk education messages will be produced and distributed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Risk education, including materials production	182,000	182,000
NRA mine risk education support for coordination, monitoring and training	50,000	30,000
Survivor/victim assistance and disability rights	40,000	20,000
Technical support for mine risk education coordination	40,000	30,000
Support to UXO LAO Community Awareness Teams	200,000	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>462,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INTEGRATED UXO, EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOOD ACTION, KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE, LAO PDR</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$500,000; 2012: US \$500,000; 2013: US \$500,000; 2014: US \$500,000
Funds Requested	US \$500,000
Implementing Partners	Catholic Relief Service, Village Education Development Committees, District and village authorities, scrap metal dealers, Lao Youth Union,
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and Communities who deal with scrap metal in Khammouane
Project Duration	June 2009 through June 2010
Project Code	P09-LA04

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to increase access to livelihood assets and educational opportunities for 15 communities in Xaybouathong District, Khammouane and reduce the impact of UXO.

## ACTIVITIES

- Trauma Care Training for Village Health Volunteers and Village Education Development Committees (VEDC)
- Hazard/Resource Mapping
- VEDCs promote MRE through community-campaigns (for adults & children)
- Identification of new or strengthening of existing livelihood strategies
- UXO clearance in support of livelihood actions
- Teachers/Principals trained on inclusive education
- VEDCs formed and trained to promote education for all policy
- UXO Land clearance for safe play areas & gardens
- Village construction of play grounds

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Objective 1: UXO-related deaths/injuries reduced

Objective 2: Engagement in Scrap Metal Collection is reduced

Objective 3: Children are eliminated from Scrap Metal Collection

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
UXO clearance, Education and Livelihood Actions	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TREATMENT AND RETRAINING FOR SURVIVORS OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	World Education
Project Budget	2011: US \$166,000; 2012: US \$186,000
Funds Requested	US \$166,000
Implementing Partners	National Rehabilitation Center, departments of health and rehabilitation centers in seven provinces affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,500 UXO survivors, 6,000 family members, 200 government staff
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-LA03

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the impact of UXO, cluster bomb and landmine incidents on victims and their communities. It will provide a full range of services, from funding for emergency and continuing medical care, to vocational training and small grants to support income generation.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide medical assistance to UXO survivors by covering the costs of immediate medical care and continuing medical care.
- Re-train UXO victims through short-term vocational courses on raising animals, agriculture, handicrafts, and cultivating fish or frogs.
- Provide small grants for trainees.
- Support educational materials for school and post-secondary students injured by UXO.
- Train staff from the departments of health and other government offices on the full range of victim assistance.
- Develop capacities among UXO survivors and/or family members to act as resource people for training and mentoring activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- UXO survivors and/or family members will be resource people for training sessions.
- UXO survivors will access immediate medical care for initial injuries and continuing medical care.
- The families of UXO survivors will be able to improve family income.
- Children will have the necessary text books, materials and support to return to school.
- 200 staff from departments of health, education and agriculture will be able to manage funding and technical support to provide services to victims.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Medical treatment costs	28,000	30,000
Capacity development for UXO survivors and Lao government staff	20,000	25,000
Lao national staff	25,000	26,000
Village follow-up costs	12,000	15,000
Vocational training, small grants, equipment	27,000	30,000
International staff	22,000	25,000
Administration, travel, office	32,000	35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	World Education
Project Budget	2011: US \$465,000; 2012: US \$430,000; 2013: US \$390,000
Funds Requested	US \$465,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Departments of Education in nine provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries	200,000 primary school children, 6,000 teachers, 300 provincial and education department staff
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2015
Project Code	P10-LA04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support capacity development for the Ministry of Education so that it can sustainably manage UXO and cluster bomb education for primary school children in nine current provinces, and expand to high-impact districts in additional provinces.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide education management training related to UXO education at the provincial and district levels.
- Strengthen the ability of education staff to train, monitor and follow up on UXO education activities.
- Strengthen village-level activities in the most affected villages.
- Carry out teacher training and follow up for all primary school teachers of the UXO curriculum.
- Conduct workshops on UXO materials development and print outputs for use in curriculum.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Provincial and education staff will be able to organize teacher training, evaluate student and teacher performance, and design UXO education materials.
- Primary school children will have long-term access to UXO information.
- UXO education materials will be available.
- Primary school children will have greater awareness of types of UXO and know prevention messages.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Technical training	45,000	40,000	35,000
Teacher and village-level training	160,000	150,000	140,000
Lao national staff	45,000	45,000	30,000
Monitoring and evaluation	25,000	25,000	25,000
Textbooks and teaching materials	65,000	60,000	55,000
International staff	40,000	30,000	30,000
Administration, travel, office	85,000	80,000	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>430,000</b>	<b>390,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UXO SURVIVOR INFORMATION CENTER, XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	World Education
Project Budget	2011: US \$100,000; 2012: US \$65,000; 2013: US \$35,000
Funds Requested	US \$100,000
Implementing Partners	Xieng Khouang Province Department of Health
Targeted Beneficiaries	300 UXO survivors, 50 Department of Health Staff, 7000 center visitors per year
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2013
Project Code	P11-LA01

## OBJECTIVES

To support a UXO Survivor Information Center (USIC) in Xieng Khouang Province to address the unique needs of UXO survivors and their families and provide the general public with information regarding the needs of UXO survivors, their families and communities

## ACTIVITIES

- Capacity development for a core group of UXO survivors to develop leadership and management skills to run activities of the center, develop materials (such as a quarterly newsletter) and displays to tell their stories
- Support the daily operation of the UXO Survivor Information Center
- Develop, implement a business plan at the USIC to promote sustainability; develop a supply chain and lines of merchandise to sell at the center
- Handicrafts training for UXO survivors
- Organize and support UXO survivor assistance – treatment funding, follow-up, psychosocial support and livelihoods development for recent UXO survivors and their families

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The USIC provides information about the needs of UXO survivor assistance to 7,000 visitors per year
- Development of a business plan to promote sustainability
- 2500 UXO quarterly newsletters published and available on the internet
- Two animal raising/ veterinary skills trainings and grant support per year, for 30 UXO survivors and families
- Ten UXO survivors will receive funding for initial treatment, follow-up and continuing medical treatment through donations from the center.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Lao National Staff	45,000	35,000	20,000
Resource materials	25,000	20,000	10,000
International staff and consultants	20,000	5,000	0
USIC administration and travel	10,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN UXO AND MINE ACTION</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$367,000
Implementing Partners	NRA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Impacted population of Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu provinces
Project Duration	January 2005 through January 2021
Project Code	P11-LA02

## OBJECTIVES

- To conduct UXO survey and clearance operations to mitigate the risk to community livelihoods in all affected villages within the NPA area of operations. Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu provinces.

## ACTIVITIES

- Information management, collate available existing information along with new information from operations and present to the national and provincial authorities.
- Conduct technical, non-technical surveys and a Land Release Survey to map out cluster munition contamination footprints.
- Conduct clearance operations.
- Conduct roving clearance tasks / risk reduction.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Capacity development and deployment of circa 200 staff in survey and clearance activities.
- Clearance in 2011, 160 ha.
- Land Release Survey process 3,200 ha.
- Technical/Non-Technical Surveys, 720 ha.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total budget	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TRAUMA TRAINING FOR PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT AND VILLAGE HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	World Education
Project Budget	2011: US \$400,000; 2012: US \$385,000; 2013: US \$395,000; 2014: US \$405,000
Funds Requested	US \$400,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Xieng Khouang Department of Health, Xieng Khouang Province Hospital
Targeted Beneficiaries	50 trainers, at least 400 students per year
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2014
Project Code	P11-LA03

## OBJECTIVES

Establish and operate a best practices regional Trauma Training Center in Xieng Khouang Province to provide continuing medical education to health care providers, ranging from village based first responders to province hospital in trauma care techniques.

## ACTIVITIES

- Establish training center in Xieng Khouang Province
- Provide short and longer term continuing medical education, trauma, victim assistance, and psychosocial issues training to Lao health care providers
- Provide management training necessary to set up War Victims Medical Funds (to support costs of initial and continuing medical treatment), reporting requirements for NRA, follow-up and tracking of UXO survivor care, and training principles for working with UXO survivors.
- Adapt Training Center (renovated by World Education in 2003 with funding from USAID) and provision of essential training equipment
- Provision of equipment and supplies to support new skills when trainees return to their work sites.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 400 Lao health care providers will receive some level of trauma training per year
- Health systems for supporting UXO survivors will be strengthened and in-line with NRA strategy
- Strengthening systems so that MoH can maintain training networks for UXO victims assistance care
- Up to 3,000 patients a year will receive care from providers who have received trauma care training from the center
- Fewer complications and deaths after UXO incidents and other forms of trauma

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Lao National Staff	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000
Training and resource materials	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
International Staff and consultants	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000
Administration and travel	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Training funds for students	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UXO ROVING TEAM FOR XIENG KHOUANG</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$150,000
Funds Requested	US \$150,000
Implementing Partners	
■ Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Local Authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries will be drawn from communities in 4 districts of Xieng Khouang
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2012
Project Code	P11-LA04

## OBJECTIVES

To respond to up to 250 roving tasks destroying approximately 1,800 items of UXO, but as these are reported tasks, we can only estimate the outputs as an average.

## ACTIVITIES

MAG Lao in partnership with provincial and national authorities will deploy 1 Roving team to provide a rapid response to deal with UXO that communities, district/provincial authorities and NGOs see as a threat to their safety

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Increased safety within communities and reduced risk of death and injury to UXO affected populations.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Roving Team	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

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## MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Amy Delneuvillle	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Luc Delneuvillle	Handicap International (HI)
John Dingley	UXO Lao
Tony Fish	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Urs Grischott	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Mick Haynes	Phoenix Clearance Limited (PCL)
David Hayter	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Somsanith Keodouangdy	Lao Youth Union
Thongphone Keosayadet	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Barbara Lewis	World Education
Noriyasu Okayama	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan
Bounlanh Phayboun	Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)
Henry Prankerd	European Commission (EC)
Bandith Prathoumvanh	Lao Women's Union
Hong Sang Woo	Embassy of Korea
Bounphone Sayasenh	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Dulce Simmanivong	Embassy of Australia
Franc Skelton	Embassy of the United States
Henry Skelton	Milsearch Lao
Singkham Takounphak	Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)
Thongchanh Thepsomphou	National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)
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Akiko Tomita	Embassy of Japan
Stephane Vigie	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Kim Warren	Handicap International (HI)

# Lebanon

## SUMMARY

Mine action in Lebanon became internationally recognized only after Israel withdrew its forces in May 2000. After more than 20 years of internal strife and Israeli occupation, Lebanon remains littered with hundreds of thousands of land-mines and UXO, including cluster munitions.

Since 1975, 898 people were killed and 2,943 were injured as a result of unexploded ordnance and mines. Although clearance of some highly impacted communities and success in mine risk education has reduced the casualty toll by 75 percent from 2000 to early 2006, mines and UXOs continue to kill and maim people in Lebanon. Thus, there is still high need for more awareness and victim assistance programs. It should be noted that the LMAC is supporting the inclusion of mine victim specific language in the law on the rights of the disabled through the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) implements mine action through national and international standards. LMAC established national committees to coordinate mine risk education and mine victim assistance among national and international stakeholders.

As per the Lebanon National Plan for Completion, Lebanon has the capability to undertake the technical surveys and clearance necessary to clear all high and medium impacted communities in five years, if sufficient donor resources and technical assistance are received.

Socio-economic development projects to rehabilitate mine-affected areas continue to require funding. Victim assistance, supported by national and international NGOs, has achieved some success, but suffers of a chronic lack of funding.

Lebanon is the 8th country that signed the Oslo Convention for Cluster Munitions in December 2008. The convention was ratified by the Lebanese Parliament in November 2010.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lebanon in 2011 totals US \$6,249,097.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Although the initial contamination of Lebanon is difficult to determine, approximately 269 million square meters of land have been affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) since 1975. The July 2006 conflict in Lebanon contaminated many of the areas of south Lebanon that were cleared between 2000 and 2004. In particular, the aftermath of the 2006 conflict with Israel left approximately 43.2 million m<sup>2</sup> of land contaminated with unexploded cluster munitions, with 20.6 million m<sup>2</sup> remaining to be cleared, despite international assistance provided over the last few years. As of January 2011, 111,206 m<sup>2</sup> meters of land identified as contaminated have been cancelled and 114 million square meters of land was cleared from Mine/ERW and 22.6 million m<sup>2</sup> from cluster bombs, and the cleared land was returned to its owners. This was done through a combination of Lebanese Army, OES, non-governmental organization demining efforts. To date, 132.5 million m<sup>2</sup> i.e. 49.2% of the nations contaminated land remains to be cleared.

Socio-economic development in Lebanon continues to be affected by mines/UXO. In the south, mines hinder the execution of a major drinking and irrigation water pipeline project and contaminate most of the agricultural land.

Victim assistance continues to suffer from a lack of funding and the influx of cluster munitions casualties has increased this need. While mine-casualty figures have fallen drastically, there is still high need for awareness campaigns to keep citizens alert and safe.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The "Lebanon Mine Action Center" (LMAC) formerly known as "National Demining Office" (NDO) was established in 1998 by the Lebanese Council of Ministers. The Lebanese Government represented by the Minister of Defence, is the final authority for mine action in Lebanon. All policies and decisions are made by the government, while the LMAC executes and coordinates all the work of mine action. The LMAC operates within the Ministry of Defense and reports to the Minister through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Lebanese Armed Forces.

During the period 2002–2008, mine clearance in southern Lebanon was coordinated and managed by the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre of Southern Lebanon (UNMACC-SL) as a partnership between the United Nations and the Lebanese Armed Forces. As of 1 January 2009, LMAC, through the Regional Mine Action Center based in Nabatieh (RMAC-N), took full responsibility for the management of all humanitarian clearance in Lebanon.

An Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action composed of the Minister of Defence (chair), Interior and Municipalities or Ministry Director General, Foreign Affairs or Ministry Director General, Education or Ministry Director General, Public Works and Transport or Ministry Director General, Director of Council for Development and Reconstruction, and Director of Lebanon Mine Action Centre (secretary) was established. The aim of this committee is to create a participatory and transparent method of providing strategic priorities and overview of mine action in Lebanon.

Also, an International Support Group (ISG) supports the work of the LMAC. The ISG consists of senior representation from UNDP, World Bank, and concerned donor country representation at the Ambassadorial level. The ISG meets quarterly, and secretarial services are provided by UNDP. The aim of this group is to provide donors with technical update on the progress of mine action activities to better coordinate their activities.

## **STRATEGY**

The End-State Strategy (ESS) integrates the overall mine action development strategy for Lebanon and provides 12 guidelines for the development of associated long-term and annual plans. The Strategy is based on the fact that Lebanon, as in all countries that have experienced war, will unlikely be completely free of mines without concrete action being taken. Thus, it will seek a post-mine action readiness to respond to challenges related to explosive remnants of war. To implement the ESS, long or medium-term plans are employed with annual integrated work plans. Revision of the NDO will take place, and a Lebanon Mine Action Programme Planning System using the ESS, long- and medium-term plans, an annual integrated work plan and an annual report has been introduced.

The identification of resources will play a part in the selection of multi-year options. Some mine problems in Lebanon can be solved in a finite time per international standards provided that the existing donor base can be widened and current support levels in key areas maintained. Without the necessary level of support, however, the solution to Lebanon's mine problem will remain elusive, people will continue to suffer, and the significant and persistent interference with national development will be greatly prolonged. This is particularly a concern for major development projects and in mine-sensitive but potentially lucrative areas such as tourism.

A plan was developed for the cluster munitions clearances and it is hoped that the cluster munitions contamination as a result of the July to August 2006 conflict will be mitigated by the end of 2013. The completion of this strategy highly depends on securing the sufficient funding for clearances.

As for the implementation of the Oslo convention, the LMAC is going to initiate the drafting process of the first report that is due in November 2011. This report will include, plans, adopted strategies, general information, deadlines, methods to be used, name and location of destruction sites, standards to safety and environmental protection used, and any additional information as need be.

Due to the recent war, the assessment of exact needs of affected areas is still ongoing. Many organizations formulated projects; others are still in the process of formulation. Formulated project proposals are therefore presented fully in an on-line version of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org).



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AREAS IN LEBANON</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,400,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,400,000
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The beneficiaries of the Mine/BAC clearance operations are the conflict-affected populations living in the ERW contaminated areas of Lebanon
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-LE01

## OBJECTIVES

To prevent casualties related to mines/UXO within ERW contaminated areas of Lebanon through the deployment of 4 mine and 5 BAC clearance teams in accordance with LMAC tasking.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train and deploy 4 mine clearance and 5 BAC teams for a total of 12 months as per the LMAC national clearance plan.
- Deploy 5 BAC teams within South Lebanon and 4 mine clearance teams within the mine affected areas of Lebanon.
- Carry out ongoing capacity building of the Lebanese staff, in order to reduce international supervision.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Affected areas clearly identified and marked in accordance with international standards.
- Areas cleared and land returned to the local communities for redevelopment and agriculture.
- Threat of injury and death reduced among community members living in affected areas.
- National staff capacities continuously developed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff	705,100
National staff	1,699,900
Capital costs (vehicles and protective equipment)	408,000
Operational costs	417,467
Indirect costs	169,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,400,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO LEBANON MINE ACTION PROGRAMME - PHASE II</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$263,154; 2012: US \$1,408,158; 2013: US \$1,812,384
Funds Requested	US \$263,154
Implementing Partners	Lebanese Mine Action Center
Targeted Beneficiaries	Republic of Lebanon
Project Duration	January 2011 through June 2014
Project Code	P11-LE01

## OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the national capacities for mine action management.
- Improve quality management norms of the Lebanon Mine Action Centre and the Regional Mine Action Centre and further develop the capacity to manage all pillars of mine action, according to international and national standards.
- Support development of a fully national clearance NGO
- National capacity will decrease dependency on international advisors and support, and increase the efficiency of clearances in Lebanon.

## ACTIVITIES

- Methodology for clearance priority setting based on socio-economic and other development indicators developed and applied
- National technical survey completed to take into account ongoing clearance and further quantify the mine / UXO problem in Lebanon
- National standards for Lebanon finalised and approved
- Long-term plan for mine action revised, taking into account national priorities, and newly available data and a pro-active resource mobilisation strategy developed

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Cluster munitions and mine clearance supported through a partnership between international and national clearance NGOs
- Clearance management capacity of the LMAC/RMAC improved
- National capacities for policy based mine action, based on development grounds strengthened

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Personnel	209,814	573,817	573,817
Local office	14,395	19,500	30,000
Equipment and Supplies	17,753	38,023	50,000
Other costs, services	200	12,297	20,000
Subcontracting	0	648,866	1,000,000
Travel	2,975	15,925	20,000
GMS (7%)	18,017	99,730	118,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,154</b>	<b>1,408,158</b>	<b>1,812,384</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$781,986; 2012: US \$781,986
Funds Requested	US \$781,986
Implementing Partners	Lebanese Mine Action Center
Targeted Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of impacted communities in districts, Alley and Baabda Souq el Gharb 195,000
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2011
Project Code	P11-LE02

## OBJECTIVES

The Overall Objective of the Action proposal is to contribute to assisting Lebanon in restoring the conditions necessary for the security of its population and its economic and social development

The Specific Objective of the Action proposal is to release land and reduce the risk posed by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in selected areas.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training and refresher training of all national staff by Programme manager and

### Technical Supervisors

- Daily coaching of all operational staff by internationally qualified technical staff
- General re-survey of suspected hazardous Areas given to FSD by LMAC
- Technical survey of suspected Hazardous Areas given to FSD by LMAC
- Detector assisted manual mine-clearance of areas identified for clearance
- Coordination and information sharing

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National Capacity is increased and supported
- Land is released and usable for agriculture and infrastructure purposes

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Personnel Costs	578,338	578,338
Communication Costs	1,620	1,620
Equipment Costs	25,380	25,380
Consumables Costs	46,535	46,535
Subcontracting Costs	3,375	3,375
Other Costs	55,649	55,649
HQ Support (7%)	71,089	71,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>781,986</b>	<b>781,986</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING IN NORTH LEBANON</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,460,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,460,000
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine affected communities in north Lebanon
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-LE03

## OBJECTIVES

To mitigate the threat of mines and UXO in North Lebanon among the 14 high impacted, 9 medium impacted and 14 low impacted communities identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in the districts of Kesrouane, Jbeil and Batroun.

To improve the quality of life of mine affected populations by creating favourable conditions for socio-economic development, according to the priorities identified in the LMAC Long Term Plan 2008-2012, and as tasked by the LMAC.

## ACTIVITIES

HI currently has 2 demining teams operating in North Lebanon funded by EuropeAid and Agence Française de Développement (AFD). We would like to increase this capacity to 4 teams in 2011. Existing and any new teams will carry out the following activities:

- Basic and advanced deminer training for operational staff
- Pre and post clearance impact survey
- Liaison with beneficiaries (before, during and after clearance)
- Manual demining clearance operations in line with national mine action standards and HI Lebanon standard operating procedures
- Permanent or temporary marking of minefields and UXO
- Report to local and national authorities
- Return cleared land to the local population

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100% of economically viable land tasked to HI cleared, successfully quality controlled and returned to the population.
- Landowners, public land authorities and general community aware that areas have been secured and available for immediate use.
- 100% of the sites tasked to HI by the LMAC cleared or permanently marked to national mine action standards.
- 100% of the mines and UXO collected as part of clearance operations or EOD spot tasks are destroyed or removed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	1,157,000
Operations costs (field sub-base, equipment and materials)	180,000
Administration costs	123,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>

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## PROJECT CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR LEBANON: BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$343,957
Funds Requested	US \$343,957
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Regional Mine Action Centre - RMAC- Nabatieh	
Targeted Beneficiaries	High and medium impacted communities in south and central Lebanon utilizing land that has been verified free of cluster munitions, and other UXO and living more safely. They may be farmers, hunters, shop owners, and victims of conflict. MAG projects, are led by, and benefit, the whole community irr
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2011
Project Code	P11-LE04

### OBJECTIVES

- Provide impacted communities the opportunity for sustainable development through access to safe land by inclusive clearance of cluster munitions, land mine and other ERW contamination
- Respond to national authority (LMAC) End State Strategy priorities for clearance in south and central Lebanon including the Blue Line.
- Integrate, innovate and refine HMA technical and mechanical assets to maximise clearance efficiency

### ACTIVITIES

- Deploy an LMAC accredited BAC team to conduct clearance activities including; vegetation cutting, surface and sub-surface clearance of ERW, verification and QA based on prioritized, approved clearance plans
- Deployment of appropriate and innovative mechanical assets funded by another donor for use in MAG's integrated clearance methodology
- Deployment of Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) supported by another donor visit communities before, during and after clearance to ensure community support of the clearance process and ensure the communities can contribute to the prioritization process.

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 600 m2 of land cleared by team per month
- The physical safety of impacted communities increased and the risk of injury and death decreases
- Economic growth stimulated through access to safe land, including agricultural areas, the primary source of employment in the area
- Investment in social and private infrastructure including houses, schools and places of trade increases
- LMAC make progress towards the 2014 End State Strategy
- MAG mechanical assets are deployed to maximum impact

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Non Capital Equipment Running Costs (fuel, spare parts)	15,000
International staff (Technical Field Manager, half of action)	50,637
National staff	194,088
Insurance	26,544
HMA Equipment and Expendables	11,382
Program running costs	11,460
Visibility	773
Indirect program costs	34,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,957</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Mohamad Fehmi (CPC)	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Marc Bonnet	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Habbouba Aoun	Landmine Resource Centre (LMRC)
Kjell Bjork	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Kavanagh Danny	Mine Advisory Group
Wafaa El Yassir	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Reeves Jenny	Handicap International (HI)
Nadim Karam	World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
Celine Moyroud	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Claus Nielsen	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Alissar Radi	World Health Organization (WHO)
Mirna Sabbagh	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Khaled Yamout	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
K Johnson Zechariah	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)

# Mauritania

## SUMMARY

Landmines and ERW have existed in Mauritania since the Western Sahara conflict, affecting 310,000 sq km and 294,000 inhabitants. Since 1978, mines have killed 349 people, injured 243 more, killed 580 animals and destroyed 35 vehicles. Mauritania completed a Landmine Impact Survey in September 2006 to determine the magnitude and socio-economic impact of landmines and UXO on nomadic and urban communities in the regions of Daklet Nouadhibou, Tiriz Zemour, and, to a lesser extent, Adrar. The final drafting of the LIS Report is underway. A total of 117 communities were visited from which 60 were confirmed as mine affected. Preliminary results of the LIS, based on application of the LIS Protocols, indicate 3 High, 23 Medium and 34 Low impact communities. 93% of the mine affected communities are affected by a single suspected hazardous area. The total contaminated area is estimated at 88 sq km. 14 recent victims were noted during the survey, 86% male. The predominant activity at the time of the accident was herding animals.

Small-scale demining and mine awareness activities have fallen short of the need for more systematic operations and wider campaigns. Limited resources have been major constraints. The German government funded personal protective equipment and visors in 2006.

A number of factors underscore the urgency for mine action:

- A recently opened Nouakchott-Nouadhibou paved road that is increasing economic trade and tourism
- A proposed Algeria-Mauritania road to increase economic trade
- A peace plan proposed in May 2003 for the Western Sahara
- The movement of local nomads throughout the mine-affected regions
- Continued interest in mineral exploration and extraction
- Anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations that require Mauritania to remove all anti-personnel landmines by 2010

The funds requested for mine action projects in 2007 will help accelerate demining to encourage economic activity, improve security and reduce accidents. They will also help pay for MRE, a database and incident tracking system, and steps to increase the institutional capacity of the Programme National de Déminage Humanitaire pour le Développement (PNDHD).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Mauritania in 2011 totals US \$1,884,653.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The landmine/ERW problem stems from the 1976-78 conflict. The three mine-affected regions—Nouadhibou, Tiris Zemour and Adrar—in the north, cover 310,000 square kilometres and are home to 294,000 people.

Sweden funded a Landmine Impact Survey, with technical support from the Survey Action Centre and quality assurance from the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Final survey results (expected early 2007) will assist in the development of a gender-sensitive national mine action strategy, help Mauritania meet mine-ban treaty obligations and support annual work plans under the "Completion Initiative" of the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

The following are selected recent activities:

- The US Humanitarian Demining Assistance Program reinforced national capacity in 1999-2003. Demining offices were opened in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou.
- Mauritania provided US \$1 million for deminers' salaries, equipment and infrastructure.
- Canada helped destroy 5,000 anti-personnel landmines in 2004.
- In 2005, UNICEF and the National Humanitarian Demining Office implemented a mine risk education project (funded by Canada), integrated mine risk education into school curricula and targeted nomadic populations.
- The NGO HAMAP and the demining office in 2004 and 2006 cleared 64,000 square metres of land near Nouadhibou.
- Germany financed demining missions in Tmeimichatt in 2006.



- In 2006, Sweden funded technical surveys, mine risk education, a victim needs assessment and capacity development.

In addition to reducing casualty rates, mine action will bolster economic growth particularly through minerals extraction, tourism and livestock rearing. Action is urgently needed because:

- The Nouadhibou peninsula, the economic hub, has a port to export iron but the area is contaminated by mines and ERW.
- The recently opened Nouakchott-Noadhibou road has increased traffic, trade and tourism.
- Nomads bring their herds to the heavily mined north to graze.
- A proposed peace plan would allow completion of the Arab Maghreb Union, which would still have mined areas.
- Exploration for oil, gas, and minerals has accelerated since the first oil discovery in the country in 2003.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

In March 2003, the UN Resident Coordinator convened representatives from UNDP, UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and the embassies of Spain and the United States to consider a funding request by the NHDO. Since the meeting, the office has become the main intermediary between the Government and development partners. A Mine Action Portfolio Country Team was established at the request of UNMAS. The Chief Technical Advisor advises key stakeholders from the NHDO, UNICEF and UNDP. Further coordination is ongoing with bilateral donors (Germany, France, the United States and Spain), generating some local interest in participating in small-scale operations and collaborating with HAMAP.

Mauritania has developed institutional arrangements to meet its international obligations under the anti-personnel mine ban treaty and other instruments that regulate mines and ERW. The Government established the National Commission on the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines and the National Humanitarian Demining Office under the Armed Forces Engineer Corps, with minimal international assistance. On 5 December 2005, the Government destroyed its remaining stockpiles of mines. It has firmly stated it expects to meet its treaty obligations by 2010.

During 2006, the Government has taken steps to move the demining office under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development by signing a decree on 20 November 2007 outlining the new institutional arrangements for the PNDHD. A senior Mauritanian delegation visited the Yemen Mine Action Programme in May 2006 to study lessons learned during Yemen's transfer of the programme from a military to a civilian ministry. The change in Mauritania will likely increase donor interest, particularly when coupled to a Landmine Impact Survey accepted by the Government.

## **STRATEGY**

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team's strategy is to jointly execute the NHDO action plan. All activities and projects support the plan, which originally covered 2003 to 2004, but has been continuously extended due to the lack of funds.

The assessment found limited human resources, an absence of decentralized regional institutions, no reliable mine mapping, poor logistical resources, low levels of mine risk education, and insufficient social and medical coverage for victims. Based on the recent completed LIS, the strategy and Completion Initiative will be revised in 2007.

While Mauritania's armed forces have 120 deminers who should be able to respond to the mine and UXO problem, the Government does not have the resources for the maintenance, fuel and salaries to deploy these troops. Government capacity and resources should be assessed annually to determine if the armed forces can fill gaps or if development cooperation resources should go towards deploying commercial companies or NGOs to clear mined areas.

In 2010, Mauritania received 5 years Extension deadline and have accelerate funding requested through the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects will help Mauritania to:

- Accelerate demining to encourage economic activity;
- Improve security for inhabitants in danger zones and reduce the number of accidents;
- Provide mine risk education for shepherds through community networks;

- Create a database and system for following up on landmine incidents;
- Increase the capacity of the National NHDO; and
- Increase demining operations.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SURVEYS, DEMINING AND CLUSTER BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN MAURITANIA</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,400,000; 2012: US \$850,000; 2013: US \$650,000; 2014: US \$550,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,079,653
Implementing Partners	UN Development Programme (UNDP), PNDHD, Corps of Army Engineers
Targeted Beneficiaries	15 mine-affected communities
Project Duration	March 2011 through March 2014
Project Code	P04-MT01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the capacities of PNDHD to undertake demining, release land for economic and social development, and help meet Mauritania's obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

## ACTIVITIES

- Procure demining equipment, vehicles, ambulances, protective equipment and spares.
- Clear mines, unexploded ordnance and cluster munitions in 15 mine-affected communities and suspected hazardous areas.
- Conduct operations in accordance with national standard operating procedures and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Ensure quality control and quality assurance.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Higher economic yields in cleared areas will result from increased access to land for livestock grazing and mineral exploration.
- The gross domestic product will increase.
- Inhabitants and their livelihoods will be more secure, with fewer accidents, deaths, injuries and losses of livestock.
- National demining capacities will expand.
- The project will help meet commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Capital costs (deminig equipment)				
National staff				
Operational costs (field operations, maintenance)				
Overhead				
Monitoring and evaluation				
The required budget will be allocated to NTS, TS and Clearance	1,400,000	850,000	650,000	550,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN MAURITANIA</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$510,000
Funds Requested	US \$510,000
Implementing Partners	PNDHD, UNICEF, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Ministry of Health
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilian victims (mostly women and children) or others at risk of injuries from mines and unexploded ordnance, community organizations, Centre national d'orthopedie et de la rehabilitation fonctionnelle (CNORF) under the Ministry of Health
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2015
Project Code	P04-MT04

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide medical care, prostheses, vocational training, physical rehabilitation and support for social reintegration.

## ACTIVITIES

- Promote the social reintegration of mine victims.
- Implement training to build national capacities to procure medical equipment and prosthetic materials for landmine survivors.
- Implement microfinance projects to enable survivors to generate income.
- Assist the harmonization of efforts of the Ministry of Health and regional health offices.
- Provide full medical care to landmine survivors (prostheses, etc.).
- Provide physical rehabilitation to landmine survivors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacities of national authorities to meet the needs of landmine survivors will be reinforced.
- Community networks of NGOs will be established to carry out social mobilization activities and prevention workshops, and offer training and equipment.
- A network of community focal points, volunteers and peer educators will be developed in targeted regions in collaboration with the PNDHD, local NGOs and the Ministry of Health.
- Survivors will be fully integrated into society.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Capital costs (prosthesis materials, etc.)	185,000
Operational costs (technical assistance, field operations)	85,000
Microfinance projects for survivors and families, trades training	150,000
Reinforce community networks, capacity building	75,000
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR NOMADS IN MAURITANIA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$305,000
Funds Requested	US \$295,000
Implementing Partners	Network of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nouadhibou and Zouerat
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 mine-affected communities
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2010
Project Code	P06-MT01

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to promote behaviour change in at-risk populations to reduce the number of land-mine accidents.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide assistance and refresher training for NGOs on mine risk education.
- Conduct a mine risk education campaign focused on women and children in school.
- Develop local community capacities to sustain mine risk education.
- Increase marking in mine-affected zones.
- Monitor and evaluate mine risk education activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local networks of NGOs will be reinforced in terms of planning and executing mine risk education activities.
- Mine risk awareness in the most affected communities will be expanded.
- Mobile mine risk education teams will be created.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Institutional development costs	15,000
Production of mine risk education materials (design, printing, T-shirts, etc.)	185,000
Organization of training workshops and campaigns	80,000
Field implementation, operations (field missions, monitoring)	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,000</b>

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# **MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)**

## **SUMMARY**

The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established in 1991 through Security Council Resolution 690. Its mandate is to monitor the ceasefire agreement between the two parties to the conflict over the Western Sahara - the Government of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Polisario). This vast territory (226,000 square kilometres) remains contaminated with an unknown quantity of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). MINURSO has raised concerns over the safety of UN personnel and civilians. In 2010, it received reports of thirteen accidents where at least three people were killed and twenty one injured. Little information regarding the location of mines and ERW is available beyond survey work completed on the eastern side of the berm. To address the need for better information, MINURSO has therefore prioritized data collection and information management. In cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Version 5 of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) has been installed at MINURSO and in the Head Quarters of the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA). The RMA continues to carry out clearance to the west of the berm, destroying 10,505 items of ordnance in 2010. The RMA has noted that it would welcome additional support to increase the speed of clearance. Working on the eastern side of the berm, LMA has completed initial general survey, finding and mapping 158 cluster strikes, 37 mine fields and one ammunition dump. An operational plan has been developed to prioritize areas of high threat to local populations. In 2010, LMA cleared 6,833,882 square meters and destroyed 7,609 items of UXO. For the demining season 2011-2012, UNMAS is envisaging transition to Mine Field Clearance. Given the enormous territory and the extent of contamination, more resources are required to support mine action and create an environment that will be conducive to the eventual resolution of the territory's status.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara) in 2011 totals US \$1,648,289.

## **SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM**

Over 20 years of conflict have left Western Sahara affected by both landmines and ERW. While no full Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been conducted, the Polisario has provided information on landmine contamination to MINURSO. The government of Morocco has also been working with MINURSO to identify affected areas. Information to date indicates that the areas around the berm are the most seriously affected; however, in some cases, mines have also been laid in rings around settlements, and are reported in and around waterholes, and well-used roads and paths. Since 1975, the RMA has registered over 2,000 casualties, including more than 500 fatalities. In addition to posing threats to UN military observers, mines and ERW are a serious risk for nomads, who rely on safe transport routes to move through the territory with their animals and on access to scarce water sources. Mines and ERW also hinder the eventual repatriation of the estimated 100,000 Saharawi refugees who are currently living in camps in Algeria. During survey work on the eastern side of the berm, LMA identified 196 dangerous areas. The survey ranked them as 90 high-priority tasks, 39 medium priority tasks and 67 low priority tasks. This was based on criteria including proximity to main population centres, water points and routes. A total of 433 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks were also recorded. Although significant survey and clearance is taking place within the territory of Western Sahara, the area along the defensive berm has not yet been surveyed due to constraints imposed by the ceasefire. This area contains the most serious level of mine contamination. It will likely require considerable resources for clearance once a solution to the conflict has been found.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

In early 1999, the two parties to the conflict agreed to cooperate with MINURSO on mine action. Military Agreements Nos. 2 and 3 were signed in that year. These documents highlight the will of both parties to reduce the "ecological and humanitarian impact" of mines and ERW, along with the dangers they represent to the civilian population. Following a UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) recommendation, MINURSO established a small Mine Action Cell within its headquarters in 2006, and later deployed a Senior Technical Advisor for Mine Action to set up a small Mine Action

Coordination Centre (MACC). In addition, an IMSMA Officer, a Programme Officer and an Operations Officer and a Military Liaison Officer have been deployed to the MACC. The MACC has focused on establishing a coordinated database of mine action information, and systematically receiving and recording information on mine action activities from throughout Western Sahara. On the eastern side of the berm that divides the territory, the MACC coordinates with LMA to ensure that the latter's work corresponds to the planning priorities framed by the Military Agreements, as well as the UN's strategic plan for global mine action, as set out in the MACC strategic plan for Western Sahara. In order to facilitate this planning and monitor coordination, the IMSMA system is currently being used by the LMA in their Tifariti office in Western Sahara. Survey information collected by LMA in areas east of the berm has been entered into this system and forms the main component of mine action data held by the MACC in its central IMSMA database. In early 2007, the RMA initiated a mine and ERW clearance project within the western areas of the territory in order to address the significant number of accidents occurring among civilians. Information resulting from this work is shared with MINURSO. In addition, the MACC has embarked on a joint initiative with the GICHD to establish a comprehensive IMSMA database within the RMA's Southern Command.

## STRATEGY

MINURSO's overall mine action strategy is guided by the UN's Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy and four strategic objectives, as well as by the MINURSO mandate and goals of the mission. The first and over-arching focus relates to the prevention and reduction of mine and ERW casualties, in keeping with the first strategic objective in the UN's strategy. Given the contamination in its environment, MINURSO is committed to maximizing both the security of UN personnel in the field, and to supporting the territory's civilian population through what is a mix of mission support and humanitarian mine action activities, as per MINURSO's commitment under Military Agreements 2 and 3. Within the context of these agreements, MINURSO has the responsibility to support both parties of the conflict in order to reduce the "humanitarian and ecological impact" and the dangers from residual mines and ERW.

In addition, through support for humanitarian mine action and the work of UN military observers in the field, MINURSO aims to assist local populations to expand their freedom of movement and remove blockages to livelihoods. Promoting clearance efforts that will rid the territory of dangerous blockages is a further strategic objective. This component of mine action is focused mainly on routes, settlements (despite the fact that they are often temporary) and areas of special interest (such as valleys, water holes and roads). Due to the disputed status of the territory, long-term development goals are not a focus of the current mine action strategy. The objective of clearing high-priority, high-risk areas under the first and second strategic objectives, however, will pave the way for future longer term development goals once a solution to the conflict has been found. A final strategic objective entails building local capacities as a central element of mine action to ensure that it will be sustainable. Although no overarching "national" mine action institutions currently exist in the territory, local clearance capacity is the basis of the current mine action response.

In terms of operations, MINURSO's mine action strategy is being implemented through information gathering and support for clearance efforts. The collection of accurate survey data has been an ongoing focus in order to provide the best possible information to UN staff and local populations circulating through contaminated areas. These data also serve as the basis for operational planning for mine and ERW clearance. Although a significant amount of data has been collected thus far, there is a considerable amount of work still to be done. Little information is available on the location of contaminated areas, which has made surveys and mapping particularly challenging. MINURSO is supporting the clearance work of local authorities where possible. In the eastern portion of the territory, LMA has been contracted to work with authorities to train local staff to clear contaminated areas. In the western portion, the RMA is conducting clearance directly. MINURSO's mandate and strategy necessitate close coordination with both the Government of Morocco and the Polisario to ensure that UN support is as effective as possible.



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CLEARANCE OF MINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE FROM HIGH-IMPACT AREAS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,271,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,271,000
Implementing Partners	MINURSO, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Individuals and organizations living and operating in contaminated areas in the eastern portion of Western Sahara (east of the berm)
Project Duration	July 2011 through June 2012
Project Code	P09-WS01

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and clear areas of high threat to the local nomadic population in the eastern portion of Western Sahara.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy an Integrated Mine Clearance team, an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team as well as one General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) team.
- Analyse and integrate survey results into clearance planning.
- Carry out systematic clearance of prioritized dangerous areas, mine fields and spot tasks.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 750,000 m2 of minefields or suspected hazardous areas are cleared or released and documented in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Peace and security among local populations in the eastern portion of Western Sahara will be enhanced.
- There will be improved conditions for the repatriation of refugees.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	471,000
Equipment	300,000
Communications	0
Office, utilities	0
Operating costs	500,000
Legal and professional services	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR CONTAMINATION INFORMATION COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$80,000; 2012: US \$80,000
Funds Requested	US \$80,000
Implementing Partners	MINURSO, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	All individuals circulating in the territory of Western Sahara contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	August 2011 through July 2012
Project Code	P09-WS02

## OBJECTIVES

The project intends to survey, capture analyze and map suspected hazardous areas, in order to provide real time accurate information to individuals and organizations living and operating throughout the contaminated territory of Western Sahara.

## ACTIVITIES

Update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to reflect 100% accuracy of mine and ERW contamination information and mine victim data to assist in threat analysis for operational planning and priority setting

- Offer capacity development and support to partners in Western Sahara currently using IMSMA.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- New contamination maps with vector data for five previously unsurveyed areas of Western Sahara will be produced.
- MINURSO's Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) will have enhanced planning and response capacities.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Information management support (MACC)	80,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE SURVEILLANCE AND DATA ANALYSIS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Landmine Action UK
Project Budget	2011: US \$297,289
Funds Requested	US \$297,289
Implementing Partners	Landmine Action UK (LMA), Polisario "Ministry of Defence", Saharawi Association for Victims of Mines.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of explosive remnants of war (ERW), the vulnerable population of Saharan people living in proximity to mines and other ERW in the eastern portion of Western Sahara.
Project Duration	August 2011 through July 2012
Project Code	P10-WS01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will develop a clear understanding of the ERW-related knowledge, attitudes and coping strategies of the Saharan people. It will use this information to inform, influence and evaluate preventative mine action activities. It will also gather vital data on victims of ERW to assess and improve the provision of services to survivors.

## ACTIVITIES

- A knowledge-attitudes-practices (KAP) baseline survey will be conducted to assess existing Saharans own coping methods when in contaminated dangerous areas.
- Using the KAP, design and deliver mine risk education to Saharan communities.
- Alongside the delivery of MRE, support the development of systematic and comprehensive data-gathering on mine and UXO-related accidents and victims.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearer understanding of the existing knowledge, attitudes and coping strategies amongst the Saharans towards landmines and ERW.
- Reduction in deaths and injuries from landmines and other ERW.
- A comprehensive victim database, including existing victim data from the Saharawi Association for Victims of Mines and ICRC.
- Confidence of Saharan communities returning from refugee camps to reestablish safe livelihoods.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources	77,503
Travel	7,799
Equipment	122,185
Communications	9,586
Office, utilities	0
Operating costs	51,668
Legal and professional services	9,099
Administrative Fees	19,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>297,289</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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# Mozambique

## SUMMARY

The impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance has presented a considerable barrier towards national development. This has been acknowledged in the new Mozambique Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty for 2010-2014 (PARP), which highlights Mine Action as one of eight key cross cutting issues that affect developmental potential, “In the context of the government’s efforts to reduce poverty, demining becomes a strategically crucial activity, because it has a direct impact on the key priority areas”.

In order to address the strictures posed to poverty reduction caused by the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance, the Government of Mozambique, through its coordinating body the National Demining Institute (IND), the UN and international and national mine action operators, implement a comprehensive National Mine Action Plan (2008-2014). The focus of the national plan is on the six remaining provinces in the south and centre of the country, supporting agriculture productivity and development activities.

In its Article 5 Anti Personnel Mine Ban Treaty extension request (which was granted during the 9th MSP in November 2008) the Government of Mozambique reiterated its goal of clearing all known mined areas by March 2014. The mine action programme has been designed to support that goal and to provide for a nationally managed capability to direct and implement activities that will address any potential residual risks after that date.

Funding continues to be a key challenge to the programme and, despite enhanced resource mobilization by the Government and international community additional funds to support the programme from 2010-2014 have yet to be identified. The portfolio team’s funding appeal for mine action projects in Mozambique in 2010 totals US \$ XXXX.

The portfolio team’s funding appeal for mine action projects in Mozambique in 2011 totals US \$5,323,115.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

In 2007 and 2008, a Baseline Assessment of the remaining suspected hazardous areas was conducted in the six central and southern provinces. This has considerably reduced the inconsistency of existing data, and provided estimates of time and costs to address the remaining problem. The survey indicated that all six provinces are contaminated, with approximately 12,164,401 square metres of confirmed mined areas in 541 sites. In addition, there were other potential hazardous infrastructure sites including borders with neighboring countries remained to be surveyed. Following the District-By-District approach, all roads and infrastructure identified by the assessment and possible new suspected mined areas are surveyed, cleared and or cancelled in the course of demining activities in each district.

With progress and cancelation of suspected mined areas made since the 2007/8 baseline assessment, in end 2010, the number of SHAs stands at 247, including approximately 5,501,402 square meters from the database. On the other hand, in the course of clearance activities based on district by district strategy, new suspected areas were reported, surveyed or cleared. In addition and as foreseen in the original plans, further survey and clearance of infrastructure sites have taken place. In summary, the current mines situation in Mozambique, indicates that the remaining challenges have disclosed additional contaminated areas of 104 CHA corresponding to 3,532,770. Total of existing database and new areas brings to 351 areas of around 9 millions square meters. Over time, the number of casualties from landmine and UXO accidents has fallen dramatically, however, despite efforts to reduce the mine risk, the number of accidents has increased from only three in 2009 to 13 in 2010, resulting in 32 victims of which 25 injured and 7 deaths. It should also be noted that even when the mine threat has been addressed, an incalculable number of other ERW remain in Mozambique posing daily threats. Addressing problems associated with other ERW will remain a key challenge for the government.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Government is represented by the National Demining Institute (IND) at the national and provincial levels. It is mandated to coordinate and oversee implementation of demining programmes, including quality assurance and control, and information management (data gathering, mine action database maintenance and information dissemination).

The IND is responsible for mine action coordination with different stakeholders at the national, provincial and international levels. Communication and consultation occur regularly (MA stakeholders Forum) between the IND and partners aimed at involving all interested parties in the definition of and decisions related to strategic mine action activities. This approach has consolidated coordination efforts, resulting in synergies that contribute to better management.

The development of the 2011 MA Portfolio was based on the existing coordination mechanism and evolving plans, which were well established in the context of 2008-2014 national mine action plan. 4 projects are included of the National Authority (IND) and UNDP together with three Humanitarian operators (APOPO, HALO Trust and Handicap International).

The Portfolio development process ensures that the programme objectives and activities are understood by all stakeholders and creates additional opportunities for interaction between Government, implementing partners and donors.

## **STRATEGY**

The Government of Mozambique has declared a goal of clearing all known mined areas by March 2014. The Mozambique Mine Action strategy is to focus in the six remaining provinces in centre and south supporting agriculture productivity and development activities.

Taking into consideration the success of the work conducted in the north and in numerous areas in the south and central regions, the District-by-District approach to eliminate any suspicion of mines/ERW has proved to be the ideal method to ensure a more cost-effective, and manageable move toward operations in the remaining areas. Therefore in the interests of efficiency and cost-saving, each distinct area of operations, usually at district and provincial levels will see all tasks completed, before demining teams move to other districts or provinces.

The objective of the mine free district approach is to root out any remaining suspected areas and or unexploded ordnance in each district where clearance operations have taken place. It aims to verify and document that all communities at the lowest level in all districts are comfortable to state that there are no remaining known suspect areas. To ensure harmonization of the strategy, the IND has established a national policy on standard for applying all reasonable efforts to identify or better define Confirmed Hazardous Areas and remove all suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance using an evidence based and documented approach.

At the technical operations level, three humanitarian operators are implementing demining activities in the six provinces where mines and unexploded ordnance remain: Handicap International (HI) is operating in the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala; APOPO is operating in Gaza province; and The HALO Trust, in the province of Maputo, which clearance to be concluded during 2011, in Manica and in Tete. Similarly, for investment and development projects, national commercial demining companies, with funds provided by the Government, are playing an important role in contributing to the renewal of socioeconomic infrastructure.

In order to address the current and, hopefully final phase of clearance in Mozambique, the National Demining Institute has developed a detailed annual operational plan and estimates for both demining and coordination for the six central and southern regions of Mozambique. As a result demining operators are appointed as responsible for designated provinces.

Mine/ERW affected communities are fully involved in data-gathering processes and regularly follow up on activities in their area. This active participation approach aims at instilling confidence and guaranteeing thoroughness and acceptance of the demining results. Quality assurance and control as technical support components play an important role in ensuring the quality and quantity of operations, in accordance with approved plans and standards.

The Mozambique programme intends to support all stakeholders to incorporate gender perspectives in all relevant mine action initiatives and operations, this includes ensuring that the most comprehensive and representative information on the threat of mines and ERW is collected from affected communities. When planning areas for clearance, the various needs of women, men, boys and girls are taken into consideration and that all individuals, regardless of sex, have equal access to the benefits of mine clearance (Including employment opportunities and training). Additionally, it includes provision assurances that the behavior and attitudes of demining teams do not adversely affect local populations.

Through the return of land to productive use in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Tete, communities will increase levels of food security, have access to social services and increase access to economic and local trading opportunities. All of which will reduce levels of poverty in lines with Mozambique's obligations to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN 2008-2014</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,493,111; 2012: US \$1,452,016; 2013: US \$1,452,016
Funds Requested	US \$931,821
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Handicap International (HI), APOPO, The HALO Trust, national demining commercial companies
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities living near approximately 540 identified minefields, the population in general
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014
Project Code	P04-MZ05

## OBJECTIVES

To support the Government's national plans to respond the challenges that contamination from landmines & ERW continue to pose to human security & development in Mozambique. To clear & release all known mined areas through well coordinated mine action activities & establishment of national residual capacity. For this, a Mine Action Plan (2008-2014) was developed to address the current and final phase of clearance in Mozambique.

## ACTIVITIES

- Carry out regular coordination and technical meetings with all mine action stakeholders.
- Collect information and prepare reports in accordance with Article 7 of the mine-ban treaty.
- Strengthen capacities for and implementation of quality assurance and control, and monitoring.
- Implement mine risk education activities in affected communities, and set up a community-based network through trainings of trainers.
- Further develop and maintain the mine action database through data collection, analysis and dissemination of information.
- Develop a mainstream national capacity to deal with residual ERW threats.
- Represent Mozambique in all events related to the mine-ban treaty

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action programme is well coordinated among all stakeholders.
- Quality information on outstanding ERW threat collected, analyzed & disseminated, facilitating relevant mine action response.
- More land available to support agricultural, national reconstruction & development.
- Mine action further mainstreamed into national development plans & poverty reduction strategies.
- National capacity to address residual ERW threat is deployed in response to community needs.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Coordination of mine action activities	334,663	325,452	325,452
Quality management	617,839	600,834	600,834
Information management	180,203	175,243	175,243
Residual capacity and mine risk education	360,406	350,487	350,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,493,111</b>	<b>1,452,016</b>	<b>1,452,016</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION IN MOZAMBIQUE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,041,294; 2012: US \$1,760,000; 2013: US \$840,000
Funds Requested	US \$4,041,294
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), IND Regional Delegation for the central region, provincial government of Inhambane, provincial government of Sofala
Targeted Beneficiaries	Approximately 546,000 inhabitants of five districts, provincial governments and local authorities, the IND, all other development agencies and institutions working in the area
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P09-MZ01

## OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the project is to contribute to achieving the Mozambique Mine Action Plan and to support the fulfillment of obligations under Article 5 of the min-ban treaty. A more specific objective is to complete the clearance of all suspected hazardous areas in the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala.

## ACTIVITIES

- Progressive Survey and Land Release to conciliate and update data of suspected hazardous (SHAs) areas and UXO presence;
- Train local Mine Risk Education Agents and work in parallel to have a better knowledge of the ground situation that really needs deployment of costly mine clearance methods;
- Deploy INTEGRATED MINE CLEARANCE & EOD Teams with ground preparation machines (GPM) Manual Deminers and Mine Detection Dogs (MDD)
- Liaise with IND for national QA, mine clearance projection and database update;
- Liaise with Local Governments to assure total clearance of all SHAs in every district of intervention;
- Final Assessment of each district after completing clearance

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In 2011, the project will release 131 suspected hazardous areas (2.02 million square meters) in 11 districts, benefiting 546.000 people.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
National staff	1,372,000	600,000	300,000
Technical advisors	390,000	160,000	40,000
Operational costs	1,004,910	400,000	270,000
Mine risk education	25,000	25,000	
Dogs	510,000	210,000	80,000
Equipment	450,000	180,000	60,000
Support missions	25,000	25,000	15,000
Administrative costs	264,384	160,000	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,041,294</b>	<b>1,760,000</b>	<b>840,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE CLEARANCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	The HALO Trust Mozambique
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,357,137; 2012: US \$4,200,000; 2013: US \$4,200,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), provincial authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	The local populations of the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete currently affected by minefields identified during and following the 2007/2008 baseline assessment
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P09-MZ02

## OBJECTIVES

To assist the Government of Mozambique achieve its goal of clearing all known minefields in the central and southern provinces by the 2014 Mine Ban Treaty deadline. Specifically, for HALO to expand its existing mineclearance programme. This increase is necessary to clear all known minefields in Maputo, Manica and Tete, including stretches of the Rhodesian laid border minefield within Mozambique, by 2014.

## ACTIVITIES

- To conduct targeted non technical survey followed by manual and mechanical mineclearance.
- Conduct training of new capacity
- To liaise with the local population and conduct Risk Education within impacted communities as part of routine mineclearance operations.
- To conduct EOD activities across the three target provinces
- To carry out an exit survey (the Mine Free District process) confirming at community level across all three provinces that there are no known mined areas remaining following successful mineclearance in the first stage of the project.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The return of land to local communities following the mine clearance of up to 1,749,600m<sup>2</sup> of CHA in the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete in accordance with the district-by-district strategy.

Completion of the Mine Free District process in up to 10 districts, thereby confirming a safe environment for future development.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
National staff	2,541,895	2,108,065	2,108,065
International staff	294,000	294,000	294,000
Routine expenditures	885,491	1,447,000	1,447,000
Administrative charge (7%)	284,095	274,765	274,765
Capital equipment	351,656	76,170	76,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,357,137</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>APOPO MINE ACTION PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	APOPO Vapour Detection Technology
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,750,000; 2012: US \$1,362,266; 2013: US \$1,240,526
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), provincial government of Gaza
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population of Gaza province and adjacent regions, Mozambique.
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P09-MZ03

## OBJECTIVES

By the end of the project, all suspected and confirmed hazardous areas in Gaza Province will have been surveyed and cleared where necessary, with the land returned to local communities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Survey (Technical & Non Technical) and Mine clearance leading to Land Release of the remaining Suspect Hazardous Areas of Gaza province, and in adjacent regions.
- Clearance using the multi modal system centered on the APOPO's unique Mine Detection Rats.
- Implementation of the Mine Free District Assessment process to ensure all suspected areas are identified, following the District-by-District approach.
- Continuous collaboration with the Mozambique National Demining Institute to ensure thorough cohesiveness in their Mine Action Strategy.
- Facilitation of the Government strategy of 'Revolução Verde' through the release of land for agriculture.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By 2014, all Suspect Land in Gaza Province will have been released back to the communities.
- Land will be available for productive use, yielding socioeconomic benefits to the area.
- Roads will be re-opened to facilitate transportation of local peoples and produce.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
International staff	247,997	154,312	155,902
National staff	748,881	661,455	536,238
Operational costs	263,122	245,779	245,076
Investment and equipment costs	378,000	189,000	189,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	112,000	111,720	114,310
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>1,362,266</b>	<b>1,240,526</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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National Demining Institute (IND)

National Demining Institute (IND)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

# Nepal

## SUMMARY

The 10-year insurgency that ended in November 2006 left Nepal contaminated by mines and unexploded improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Minefields had been laid at 53 locations by the Nepal Army to protect military installations, police posts and infrastructure such as communications sites. A large number of IEDs used by the Maoist Army, the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force also litter the countryside and are responsible for the vast majority of civilian casualties. As a result, Nepal's relatively small population of 28 million ranks among the world's most affected by ERW.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 21 November 2006 and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) of 8 December 2006 committed the Nepal Army and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), CPN (M), to rid the country of threats from landmines and ERW, to assist in the clearance of minefields and other explosive devices, and to destroy stockpiles of ammunition and caches of IEDs.

Nepal is not a signatory to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, although the government established in 2010 a task force to review the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty and analyze the feasibility for Nepal to adhere to the Treaty. Nepal is also not a signatory to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Nepal in 2011 totals US \$736,700.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Nepal in 2011 totals US \$737,500.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The security forces, which include the Nepal Army, Nepal Police Force and the Armed Police Force, laid 53 anti-personnel minefields. A further 300 or so areas, known as IED fields, are protected with command-detonated devices (including IEDs) as defensive perimeters around military installations, police posts and infrastructure.

Socket and sutali bombs (improvised hand grenades) tend to be the main unexploded ordnance (UXO) posing risks to civilians. The CPN(M) has used larger IEDs, such as pressure-cooker bombs and pipe bombs. These have destroyed buildings, pylons, telecom towers and other infrastructure, and were part of roadside ambushes of military and civilian vehicles, including buses and ambulances. Explosive devices stored in civilian homes and abandoned IEDs near villages are responsible for most civilian injuries.

As of December 11, the Nepal Army had cleared 36 minefields and 150 IED fields. A further 17 minefields and an estimated 150 IED fields remain to be cleared.

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), landmines, other explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms used by both parties during the conflict – and recently, by other armed groups – continue to kill and injure in the five development regions of Nepal, particularly in the terai districts (Southern part).

Casualties from victim-activated devices are on the decline but remain among the highest in the world. Data collected by The Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) show 104 casualties in 2007, 73 in 2008, 70 in 2009, and 42 in 2010. The data indicate that the majority of these casualties are caused by victim-activated IEDs and due to dangerous activities such as tampering. The majority of victims are children. All of these factors underscore the need for effective implementation of mine risk education.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Efforts continue by the Government, UN and other stakeholders to strengthen the national ownership of mine action in Nepal. A mine action office with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is set up and started its operation as the government focal point for coordinating mine action.

The Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG), an informal working committee that meets every four to six weeks and is chaired by the MoPR, coordinates mine action activities, including mine and ERW risk education, and victim assis-

tance. The working group's 16 members included the Nepal Army and police forces, UN agencies, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), national and international non-governmental organizations.

From April 2007 to the present, UNMAT (formerly called the Mine Action Unit) has been providing support to both the Maoist Army and the Nepal Army in meeting the obligations of the CPA and AMMAA as well as supporting the efforts of the Government of Nepal to develop a national focal point for mine action and a lasting mine action strategy for Nepal.

In June 2006, INSEC implemented its Nationwide Active Surveillance System on explosions of IEDs, UXO and ERW to provide reliable information on civilian casualties due to mines, IED and other ERW in all 75 districts of Nepal.

## **STRATEGY**

UNMAT plans to provide monitoring support for demining activities that have been carried out by Nepal Army until mid 2011. It will also support the MoPR to implement a three years national mine action strategy developed in 2010. Another focus will entail encouraging the Nepal Government to become a signatory to the mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The risk education component will include: the consolidation of the national network of emergency mine risk education focal points in 68 districts; support to the Ministry of Education to develop systematic mine risk education activities; reinforcement of the mine risk education and IED reporting capacities of the police and armed police forces; support to the development of mine risk education activities by other organizations and media campaigns to raise public awareness; support to the national mine action authority to update and integrate mine risk education messages in safety briefings designed for aid workers; and development of new campaigns to raise awareness on the risks associated with small arms and intentional explosions.

UNMAT will also assist the national mine action authority, victim assistance stakeholders and the MAJWG to implement the five-year national strategic framework for victim assistance.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION IN NEPAL</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	United Nations Mine Action Team (UNMAT) - Nepal / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$502,082
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	UNMAT components, UNMAS and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Center (NAMACC); Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR); members of the Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Nepali counterparts working in mine action, specifically the NAMACC and MoPR (direct); communities affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) (indirect)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P07-NE05

## OBJECTIVES

The project continues UNMAT capacity-building activities with mine action stakeholders. It supports them in safely and effectively fulfilling their obligations under the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). It backs national mine action capacities appropriate to Nepal, and contributes to the security of the population by minimizing threats from mines and ERW.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and technical guidance on demining and explosive ordnance disposal to the Nepal Army
- Provide operational support to Nepal Army demining teams.
- Offer additional training and capacity development support to the NAMACC.
- Ensure the continuity of UNMAT to support mine action.
- Work with the Government on a broader mine action strategy covering the five pillars of mine action.
- Encourage the Government to achieve a mine-free Nepal with the eventual goal of having Nepal sign the mine-ban treaty.
- Conduct workshops and facilitate national authorities to attend key international mine action events.
- Provide ongoing support to the MAJWG.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The national mine action strategy drafted in 2010 will be endorsed and implemented.
- Appropriate guidance and support will be provided to the mine action office of the MoPR.
- Greater managerial and reporting capacities will be evident within the NAMACC.
- The Army will clear all remaining minefields in Nepal by mid-2011.
- The number of victim-activated casualties (injuries and deaths) from mines and other ERW will decline.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	338,700
Equipment and running costs	76,996
Operational equipment support to NAMACC	54,550
Project support costs (7%)	31,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>502,082</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVES, MINES AND SMALL ARMS</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$331,700; 2012: US \$256,800
Funds Requested	US \$331,700
Implementing Partners	National mine action authority, Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and communities in areas affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), mines and explosive remnants (ERW) of war, especially children in the 10-14 age bracket; general public; survivors of victim-activated explosions; children and communities exposed to small arms and explosions
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P08-NE04

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent and reduce the humanitarian and socioeconomic threats of IEDs, landmines, other ERW and small arms. At that point, UN mine action assistance will no longer be necessary, and a national strategy to reduce the risks of small arms and intentional explosions will be implemented.

## ACTIVITIES

- Support the national mine action authority to design and monitor the national programme.
- Support the government and existing networks to coordinate advocacy and risk reduction activities related to small arms and intentional explosions.
- Reinforce government and non-governmental capacities to develop national surveillance systems on explosions and small arms.
- Enhance government and non-governmental capacities to lead, coordinate and implement risk education.
- Develop new education activities to minimize risks.
- Advocate for better compliance with legal instruments.
- Develop a national advocacy campaign against the use of bombs and small arms.
- Support the national authority to implement the national victim assistance strategy.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Government will be able to develop mine action activities to international standards.
- A national strategy to control small arms and prevent intentional explosions will be in place.
- The national injury surveillance system will operate under government endorsement.
- The Government and civil society will be able to coordinate risk education in the most affected districts.
- The Government and victim assistance stakeholders will implement the five-year victim assistance strategy.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Capacity support to the NMAA, Establishment of SApIW committee	10,000	10,000
Surveillance Systems	10,000	10,000
Advocacy	5,000	5,000
Risk Education	100,000	100,000
Victim Assistance Strategy	15,000	15,000
Technical Support and Operations	170,000	100,000
Project Support Costs	21,700	16,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>331,700</b>	<b>256,800</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Partnership Nepal
Project Budget	2011: US \$105,800
Funds Requested	US \$105,800
Implementing Partners	Youth Clubs, Local Community-based Organizations and NGOs
Targeted Beneficiaries	50 Youth Clubs reaching 80,000 children; 180,000 community people in 15 districts affected by improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance and mines. A total of 260,000 beneficiaries.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-NE02

## OBJECTIVES

The project will raise awareness and promote safer behaviour among communities through conducting awareness raising activities so that they will be able to manage risk posed by IEDs, ERW and Mines.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training of Trainers on MRE for at least 30 members of Youth Clubs, per districts
- District level consultations on MRE, ( with CDO, LDO, DEO, Representatives of local NGOs, CBOs, Political parties)
- One day Orientation on MRE in community level through trained Youth Club Members, 30 per district.
- Folk Song on MRE using local singers, 1 event per district
- Two days Street Drama training on MRE to local youth, 1 event per district.
- Demonstration of street drama in local language by trained youth, 5 events per district
- IEC Materials Publications and Dissemination: Documentary (audio visual), bulletins and wall paintings. Paintings will be written in appropriate local language eg: Maithili, Bhojpuri etc.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 260,000 beneficiaries - will be aware of Mine Risk and take safety measures
- 150 members of 50 Youth Clubs will be trained and mobilized for MRE. Other members will get informed about MRE
- Reduction in the number of accidents and casualties within targeted communities caused by IEDs, ERW, UXO and mines
- Targeted communities will show greater risk awareness and practice safer behaviour
- Working network of District Mine Risk Education Groups will be established within targeted districts

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff costs (central office)	12,000
Staff costs (local level)	5,800
Operating costs	80,000
Administration	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,800</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO PHYSICAL REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$300,000
Funds Requested	US \$300,000
Implementing Partners	Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA), Far Western Region; Nepalgunj Medical College (NGMC), Mid-Western Region; National Disabled Fund (NDF), Central Region; Prerana, Central Region; Community Based Rehabilitation-Biratnagar, Eastern Region; mine action stakeholders; specialized hospitals
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of explosions of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); people with disabilities; communities affected by IEDs, ERW and mines
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-NE03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will assist previous and future victims of explosions through comprehensive assistance including emergency evacuation, medical care, required surgeries, physical rehabilitation and reintegration. It will meet the overall rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities in Nepal, including victims of the conflict, and mines and ERW.

## ACTIVITIES

- Identify victims of explosions and coordinate their emergency evacuation and medical care.
- Coordinate the referral of victims to specialized surgery and physical rehabilitation services, and forms of financial support.
- Use the HI network of community-based organizations and their outreach services to identify previous victims of explosions, and assess support needed for corrective surgery and physical rehabilitation.
- In five physical rehabilitation centres, provide comprehensive rehabilitation (physical and occupational therapy, and prosthetic and orthotic services) to victims of explosions.
- Develop 15 mobile camps in remote, conflict-affected locations.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Victims of explosions will access appropriate emergency medical services.
- Risks of chronic disabilities will decline due to corrective surgeries and physical rehabilitation services.
- At least 2,000 people will access rehabilitation services through the five centres.
- At least 3,000 people will access rehabilitation services through the mobile camps and community actions.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Direct support to beneficiaries and partners	220,000
Staff costs	50,000
Implementing and operating costs	15,000
Project support costs	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

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**MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Danee Luhar	UNICEF

# Occupied Palestinian Territory

## SUMMARY

In the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the population live and work in communities threatened by minefields and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The precise scope, scale and impact of the contamination is not known. Since the beginning of the Intifada, the mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem has increased, encompassing minefields, military training zones and areas of confrontation, where many explosive devices are left behind. Further hazards exist in Gaza as a result of Operation Cast Lead (27 Dec.08 to 18 Jan.09). The UN stated that while antivehicle mines were used to demolish buildings, there is no evidence that antipersonnel mines were laid by either side.

To enhance coordination and response, the Palestinian Mine Action Committee (PNMAC) was established in 2002 but has not been active since 2008. There has been little clearance of mines and ERW in recent years in the West Bank. Since January 2009, the UN Mine Action Team in Gaza (UNMAT-GO) has been addressing contamination in Gaza resulting from Operation Cast Lead. The majority of the residual UXO and ERW hazard is, as of the end 2010, confined to restricted areas.

There is no comprehensive data collection mechanism in oPt, but data is collected by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), the Palestinian Police, and some international and local organizations. The total number of Palestinian mine/ERW casualties is not known, though at least 3,340 casualties have been reported. Defense for Children International Palestine recorded more than 2,500 mine/ERW casualties occurring between 1967 and 1998. Since the end of Operation Cast Lead in Gaza, 11 civilians have been killed and 44 injured due to UXO-related accidents.

From 1999 to 2008, mine/ERW risk education activities have been provided in the West Bank and Gaza mainly through school-based activities and public information dissemination. After Operation Cast Lead, specific emergency RE activities were carried out. Particularly, UNICEF and the Mines Advisory Group conducted an ERW RE project in schools in Gaza.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Occupied Palestinian Territory in 2011 totals US \$493,820.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

OPt is contaminated with mines and ERW, although the precise extent of contamination is not known. There are believed to be at least 15 confirmed minefields, all located in the West Bank on the border with Jordan. Palestinian National Security Forces are said to lack maps or records of minefields. The UN has called for a mine action survey to be conducted in the West Bank in order to begin to assess the scope, scale, and impact on communities and development.

Since the beginning of the Intifada, the scope of the mine and UXO problem has increased, moving beyond minefields and military training zones to reach areas of confrontation, where belligerents leave many explosive devices behind. In Gaza following Operation Cast Lead, the main threats are from ERW left behind by Israeli aerial and artillery weapon systems, or from militant caches targeted by the Israeli forces.

The UNMAT deployed into Gaza immediately after Cast Lead and initiated assessments to identify the locations of ordnance within destroyed houses and public buildings. Throughout 2009 and 2010, the UNMAT GO enabled a safer environment for the civilian population and the wider humanitarian community in Gaza through the destruction of all known white phosphorus UXO in Gaza [i.e. 92 items]; the localization and neutralization of 360 items of UXO; the UXO contamination threat assessments for 2,186 damaged/destroyed/suspected sites and properties; the provision of 247 UXO safety briefing sessions for 5,383 at-risk civilians, contractors and UN/NGO staff members. Due to this progress the majority of the residual UXO and ERW hazard is as of end 2010 confined to restricted areas such as the buffer zone along the border line with Israel. This has informed the decision to progressively downscale the programme as of August 2010. As for 2011, UNMAS will maintain a residual capacity composed of a Mine Action Technical Advisor with minimal local support staff in Gaza within the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)

office to ensure that the Mine Action needs are met to support UN Agencies, NGOs and the civilian population at risk.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

To enhance coordination, monitoring, prioritization, and response, the PNMAC was established in 2002 and has been chaired by the Ministry of the Interior since 2006. Its works have been discontinued since August 2008. The PNMAC does not have a formal mandate, and its coordination role remains limited. Because of restricted access and mobility between the West Bank and Gaza, a committee was formed in both locations. Once the political situation permits, the two committees will merge into one official coordination body, which will be known as the PNMAC. The PNMAC consists of representatives from seven ministries: culture and environment, education and higher education, health, interior (including its five divisions of civil defence, national security, the police, political guidance and preventive security), planning, social affairs, and youth and sport. Participating international organizations include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the European Union Coordination Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUCOPPS). Other organizations such as DCI and the PRCS are also represented.

In Gaza, UNICEF has started a mine risk education working group. A number of agencies have agreed to use a common data-gathering tool. Data is being collated centrally and triangulated with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This tool is also being used by agencies working with persons with disabilities.

The UNMAT-GO has been coordinating humanitarian mine action in Gaza throughout 2009 and 2010.

## STRATEGY

Given limited resources available for demining activities, UNICEF had until 2008 assisted the PNMAC in developing its national mine action strategy—including an intermediate plan of action and recommendations for the longer term. The first priority of the strategy was to build local capacities to address mine and UXO issues through the involvement of all members of the PNMAC. The PNMAC has also worked on establishing an active network at the local level. Recurrent funding deficits hinder efforts to build a comprehensive national strategy for mine action and to move away from a piecemeal approach.

The key challenges faced by the sector include:

The presence of many minefields dating back to previous wars and ERW contamination, as well as unfenced Israeli military training camps located near populated areas within the West bank;

&#61607; Lack of mine clearance capacities within the Palestinian Authority both within Gaza and the West Bank;

&#61607; Restrictions placed upon Palestinian EOD teams by Israeli authorities due to restricted Israeli controlled military areas within the West Bank;

&#61607; The lack of accurate mine and UXO victim information to establish a reliable database;

&#61607; Poor or little coordination/cooperation between Israel/Palestinian Authorities and Palestinian Authorities in Ramallah and Gaza; and

&#61607; Lack of Donor awareness of Mine / ERW problem in West Bank, therefore lack of funding.

UNMAS is currently engaged with the Palestinian Authority to initiate and facilitate mine action activities in the West Bank, including capacity building and demining in the coming years.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION RESIDUAL RESPONSE CAPACITY IN THE GAZA STRIP</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$493,820
Funds Requested	US \$493,820
Implementing Partners	-
Targeted Beneficiaries	UN Agencies, NGOs and the civilian population at risk
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-OPT01
CAP Code	OPT-11/MA/35904/5116

## OBJECTIVES

To contribute to a safer living and operating environment for the people of Gaza, and humanitarian and development agencies, through a continued residual Mine Action response capacity which will assist in the prevention/reduction of the risk of death and injury as a result of UXO/ERW contamination.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provision of MA technical advice to UN, international and national NGOs on UXO/ERW threats which may exist when planning/implementing projects.
- Limited UXO risk assessments to ensure that partners' planned activities can proceed with a high degree of safety for personnel involved on the ground.
- Provision of UXO safety awareness briefings as required to new UN, NGO staff & at-risk civilian population depending on the target group.
- UXO marking & recording.
- Limited removal & neutralization of UXO if required & permitted
- Provision of IED advice, awareness training and possible onsite investigation capacity for the safety and protection of UN personnel and property, when no other measures are available

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Enhanced safety and security of the civilian pop. and livelihoods.
- Increased knowledge of UXO/ERW and how to recognize/deal with them safely amongst the civilian pop. and humanitarian/development stakeholders.
- Reduced number of deaths/injuries caused by UXO/ERW.
- Safe and timely humanitarian/development operations in Gaza without dangerous/costly delays due to a known/perceived UXO/ERW threat.
- Maintained ability for UNMAS to swiftly deploy a larger capacity if needed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human Resources	384,040
Equipment, Supplies & Local office	60,000
Admin & OSC costs	49,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>493,820</b>

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**MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Celine Francois (CPC)                      United Nations Mine Action Team - Gaza Office

# Pakistan

## SUMMARY

While there has been no official acknowledgement of problems associated with landmines & UXOs in Pakistan, recent conflicts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province, & continued military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have significant consequences. Landmines, UXOs & IEDs are causing escalating civilian casualties in the tribal areas adjoining Afghanistan, including Baluchistan, conflict-hit areas of KP & Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK). SPADO (Pakistan's ICBL focal point) reports that the human impact of landmines in Pakistan is commensurate with a mine-affected country; 268 casualties were reported in 2010 – a further 84 were reported in the first month of 2011 alone.

Pakistan has no formal civilian mine action program. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed plans in 2007 to establish a Training Center for Demining & Awareness to act as a mine action/ERW risk education center. To date this remains unimplemented. In the absence of government-led action, plans are underway for a nationwide MRE framework, led by the Risk Education Working Group (under the Protection Cluster & Child Protection Sub-Cluster).

Pakistan has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty & has repeatedly stated that “Pakistan remains committed to pursue the objectives of a universal & non-discriminatory ban on anti-personnel mines in a manner which takes into account the legitimate defense requirements of States”. Although Pakistan has officially asserted that landmines have never created any humanitarian concerns, recent conflicts have involved the use of landmines & consequent death or injury of hundreds, almost half of which are civilians. The 2010 floods have also moved landmines from FATA to lower valleys, resulting in many casualties.

In addition to legislative/political constraints that hinder decisive action, & the lack of resources accompanying an ‘ownerless’ problem, access to mine-affected areas & associated security concerns remain key challenges in Pakistan, with worst-affected regions located in remote tribal areas & parts of Baluchistan. The remoteness of mine-affected regions also contributes to widespread underreporting by victims & their families.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Pakistan in 2011 totals US \$3,652,355.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Historically, Pakistan has been affected by landmines & other ordnance from the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan (1979-1989) & three wars with India. For districts bordering Afghanistan, however, contamination comes from a variety of sources, including mines, UXOs & IEDs from more recent conflicts.

No estimate exists of the extent of residual contamination, but increasing conflict between the government & non-state armed groups in 2009 & 2010 has reportedly resulted in new mine use. Reports from FATA point to continued use of landmines in 2010 in tribal & sectarian conflicts. The devastating floods of 2010 also dislodged mines & other dangerous items, contaminating vast previously safe areas. As recently as February 2011, five young girls in a previously uncontaminated region were injured as they collected wood.

While comprehensive monitoring remains a significant challenge, data is routinely collected from various sources including field staff, media & other organizations working in affected areas. In 2010 268 landmine, UXO & victim-activated IED casualties were identified. In an indication of the escalating nature of this problem, January 2011 saw a further 84 casualties reported (48 in FATA, 24 in Baluchistan, 7 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & 5 in Sindh).

Mine action activities in the last year focused mostly on the post-conflict areas of KP, & on conflict-affected IDPs from FATA. As the security situation & government restrictions significantly limit humanitarian access in FATA, IDP camps & host communities are a key channel for risk education, supplemented by mass communication messages via local radio & newspapers, & capacity building with government line departments, media, religious scholars & NGOs.

Current interventions being coordinated by the Risk Education Working Group are focused on promoting safe behaviors among the vulnerable communities & linking survivors to rehabilitative services.



## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In the absence of any coordinated mechanism and mine action plan in Pakistan, the Risk Education Working Group was established with UNICEF's support in 2009. The group comprises all Pakistan-focused mine action organizations and meets monthly to share updated information, issues, challenges, casualty statistics and best practices, coordinate MRE activities and plan future strategy. A sub-group also meets on a regular basis to work on more technical aspects of MRE, including joint messaging.

Key members include UNICEF, Sustainable Peace and Development Organization (SPADO), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Response International (RI) and Handicap International (HI).

The working group was briefed on the portfolio submission and members were supported to provide their inputs. As this is Pakistan's first submission to the country portfolio it is intended that information will be updated as systems and data collection are strengthened. At the field level, UNICEF's local partners and other international mine action organizations are collaborating with government line departments, including education, social welfare and law enforcement agencies, on the clearance of contaminated areas – learnings and outcomes from this ongoing collaboration are fed directly into planning and coordination at the federal level.

At the interagency level, the Pakistan Risk Education Working Group coordinates closely with the WFP to ensure that food distribution sites in KPK and FATA are also utilised for MRE activities where possible. The Working Group also maintains a close relationship with the health cluster, for coordination and referral of mine/IED/UXO-related casualties.

While, relative to many countries, coordinated action on Mines/UXOS/IEDs in Pakistan is in its infancy, the continued conflict and increased risk from these explosive remnants of war suggests there is an urgent need for a scaled up, strategic and coordinated response. The Risk Education Working Group seeks the support of the country portfolio to achieve this next step in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

## STRATEGY

It is hoped that participation in the country portfolio will lead to the development of a cohesive & effective national strategy that draws on lessons from other contexts. One of the first submissions to the portfolio is a concept note for a nationwide MRE framework focusing on the development of a replicable model for evidence-based holistic programming, consistent messaging, training, implementation & evaluation. Advocacy to achieve government recognition of, & support for, Mine Action activities is another key focus in coming years as this is a significant constraint that limits the efficacy of risk mitigation & referral activities.

Currently most Mine Action issues are being addressed by the Risk Education Working Group, including resource mobilization for RE projects. The individual projects undertaken by members are discussed in detail at these meetings, with key observations, learnings, constraints & plans shared & aligned.

SPADO is a key local member of this group & has acted as the implementing partner for UNICEF, FSD & MAG to implement emergency MRE in a number of districts in NWFP in response to the displacement of conflict-affected communities.

MAG has been working with SPADO since March 2010 to deliver emergency risk education to conflict-affected communities from FATA residing in IDP camps or with host communities in DI Khan, Tank, Hangu & Kohat. At the same time, MAG is also working to provide technical & managerial support to SPADO to strengthen its capacity to take a lead role in sustainable Risk Education management, monitoring & delivery.

Gender is a very complex issue in Pakistan. Strong prevailing cultural norms & security issues in large parts of the areas contaminated by ERW create many challenges in reaching female beneficiaries. Despite this, gender issues are taken into account in project design & implementation & there are ongoing efforts to directly address females both as beneficiaries & as project staff. Under the SPADO/MAG Risk Education project women have been recruited to conduct female-to-female RE sessions where possible, accommodating the cultural dynamics of a region where male-to-female RE is not achievable or effective.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTEGRATED MRE FRAMEWORK FOR PAKISTAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$856,000
Funds Requested	US \$856,000
Implementing Partners	To be decided in consultation with the Pakistan Risk Education Working Group (under the Protection Cluster & Child Protection Sub-Cluster). Working Group members include UNICEF, Sustainable Peace and Development Organization (SPADO), MAG, FSD, ICRC, Response International and Handicap International.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Phase 1 (Year 1): Girls, boys, women and men in affected areas of KP and FATA.*Phase 2 (Year 2): Girls, boys, women and men in affected areas nationwide.
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-PK01

## OBJECTIVES

To prevent, respond and contribute to the reduction of injuries and deaths caused by mines and ERW in Pakistan by:

- Establishing an evidence base for action: Mapping knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to MRE.
- Strengthening MRE systems: Including cross-sectoral coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms in relation to MRE in Pakistan.
- Implementing a MRE Framework: Developing, trialing, reviewing, refining, scaling and evaluating a nationwide MRE Framework

## ACTIVITIES

Develop & implement Framework:

- KAP mapping
- Strengthen coordination, monitoring, referral & reporting mechanisms; including victim surveillance database & referral systems
- Develop systemic specifications, capacity building plans & C4D strategy (encompassing BCC, social mobilisation & advocacy)
- Prepare & implement MRE programme, including comprehensive MRE training package, advocacy & mass communications materials
- Interim internal review of MRE Framework in FATA & KP after Year 1.

Phase 2 (nationwide):

- Refinement & scale up of Framework to all affected provinces (i.e. Balochistan & AJK)
- Advocacy for increased government engagement in mine/ERW-related issues & activities
- Evaluation & sharing of lessons learned.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- MRE system and sectoral capacity in Pakistan strengthened and formalised; including improved surveillance and referral, increased community resilience and reduction of community harms.
- Improved data on the risk and impact of mines/ERWs in Pakistan.
- Increased engagement in mine/ERW-related issues by key national actors, including government and military.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination and Technical Support	500,000
Supplies and equipment	200,000
Operational and implementation costs	100,000

Indirect Support Costs	56,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>856,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SAFEGUARDING LIVES BUILDING PEACE THROUGH MRE IN FATA</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Sustainable Peace and Development Organization
Project Budget	2011: US \$396,000
Funds Requested	US \$396,000
Implementing Partners	Self Implementation through involvement of member organizations, CBOs and SPADO Youth for Peace Network.
Targeted Beneficiaries	200,000 people at risk in Tribal Areas of Pakistan
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-PK02

## OBJECTIVES

### General Objective:

To contribute towards reducing the risk due to landmines, IEDs and other remnants of war by providing population at risk with the necessary information to manage the menace.

### Specific Objectives:

To provide a preventive intervention capacity for the reduction of the mine/ERW/IEDs risk to the affected population in the current crisis in FATA

## ACTIVITIES

- Trainings and Capacity building of relevant government institutions, civil CSOs, media and religious leaders and local community.
  - Development and Printing of MRE Material.
  - Delivery of MRE through sessions in schools, communities and relevant stakeholders.
  - Engaging media, religious leaders, local communities and civil society organizations for networking and effective delivery of MRE messages.
  - Data Collection and establishment of referral mechanism for the rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors.
- \*Advocacy and Lobbying with relevant government authorities and donors.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities at risk in the conflict areas in FATA are educated through MRE.
- Religious scholars are trained and motivated. \*Media representative are involved and trained.
- Relevant material is developed and disseminated. \*Referral mechanism for landmine survivors is established and their rights are addressed.
- Relevant government institutions and NGOs are trained and lobbied to support the MRE.
- The issue of landmines is highlighted at national level denouncing its use and production

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination and Technical Support	40,000
Supplies and equipment	75,000
Operational and implementation costs	245,000
Indirect Support Costs	36,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>396,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MRE TO THE CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES OF KPK</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Solace International
Project Budget	2011: US \$300,000
Funds Requested	US \$300,000
Implementing Partners	Self Implementaion with the involvement of the local community and CBOs
Targeted Beneficiaries	General public in affected areas of Khyber Paktoon Khawa (KPK) province of Pakistan, Govt agencies like Pakistan Levies Force, KPK Police and technical staff of local Govt authorities and other local partners
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-PK03

## OBJECTIVES

Disseminate knowledge on the impacts of mines and UXO among humanitarian actors, affected communities, and highly vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people (IDPs), herders, women and children, and affected communities in Pakistani areas infested with Mines and ERW, especially those of Khyber Paktoon Khawa adjoining Afghanistan. Strengthen the capacity of local institutions / communities, and sensitization to the problem of arms contamination and mine risk

## ACTIVITIES

- Mass scale awareness campaign regarding MRE in affected areas of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa province
- Capacity building/Rendering technical support to the stakeholders for recognition and neutralization of explosive devices and risk zones
- Creating victim data base
- Advocacy and lobbying with the concerned authorities

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Mitigation of human suffering, increased risk awareness and enhanced capacity of government functionaries to deal with the threat.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination & Technical Support	100,000
Supplies & Equipment	75,000
Operational & Implementation costs	100,000
Indirect Support Costs	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MULTI SECTOR RISK REDUCTION FOR FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS, PAKISTAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Response International
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,324,355
Funds Requested	US \$1,324,355
Implementing Partners	Local organisations and contractors in addition to various international associates.
Targeted Beneficiaries	180,000 people provided with direct Mine/ERW Risk Education [RE].
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-PK04

## OBJECTIVES

Provision of ERW risk education in Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provision of direct ERW risk education in schools
- Provision of direct ERW risk education in public places
- Provision of direct ERW risk education in religious places
- Provision of ERW risk education through indirect means through printed media, radio [FM channels], TV [if available]

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 180,000 people provided with direct Mine/ERW Risk Education [RE].
- 400 people provided with formal training on RE and first-aid.
- 60000 MRE posters designed, printed and distributed in the targeted area.
- 180,000 brochures designed, printed and distributed in the targeted area.
- 180,000 stickers designed, printed and distributed in the targeted area.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination and Technical Support	150,656
Supplies and equipment	287,662
Operational and implementation costs	744,142
Indirect Support Costs	141,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,324,355</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MRE TO AFGHAN REFUGEE IN PESHAWAR, DIR, UPPER DIR AND CHITTRAL</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$776,000
Funds Requested	US \$776,000
Implementing Partners	BEST (Basic Education and Employable Skills training) or MWDO (Moon Welfare and Development Organization)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Afghan refugees in Pakistan
Project Duration	April 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-PK05

## OBJECTIVES

The original project is for 18 months with total budget of 1.5 million US \$ but this one is only for 9 months with 800,000 US \$.

- Developing professional and employable skills in life saving knowledge transfer among the future returnees
- Disseminate a Mine Risk Education/ Awareness campaign to the populations of the two camps around Peshawar, Dir, Upper Dir and Chittral in a first round and the whole of KPK and FATA Afghan refugee population in a second phase

## ACTIVITIES

- Recruitment & training-field team leadership & administrative mngt (budgetary controls, reporting etc) including: Community liaison; dealing with village/camp leaders, informal camp leaders & displaced pop in general; Communication skills & use of teaching materials; Targeting the most at-risk members of the pop, Positive messages-behaviour change education; UXO identification & actions to be taken when encountering UXO; reporting as per IMAS standards;
- Development of MRE material
- Dissemination of MRE to refugee pop
- As a pilot project it aims to develop into a full blanket coverage of the entire Afghan refugee pops around Pakistan. It also aims at developing adapted monitoring tools to implement in remote areas

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Refugee pop in Peshawar, Dir, Upper Dir & Chittral is trained & has positive impact on individual/collective safety
- Knowledge with practice & behavior of targeted Afghan Refugee pop is improved
- In a first phase MRE Delivery to no less than 4 Afghanis per 10000 refugees poised to return to Afghanistan, enabled to further disseminate the awareness message & potentially get employed in the Mine Action sector once in their place of return
- 100% of targeted afghan refugee pop has received MRE

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Coordination and Technical Support	200,000
Supplies and equipment	200,000
Operational and implementation costs	320,000
Indirect Support Costs	56,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>776,000</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Fondation Suisse de Deminage

Sustainable Peace and Development Organization

Mine Action Group International

Response International



# Somalia

## SUMMARY

Landmine and ERW contamination in Somalia is not fully understood. A three-phase Landmine Impact Survey of Somaliland and Puntland provided a general understanding of impact, and a subsequent technical survey by the HALO Trust in Somaliland reduced the threat to 13.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Mines Advisory Group is undertaking a similar exercise in Puntland. Minefields and ERW contamination present a barrier to development, and encumber livelihood activities, particularly for herders and the rural poor. ERW are kept for security or monetary value, eroding feelings of safety. A perceived threat of mines remains a barrier to development.

The landmine and ERW problem in south central Somalia is largely undefined. A baseline survey of 791 communities revealed impact in 10% in 2008, and survey in Afgoye and Mogadishu identified high volumes of ERW, and antipersonnel and antitank mines. Contamination exacerbates vulnerability, with over 400,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) living in the Afgoye Corridor amongst ERW and abandoned ordnance stockpiles. Mines and ERW are harvested for commercial use, and by armed groups for IEDs.

In 2010, understanding of the scope and scale of mine/ERW contamination in Galgadud, Mudug, Mogadishu and Afgoye improved, enabling MRE and EOD activities to play a stabilizing role in impacted areas. In 2011 priorities are ongoing identification of the threat, and work with communities to implement MRE and EOD activities enhancing security and stability, facilitating service provision, enabling economic growth, and reducing casualties.

Actors in Somaliland will continue clearance, with a consolidated effort to implement the mine ban legislation adopted in 2009. Similarly, activities in Puntland will expand to cover all pillars, including MRE and victim assistance, which had, until 2010, been largely unaddressed. The MACs will advocate for increased government and civil society engagement.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Somalia in 2011 totals US \$12,931,519.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Of 190 known mine/ERW casualties in Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia in 2010, 84% survived their accidents, straining meager health services as only a handful of hospitals can treat severe trauma. In Somaliland, the Disability Action Network's Hargeisa Rehabilitation Center and the Somali Red Crescent Society's (SRCS) Rehabilitation Center provide physiotherapy, devices and support services. The SRCS also has centers in Galkayo and Mogadishu.

As Somalia has not signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT), the Convention on Conventional Weapons, or the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, legal or state support for victims is minimal, although Somaliland has adopted legislation mirroring the APMBT.

Clearance is limited by security in Puntland and south central Somalia, however clearance operators have addressed most of the mine threat in Somaliland. HALO Trust, the only remaining demining agency, expects to clear the 326 hazardous areas in 5-7 years depending on donor support. Clearance along the border with Ethiopia and around former military establishments will be a priority in Puntland and south central Somalia as the security situation allows.

UXO are held for security or monetary value, and erode feelings of safety; this is addressed through police EOD capacities in Somaliland and Puntland with support from the UN and Mines Advisory Group, as well as a Community Safety Enhancement Programme implemented by the Danish Demining Group (DDG) in Somaliland and Mudug.

In consultation with the Mine Action Centers, implementers target high priority areas identified by the LIS and HALO survey, or provide emergency response following mine/ERW accidents. This is increasingly tied in to government development priorities, infrastructure initiatives, and humanitarian assistance. The SMAC and PMAC coordination mechanisms have grown, with increased capacity to plan, prioritize, and task mine action implementers. In addition, EOD capacities within the Police have yielded results in their ability to conduct widespread disposal activities, and the HALO Trust supports a National Demining Agency, mentoring 3 demining sections.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Due to the differing threat profiles, and operating environments, mine action activities in support of Somalia are divided into three zones: Somaliland, Puntland, and south central Somalia. Activities are implemented in line with the priorities and strategies of the respective authorities responsible for mine action. The Portfolio also follows this planning division.

In south central Somalia, UNMAS works with the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), local authorities, protection and health networks, and other humanitarian actors. Coordination of mine action activities is carried out by UNMAS in collaboration with the TFG, and feeds into the Consolidated Appeals Process for Somalia.

In Somaliland, the national coordination body, the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), supported by UNMAS, coordinates mine action under the Office of the Vice President. There are mine action coordination meetings twice monthly organized by SMAC, as well as pillar-specific technical working groups. The HALO Trust, DDG, and Police EOD teams work with the SMAC to prioritize their tasks; Handicap International (HI) and DDG collaborate with the SMAC on MRE integration and implementation. The SMAC developed a mine action strategy for Somaliland, which guides priorities for actors for the coming 3 years.

In Puntland, the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC) coordinates all pillars of mine action on behalf of the Government. The PMAC works closely with implementing partners Mines Advisory Group and the Danish Demining Group to prioritize EOD, MRE, and survey tasks, which has been articulated in the 2011 Portfolio.

The Portfolio planning process draws on these coordination mechanisms, ensuring that the Portfolio represents the requirement identified by the Mine Action Centers. The process ensures that projects are developed in coordination with established priorities, and vetted by the SMAC and PMAC prior to submission. This ensures that overlap is avoided, and gaps identified and filled. Attempts are also made to engage new local actors with a capacity to fill niche requirements, as was the case with the integration of the Disability Action Network project in 2011.

## STRATEGY

The mine action strategy and portfolio for Somalia is divided into three regions, Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia, as the history, mine/UXO threat and requirements differ accordingly. Although Somaliland declared independence in 1992, it has not been recognized by the international community. Puntland, in northeast Somalia, operates autonomously, but has not indicated an intention to secede. The internationally recognized Transitional Federal Government (TFG), backed by the African Union peacekeeping force, maintains control of only a portion of the Capital, while local authorities and armed groups with varying alliances control the remainder of the country.

### Somaliland

The Somaliland Government has committed to becoming mine free, with legislation entering into force 2009, and developed a five-year strategic plan (2011-2016) that mine action actors will work toward in 2011, specifically:

1. Strengthened national coordination capacity including the operationalization of IMSMA
2. Clearance of all high priority minefields by the end of 2012
3. Integration of MRE into the public school curriculum
4. The launch of systematic victim support, and
5. Advocacy and lobbying for adherence to and support for the mine ban legislation

In support of priority 1, UNMAS will work with the SMAC to establish a fully operational IMSMA database, in line with national requirements, and of use in planning mine action activities. Priority 2 will be fulfilled by the HALO Trust, which, although not a participant in the Portfolio, plans to increase its demining capacity to clear all priority demining tasks before handing over to the National Demining Agency, which will address the long term residual threat. DDG, through its community safety project, and the Police EOD teams supported by the UNMAS humanitarian mine action sup-

port project are integral to the reduction of ERW contamination. To achieve priority 3, the roll-out of the MRE package integrated into the national curriculum will be led by SMAC, with the support of Handicap International and DDG and UNMAS through their respective projects. The inclusion of Disability Action Network (DAN) in the Portfolio will ensure a more substantial victim assistance response, focusing on rehabilitation and device provision. Priority 5 will be implemented by the SMAC through its Mine Ban Legislation Awareness and Advocacy project, with UNMAS support.

#### Puntland

Similarly, Puntland will work toward development of a comprehensive mine action programme, as new actors launch activities, and expansion of existing activities continues.

A key focus of the PMAC in 2011 will be a strengthened PMAC information management capacity supported by UNMAS, complemented by a community outreach initiative to verify 92 communities with possible mine/UXO impact by MAG. In compliment, MAG will expand activities into Mudug region, where high levels of contamination require a more significant response than elsewhere in Puntland. DDG will be fully operational, also conducting EOD and MRE activities in Mudug as a component of its community safety programme.

#### South Central Somalia

The TFG has not defined a mine action strategy; however the situation in much of south central Somalia remains a protracted humanitarian emergency. As a result, mine action activities are emergency humanitarian lifesaving initiatives designed to minimize death and injury among the most vulnerable sectors of the population, targeting areas most highly impacted by mines and UXO.

Specifically, DDG and UNMAS will work together to undertake emergency mine/ERW awareness and EOD activities in accessible districts of Mogadishu, as well as in Mudug and Galgaduud, by DDG and UNMAS respectively. The TFG EOD capacity will also have access to areas not open for international NGOs or UN agencies. As a component of its humanitarian mine action support project, UNMAS will also deploy a mine/ERW awareness emergency response capacity in the event of large or sudden population movements to minimize risk of death and injury for displaced people or returnees.

Another priority in 2011 will be an understanding of the mine/ERW threat in 50% of accessible areas of Banadir, Mudug and Galgaduud regions. DDG and UNMAS will work together to achieve this goal.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EMERGENCY UXO CLEARANCE AND MRE IN MOGADISHU</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$804,920
Funds Requested	US \$804,920
Implementing Partners	Danish Refugee Council, SOMAC, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population, National and Regional authorities, local NGO's.
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011
Project Code	P07-SM05

## OBJECTIVES

This project aims to clear identified UXO-affected districts as a priority, security & access permitting. It also aims to deliver mine risk education to IDP's in and outside Mogadishu, to provide safe havens for returning IDP's, and to improve access to and availability of landmine and ERW related information to IDP's, and to provide relevant ERW-related risk mitigation advice & practical support to all groups as required & requested.

## ACTIVITIES

- Emergency UXO Call-Out EOD service.
- Targeted MRE to Mogadishu IDP groups.
- Landmine & ERW survey.
- General ERW assistance and advisory service.
- Clearance of safe havens (land) for returning IDP's.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved community safety in respect of scattered landmines & UXO.
- Improved community knowledge of the prevalent ERW-related threat & promotion of appropriate avoidance & reporting behavior.
- Improved safe access of all groups to ERW-affected districts.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International staff (operations manager, DDG rep., chief technical advisor, officer)	129,565
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	224,442
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	93,990
Programme costs (coordination, training, EOD, mine risk education, vehicle rent, compound)	262,564
Audit, monitoring and evaluation, freight, liability insurance	38,015
7% indirect support costs	56,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,920</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE CLEARANCE AND UXO DESTRUCTION IN THE PUNTLAND REGION</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,798,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,798,000
Implementing Partners	Puntland Authorities, Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 20,000 people in Puntland, particularly farmers, livestock breeders, nomadic populations.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SM05

## OBJECTIVES

The project will survey suspected hazardous areas, and use manual mine clearance to clear high priority areas: 1) mark areas polluted by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to prevent accidents; 2) conduct rapid mine clearance of areas needed for villages reconstruction, aid distribution, recovery of agriculture, free circulation and the safe resettlement of refugees

## ACTIVITIES

Activities will be undertaken by trained local personnel under the direction and supervision of the personnel of the HDIG

- Organize local personnel and formation in survey and clearance teams;
- Conduct assessment of suspected hazardous areas and reduce, areas really mined through technical survey; mark volatile mined areas;
- Perform rapid mine clearance using manual, mine dog detection teams;
- UXO (unexploded ordnance), ammunition and ERW (explosive remnants of war) destruction;
- Provide an emergency response capacity in case of accidents or immediate risks

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Impact survey of around 1.000.000 square meters complete;
- Technical survey of at least 400,000 square meters to reduce suspicious areas;
- Manual mine clearance will take place for approximately 20,000 square meters;
- UXO and ERW will be destroyed;
- An estimated 20 kilometres of suspicious roads will be cleared.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries	643,475
Operational costs	758,297
Capital costs (equipment and supplies)	336,668
Overhead and contingency	40,060
Administrative costs	19,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY THROUGH ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION, ERW AND AMMUNITION DISPOSAL IN SOUTH CE</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,311,132; 2012: US \$1,209,099
Funds Requested	US \$1,311,132
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Danish Refugee Council
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population of selected districts in Somalia (South Central Somalia)
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-SM03
CAP Code	SOM-11/P-HR-RL/39861

## OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective: To contribute to the stabilization of South Central Somalia by enhancing community safety in conflict affected communities through reduced ERW contamination and armed violence reduction (AVR)

Specific Objectives:

- Clearance of ERW on a community-by-community basis
- General mine action assessments for selected at-risk communities
- Promotion of community safety and reduced ERW & weapons related accidents through AVR and the delivery of appropriate awareness messages

## ACTIVITIES

- Clearance of ERW & delivery of MRE on a site-by-site basis
- Deploy EOD Teams for emergency ERW clearance
- Provide MRE to INGOs working in ERW contaminated communities
- Limited ERW survey and marking as part of a Community Safety Assessment to improve understanding of the nature, extent and impact of SALW and private storage of ERW
- Community Liaison to promote ownership of security and safety challenges and solutions
- Deliver Firearm Safety Education and provide of Safe Storage Devices to reduce firearm accidents
- Conflict management education to enhance community capacity to deal with conflict in a non-violent manner
- Disposal of private stockpiles of ERW & ammunition through community based advocacy and MRE

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

In target areas:

- Safe behavior in ERW/mine contaminated areas
- 1/3 of identified private stockholders hand over ERW/mines for destruction
- SALW stored in a safe manner
- Improved safe SALW handling practices in place
- Prevention of ERW and SALW related accidents
- Improved community capacity for mobilization of funds and support to enhance their community security and safety
- Decrease in incidents of armed violence as communities deal with conflicts in non violent manners

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International staff	308,716	308,716
National staff	289,832	318,815
Supplies/capital costs (vehicles, office, information technology, materials)	281,947	121,240
Running costs (transport, communication & office)	118,228	130,051

Activity costs (training, mine risk education, firearms safety education, advocacy)	172,762	190,038
Indirect programme support costs (liability insurance, bank charges, 7% administration)	139,647	140,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,311,132</b>	<b>1,209,099</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REMOVING EXPLOSIVES &amp; SECURING SMALL ARMS TO BUILD SECURITY IN SOMALILAND COMMUNITIES</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,092,901; 2012: US \$2,071,558
Funds Requested	US \$2,092,901
Implementing Partners	Local NGO Hornpeace
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries 2011 & 2012: EOD; the populations of 750 communities as defined by SMAC the tasking authority
Community Safety activities; 42 communities (estimated 84,000 people) over two years. The areas of conflict in eastern Somaliland will be given preference in selecting communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-SM04

## OBJECTIVES

### Overall Objective

To reduce ERW contamination, weapons related risks and conflict at community level thus promoting a normalisation of life and improving safety and security

### Specific objectives

- To reduce privately held stock-piles and abandoned explosive materials
- To reduce accidents, theft and misappropriation involving ERW and firearms
- To increase security and reduce conflict

These support the strategy of SMAC

- Point 3 UXO clearance
- Point 4 MRE
- Point 6 stockpile destruction

## ACTIVITIES

In target districts DDG will

- Promote community involvement through advocacy workshops with Elders and community leaders
- Community leaders to identify private owners of ERW, promote surrender of these items, and identify abandoned UXO
- The EOD teams will collect and demolish all surrendered & abandoned

### ERW

- Reduce violence & accidents involving small arms by installing safe storage devices on private small arms
- Reduce risky behaviour through community education on mine/ERW risk, firearm safety and conflict management & resolution
- Enhance conflict resolution by training Elders and strengthening traditional legal systems
- Promote sustainability through long term support to each community and capacity building of local NGOs

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected outputs of this program in targeted community are –

- 85% reduction in privately owned stockpiles and abandoned ERW
- 70% reduction in ERW & small arms related accidents and violence



- 75% rise in awareness of risk behaviours towards ERW & small arms
- 60% reduction of minor conflict

This should lead to greater sense of security and well being and a reduction in armed violence. It is accepted by the Geneva Declaration 2006 that armed violence is a barrier to achieving the MDGs

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International staff	417,929	459,722
National staff	445,696	418,448
Consumables & activities	524,555	594,316
Logistics, security & equipment	347,017	287,720
Administration & overhead	357,704	311,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,092,901</b>	<b>2,071,558</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINING AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DESTRUCTION IN THE MOGADISHU AREA</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$775,000
Funds Requested	US \$775,000
Implementing Partners	HDIG
Targeted Beneficiaries	300,000 people displaced from Mogadishu, concentrated between the capital and Afgoye
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-SM06

## OBJECTIVES

The project will facilitate safe and stable conditions for internally displaced people (IDPs), and enable aid distribution, recovery of agriculture, and free circulation and the safe resettlement of refugees. It will assure this through search, verification and marking of suspected dangerous areas, clearance of hazardous areas using technical survey and EOD teams, training a local capacity in mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and rapid clearance of priority areas.

## ACTIVITIES

Activities will be implemented by trained local personnel under the direction and supervision of the personnel of the HDIG:

- Train and organize local personnel in survey and EOD sections;
- Conduct assessment surveys of suspected mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) affected areas;
- Identify areas and roads impacted by unexploded devices, and identify and remove the threat; launch rapid response EOD capacity in situations of emergency;
- Destroy UXO, ammunition, ERW and weapons stockpiles.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved safety conditions, access and life in the areas populated by internally displaced people (IDPs) (an estimated 300,000 people) through a reduction in mine, UXO and ERW contamination;
- Progress in the identification and marking of devices; and
- Destruction of mines and of individual unexploded devices.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff	267,171
Capital costs (equipment, supplies)	138,249
Operational costs (travel, office running costs, communication, vehicle rent)	338,968
Overhead and contingency	19,112
Administration	11,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>775,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DEMINEING AND UXO DESTRUCTION IN THE SOMALILAND REGION</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$665,966
Funds Requested	US \$665,966
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Government, Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), local non-governmental organization AMAL
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 12,000 people in Somaliland, particularly farmers, livestock, breeders, nomadic people
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-SM07

## OBJECTIVES

Preventions of accidents through search and verification of suspected dangerous areas and identification hazardous areas with technical survey and destruction mine stock and explosive ordnance disposal (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW), through EOD section.

Improved village reconstruction, aid distribution, recovery of agriculture, free circulation and the safe resettlement of refugees as a result of mine clearance.

## ACTIVITIES

Activities will be effected by trained and blended local personnel and under the direction and supervision of the personnel of the HDIG NGO

- Conduct assessment technical surveys of suspected polluted areas;
- Identification of areas with a real presence of mines and UXO;
- Perform mine clearance of roads to increase access for affected populations;
- Destroy UXO, ammunition and weapons stockpiles.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- To improve the safety conditions for the access to affected areas by mines, UXO and explosive remnants of war (ERW); around 12,000 people will benefit directly;
- Progress in the identification and signage of devices
- Destruction of mines and unexploded devices;
- Rehabilitation of areas increases economic opportunity, reconstruction and development

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries	207,876
Capital costs (equipment, supplies)	129,243
Operational costs	298,235
Overhead and contingency	19,112
Administrative costs	11,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>665,966</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK AWARENESS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN IDP SETTLEMENTS AND SCHOOLS IN MOGADISHU</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Somali Development Organization (SODO)
Project Budget	2011: US \$89,980
Funds Requested	US \$89,980
Implementing Partners	SODO
Targeted Beneficiaries	375,000 people, including IDP settlement dwellers, returnees, school children and adolescents at former military bases, schools and at risk settlements in Mogadishu
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-SM10

## OBJECTIVES

Improved community knowledge of mine risks, and reduced mine related civilian casualties among the local communities in Mogadishu and its vicinity.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct Mine Risk needs assessment in the target communities of IDP settlements, schools and adolescents in the city and its vicinity
- Hold community mobilization and sensitization workshop for community representatives
- Recruit Mine Risk Education expert and support staff
- Develop participatory strategies community-based mine-risk education;
- Conduct Training Needs Analysis and develop mine risk education training package
- Conduct series of MRE training and related field practice for IDP representatives
- Communication and reporting
- Ongoing monitoring of activities
- Review and evaluation

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of mine risk acquired by target communities and education sites
- Reduced risk behavior by IDPs, schools, adolescents and the wider community
- Increased skills to mitigate and manage mine/ERW threat applied by IDP dwellers
- Tools for MRE training produced and ready to use
- Mine risk awareness raised by communities in Mogadishu and its vicinity
- MRE systematically implemented as an integral part of mine action
- MRE mainstreamed in schools and community wider familiarity with MRE

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff (mine expert, project officer, field supervisor)	13,500
Supplies, materials, equipment, vehicle rent & field practices, workshops	11,700
Project costs (coordination, training, MRE, materials development, travel, liaison)	56,600
Administrative costs (10%)	8,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,980</b>

Contact: Hashi Abdullahi; Director; Somali Development Organization; Mogadishu, Somalia; Tel: 252 5 32169; e-mail: somdevorg@yahoo.com

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION SUPPORT TO SOMALIA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,616,939; 2012: US \$4,646,287
Funds Requested	US \$3,886,738
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Somaliland Mine Action Center (SMAC), Puntland Mine Action Center (PMAC), Somaliland Police EOD capacity, Puntland Police EOD capacity, Danish Demining Group, Handicap International, Mines Advisory Group, The HALO Trust, UNICEF
Targeted Beneficiaries	143,800 men, women, boys and girls in south central Somalia; 25,000 men, women, boys and girls in Somaliland; Mine Action actors in Somaliland, Puntland, south central Somalia; Affected communities, through improved access to services, livelihood opportunities and increased human security.
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-SM15
CAP Code	SOM-11/MA/39894/5116
	SOM-11/MA/39950/5116

## OBJECTIVES

Provide emergency mine risk education, explosive ordnance disposal, and survey activities in the most needed districts of Somalia to minimize the impact of mines and ERW

Enable national humanitarian mine action capacities in Somaliland and Puntland, specifically the SMAC and PMAC, and Police EOD teams, to play an increasingly effective management role in their areas of responsibility

Support coordination of mine action activities of governmental, non-governmental and local stakeholders

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide training, upgrades and support to 13 EOD teams
- Undertake EOD spot tasks and ERW clearance to reduce vulnerability considering IDP movement, humanitarian infrastructure and access to services
- Contamination survey in 9 districts of south central Somalia
- Provide emergency mine/ERW awareness messages in Mogadishu, Afgoye, Galgaduud, and other priority areas
- Conduct mine/ERW awareness training for communities, government, civil society, and humanitarian and development actors
- Assist the SMAC and PMAC with information management, coordination, planning, strategy, advocacy and monitoring with focus on their long term sustainability requirements
- Facilitate coordination, quality assurance, funding appeals and communications

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Removal of known and accessible mines, ERW and stockpiles increases freedom of movement
- Reduction of casualties in mine/ERW awareness target areas decreases vulnerability of local population and improves livelihoods
- Full nationalization of mine action management and coordination in Somaliland and Puntland by end 2012 allows realization of mine ban commitments
- Funding allows mine action actors to clear mine/ERW threats at a higher rate than in 2010 expanding access and economic opportunity

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Staff (field based: Afgoye, Dhusamareeb, Hargeisa, Mogadishu)	780,247	780,247
Contracts (service provision and support)	826,489	621,489

Grants (to implementing partners for specific activities)	1,152,456	1,402,456
Operating expenses (includes materials and training supplies)	858,850	858,850
Travel (local)	249,058	249,058
Equipment and capital expenses	213,529	194,468
Management, training and coordination support	116,589	117,330
Project support costs (10%)	419,721	422,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,616,939</b>	<b>4,646,287</b>

Contact: David Bax; Program Manager; UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS); UNSOMA, C/O UNOPS KEOC, UN Avenue, Gigiri, Kenya; Tel: 254 20 762 1160; e-mail: davidb@unops.org

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SOMALILAND MINE BAN LEGISLATION AWARENESS AND ADVOCACY</b>
Pillar	Advocacy
Appealing Agency	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$95,073
Funds Requested	US \$95,073
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Inter-Ministerial Committee for Mine Action, Geneva Call
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine affected communities in Somaliland, through improved awareness and understanding of the Somaliland Mine Ban Legislation by civil servants, government officials, and the general public.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SM01

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to ensure that Somaliland government officials, law enforcement agencies, military, and citizens are aware of the Mine Ban Legislation, and collaborate in its implementation, in particular the destruction of stockpiles.

## ACTIVITIES

- Develop advocacy messages with mine action partners
- Conduct workshops and seminars for target groups, including government officials, law enforcement agencies, community leaders and womens' groups
- Billboard campaign in every district of Somaliland
- Media awareness campaign via television, radio and newspaper
- Support to stockpile destruction by government and civilian actors, ensuring transparency and documentation
- Monitoring at a regional level to gauge understanding and engagement in the mine ban legislation
- Providing ongoing liaison with law enforcement officers and judicial services to improve consistency in the application of the legislation

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Integrated and coordinated awareness programme, including information on the prohibition of anti-personnel mine ownership and its legal implications
- Government stockpiles are identified, destruction plans in place
- Known private stockpiles of anti-personnel mines reduced by 20%, within a six month period of the campaign
- Awareness of the dangers of mines and ERW improved among children and adults through media activities

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	9,900
Operating expenses (training, seminars, vehicle rental)	44,580
Materials and equipment (billboards, leaflets, supplies)	19,600
Medial outreach (television, radio, newspapers)	12,350
Support costs (10%)	8,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,073</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>REDUCING THE THREAT AND IMPACT OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR IN CENTRAL-SOUTH SOMALIA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$990,793
Funds Requested	US \$990,793
Implementing Partners	-
Targeted Beneficiaries	Resident and displaced communities living in close proximity to ERW in Central-South Somalia
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SM02

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the threat and impact of ERW in Mudug and Galguduud regions of Central-South Somalia through clearance and Risk Education.

## ACTIVITIES

- To register and chart levels of ERW contamination in Central South Somalia and reduce the risk posed to communities and humanitarian actors operating in the area through RE and the establishment of a regional Community Antenna network
- To assess and destroy ERW primarily in Mudug and Galguduud regions of Somalia

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safety and security improved due to a reduction in risky behaviour, reporting of ERW for clearance, and a sustainable "Community Antenna" network
- National capacity in RE and data gathering improve with training and on-the-job learning
- Accidents decrease as a result of clearance and destruction of ERW by the EOD team
- Reduced risk of accidental explosions or illicit proliferation from urban stores and caches
- The release of land in rural areas through BAC will increase local productivity

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International Staff	310,926
National Staff	185,718
Operational Costs	392,822
Project Support	101,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>990,793</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN SOMALILAND</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Disability Action Network
Project Budget	2011: US \$84,356
Funds Requested	US \$84,356
Implementing Partners	Handicap International, Somaliland Mine Action Center
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: 1,500 patients of different pathologies. Indirect beneficiaries: 10,000 individuals reached through sensitization activities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SM03

## OBJECTIVES

1. To provide accessible quality rehabilitation services to mine victims and people with disabilities, with particular focus on children
2. To decentralize physical rehabilitation services in all regions of Somaliland and at community level
3. To promote positive and supportive perceptions on disability through public awareness raising on disability and mine victims
4. To establish effective collaboration and linkages with other stakeholders including government agencies

## ACTIVITIES

1. Providing rehabilitation services to out-patients with disabilities including mine victims in Hargeisa and its surroundings
2. Technical and material support to 4 rehabilitation units (physiotherapy and technical aids workshops) in Somaliland regional hospitals (Burao, Erigavo, Berbera and Borama)
3. Public awareness raising on the rights of People with Disabilities (PWD) and mine victims in Somaliland. Celebrations for the African Child Day, the International Disability Day and the International Mine day
4. Training for 3 physiotherapists and 4 orthopedic workers from Borama, Burao, Berbera and Erigavo

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved mobility of 1,500 people with disabilities through physiotherapy and devices including wheelchairs and technical aids
- Enhanced quality of wheeled mobility delivery in Somaliland with appropriately trained staff and adequately equipped production units
- Increased coverage of service provision for people with disabilities in remote regions, villages and IDP settlements
- Sensitization of general public on the rights of people with disabilities through advocacy

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff salaries	18,000
Training for technical staff	14,000
Consumable materials and equipment	30,000
Logistics and operating costs	17,256
Awareness and advocacy	4,500
Support to beneficiaries (ie, transport)	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,356</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION IN SOMALILAND AND PUNTLAND</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2011: US \$336,660; 2012: US \$221,760
Funds Requested	US \$336,660
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Mine Action Centre, Puntland Mine Action Centre, local radio stations in Somaliland and Puntland including two local NGOs
Targeted Beneficiaries	20,000 children at schools (both public and madrasas) in Somaliland and Puntland and 1,500 teachers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P11-SM04

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the risks and effects of landmines and ERW faced by at risk communities, especially children, through creation of a sustainable and adequate exposure of mine risk education.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical and financial support for the inclusion of a Risk Education (RE) module by Ministry of Education into the Somali National Curriculum;
- Build capacity of 1500 of teachers from Puntland and Somaliland on RE;
- Support production of 6000 supplementary copies of Risk Education modules/books;
- Support activities aimed at monitoring implementation of RE in schools in the first year.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The teaching fraternity of Somaliland and Puntland (formal and non formal teachers) have ownership of and identify with the RE in learning institutions;
- The level of knowledge of RE is increased among children due to RE in schools;
- The level of awareness on landmines and ERWs is increased among school children as indicated by internal assessments.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short term consultants)	24,000	30,000
National staff (assistant project officer, program assistant)	68,300	53,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, IT and materials)	5,800	5,000
Program costs (coordination, training, mine risk education and victim assistance)	202,490	110,000
12 percent indirect program support costs	36,070	23,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,660</b>	<b>221,760</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

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Eddie Boyle	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
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Hashi Abdullahi Abdi	Somali Development Organization
Dahir Abdirahman Abdulle	Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines (SOCBAL)
Vittorio Gen.C.A. Bernard	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)
Ali Jama Hassan	Disability Action Network
Abdirisak Issa Hussein	Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)
Vladimir Jankola	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Dr. Ali Maah	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Alistair Moir	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Klaus Ljørring Pedersen	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Mario Pellegrino	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)

# Sri Lanka

## SUMMARY

Following the abrogation of the Cease Fire Agreement in January 2008, and after two years of extensive military campaigns, in May 2009 the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) regained control over the entire territory of the island, including the North, from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). With the end of the war, one of the critical priorities of the GoSL is the recovery and rehabilitation of the war-affected areas of Northern Sri Lanka.

Mine action operations are a vital precursor to the return of IDPs and the reconstruction and recovery activities that need to be undertaken in support of returnees. In line with the Government's resettlement plan, priority for clearance in 2010 was given to residential areas. According to IMSMA, between 01 January 2009-31 December 2010, a total of 444 km<sup>2</sup> has been cleared. 530 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land has been identified so far through Non Technical and Technical Surveys. As of December 2010, over 300,000 IDPs have been resettled in their districts of origin, with the majority of this number returning to the Northern districts.

In July 2010, the establishment up of a national mine action coordination body, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), was officially approved by Cabinet. In consultation with national and local stakeholders, the NMAC drafted a National Mine Action Strategy in September 2010. In line with the Strategy, the primary focus in 2011 will continue to be on ERW clearance of residential areas with an increasing emphasis on livelihoods and infrastructure priorities.

As a result of continuous MRE in the North and East, general levels of understanding the mine/ERW threat are high. However, as many communities remain close to hazardous areas the threat of injury or death remains high. UNICEF in collaboration with its NGO partners and network of community based partners and volunteers will continue the intensive Mine Risk Education (MRE) campaigns in the North. In addition, the focus will be people who are increasingly visiting the North and East from the South of the Island.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sri Lanka in 2011 totals US \$17,612,296.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Between 01 January 2009 and 31 December 2010 a total of 444 km<sup>2</sup> of land was released for resettlement through mine/ERW clearance, in addition to large stretches of land that were released through the non technical survey, paving the way for the return of over 300,000 IDPs. On account of the limited demining capacities in the country and in order to keep pace with and support the Government's resettlement plans, priority for minefield clearance has been given to the residential areas of villages identified for resettlement and livelihood areas close to settlements.

A total of 530 km<sup>2</sup> remains contaminated. Priority in 2011 will be given to remaining residential areas, as well as non-residential areas such as farmlands, grazing land and coastal access routes that will allow farmers, livestock holders and fishermen to return to their traditional livelihoods, hereby affording them the opportunity to recover their socio-economic independence.

Overall, civilian casualty rates have declined in Sri Lanka falling from a peak of 211 in 2001 to 6 casualties reported in 2008. As returns of IDPs to the North sharply increased in 2009, the number of incidents has unfortunately risen. Since January 2010 a total of 28 incidents have taken place, with 47 casualties (including 9 people killed and 38 injured). However, considering the high level of contamination in some of the return areas the casualty rate is low, which is mainly attributed to consistent mine safe behaviour of the population resulting from intensive MRE campaigns.

The NMAC has identified 1,460 registered mine survivors in Sri Lanka, not including military casualties (since 1985). The public health system provides medical treatment to mine victims, while post-operative care, including counselling and mobility aids are provided on a limited scale by some I/NGOs with the support of ICRC and UNICEF. There are also some livelihood development programmes that target war victims, including mine survivors. However, these services are fragmented. There is a critical need for a comprehensive referral system, more specialized aftercare services and initiatives to support and monitor the rehabilitation of survivors.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

The National Programme operates under the leadership of the National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), chaired by the Ministry of Economic Development (MED). The NSCMA provides overall policy guidance to the Programme and comprises representatives from stakeholder ministries, demining and MRE NGOs and INGOs, UNICEF and UNDP.

A longstanding NSCMA goal is to establish a National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) that would assume ownership of mine action coordination and management. Several steps have been taken towards establishing the NMAC, including a draft institutional blueprint, the validation of the blueprint by the Government and other mine action stakeholders, and the recruitment of several staff for the transitional NMAC. In July 2010, the set up of the NMAC was officially approved by Cabinet. An International Technical Advisor dedicated to the full operationalization of the NMAC and capacity-development of its staff has taken up assignment in November 2010.

At the district level, the NSCMA has delegated authority to the Government Agents (GAs) and the District Steering Committees for Mine Action to implement coordination and policy direction. UNDP-supported Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO) manage operational coordination in mine-affected districts.

UNICEF, as the primary supporter of MRE, has adopted a strategy of institutional and local capacity development, establishment of coordination and reporting mechanisms, and integration of MRE with mine action. UNICEF organizes community-based MRE through five local NGOs, and works with the Ministry of Education to ensure MRE is taught in schools in the affected areas and is included in the national curricula. UNICEF has also promoted Victim Assistance and Advocacy for banning landmines.

The donor community is kept apprised of mine action developments through the Donor Peace Support Group (DPSG) - Mine Action Sub-Group. The DPSG comprises donors that have played an important role in enabling mine action in Sri Lanka through funding support to the GoSL, demining and MRE agencies as well as UN agencies. The DPSG allows donors to assess mine action progress and determine collective strategies.

## **STRATEGY**

A National Mine Action Strategy has been drafted by the NMAC in October 2010. The strategy outlines the strategic priorities for the National Mine Action Programme, based on which annual work plans will be drafted. This will enable all stakeholders to plan more efficiently for the allocation of resources, and will enable the Government to address remaining clearance tasks according to national priorities. The strategy is awaiting formal Government endorsement.

According to the draft strategy, resettlement-focused clearance is expected to be largely completed by the end of 2010 and clearance priorities in 2011 will increasingly shift to livelihood and infrastructure areas. District clearance plans will be developed in line with district development plans and national development priorities. In order to use existing clearance resources more effectively, regional clusters of tasks will be assigned to demining operators, instead of the current pattern of scattered task allocation.

UNDP aims to increase its support to the full operationalization of the NMAC, including to identifying necessary human and technical resources at central and field levels, and to undertake an intensive capacity-development programme for NMAC staff in 2011-2012. This will allow for the gradual phasing out of the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project and the handover of mine action coordination and management responsibilities to the GoSL.

UNICEF will continue supporting the GoSL in implementing a low-cost MRE approach via the national education system, via specialised national NGO staff and trained volunteers, community liaison staff among demining agencies, and MRE staff of the Humanitarian Demining Unit. The use of mass media will complement these approaches. Mine/ERW affected communities will be supported to develop their own mine action plan and to ensure regular provision of community-based MRE. Furthermore, Community Liaison activities will be strengthened to empower communities to respond to the mine/ERW threat as part of local recovery and development plans.

Victim Assistance will follow a rights based approach and will work to ensure that the immediate and long term needs of landmine/ERW victims, their families and affected communities, are adequately reached by programmes implemented

under responsible Ministries and by other stakeholders. New services will be set up where they are not available and existing services will be made to meet quality standards. Data on mine/ERW victims will be updated and complimented using the IMSMA format. Data on VA provision to mine/ERW victims will be collected and data should be managed by adapting the CMVIS (Cambodia Mine Victim Information System) to Sri Lanka needs by December 2011.

The eight demining operators active in Sri Lanka (6 international and 2 national), as well as the Sri Lankan Army – Humanitarian Demining Unit (H DU), have significantly increased their operations in the North in response to the surge in mine action since mid 2009. Similarly, UNDP expanded DMAO staff to respond to increasingly complex and expansive demands for coordination and management. UNICEF and MRE/VA related NGOs equally expanded and diversified support to Victim Assistance as well as MRE campaigns aimed at returnees. It is of utmost importance that mine action capacity is maintained and where possible increased, in order not to jeopardize the progress of the resettlement, recovery and reconstruction efforts in the North.

Sri Lanka has not yet signed the Ottawa Convention. However, Sri Lanka is a signatory to the Convention of Certain Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II specifically relating to the use of mines. It has not signed Protocol V dealing with ERW. Advocacy in Sri Lanka faces new opportunities with the end of the armed conflict. In line with National Mine Action Strategy, the NMAC will work to establish a public information capacity to ensure that information on the risks of explosive devices reaches the public of Sri Lanka and to continue to help to advocate for a ban of landmines and cluster munitions as well as a domestic ban of trap guns.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION IN SRI LANKA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,330,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,330,000
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Ministry of Economic Development (MED)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities, returnees, internally displaced people (IDPs) in IDP camps and at-risk areas
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-SL06
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40969

## OBJECTIVES

To facilitate effective management and coordination of mine action related activities and support the set up of the National Mine Action Center

## ACTIVITIES

- UNDP-supported Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO) staff will continue to support the Government Agents (GAs) in the North and East to coordinate and manage mine/ERW clearance and Mine Risk Education in affected districts. The International Technical Advisors will continue to provide technical guidance and assistance to the NSCMA, RMAOs and demining operators.
- Consolidate the institutional structure of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), recruit additional R/NMAC staff on Government contracts and provide extensive capacity building

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Humanitarian mine action will be implemented in conformity with Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards.
- Mine clearance will be coordinated and oriented to achieve resettlement and development priorities.
- The IMSMA database will be maintained for monitoring and reporting purposes.
- Government institutions are better able to manage, coordinate and quality assure mine action in Sri Lanka

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Human resources (local and international)	1,595,988
Support to the National Mine Action Center	233,780
Operational costs	194,000
Mine action equipment	100,000
Others	206,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,330,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EMERGENCY MINE ACTION ASSESSMENT AND MINES/ UXO CLEARANCE TO SUPPORT THE RETURN OF IDPS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,572,237
Funds Requested	US \$2,407,797
Implementing Partners	NatNational Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Government Agents (GAs) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs), Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs), including those newly displaced; residents of the Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya districts
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P05-SL04
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40968

## OBJECTIVES

The project will facilitate the speedy repatriation of IDPs, including those newly displaced, by clearing villages and lands polluted by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and battle area clearance (BAC).
- Perform technical surveys and general mine action assessments.
- Create the most cost-effective manual demining force possible, using local resources.
- Support the establishment of a sustainable new local mine action organization (DASH) that can continue the work at the end of the project.
- Maintain close links with humanitarian agencies to ensure an integrated response.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The return of new IDPs will be speedy and sustainable.
- Large areas will be released for returnees through assessments.
- Land will be cleared for resettlement and income-generation activities by IDPs.
- Local economic recovery will be supported through new employment opportunities.
- Sustainable and cost-effective local mine clearance capacities will be developed through the formation and training of DASH.
- National mine action coordination is strengthened on both local and national level

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries field staff including International staff	1,692,552
Field Operational costs including vehicles	1,249,764
Support staff including office costs	411,471
Other costs including administration fee	218,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,572,237</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE), VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY IN SRI LANKA</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,461,000; 2012: US \$1,819,000; 2013: US \$1,797,600; 2014: US \$1,401,700
Funds Requested	US \$2,461,000
Implementing Partners	Government: Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services, Humanitarian Demining Unit MRE-Teams
NGOs: CTF, EHED-Caritas, Handicap International, MAG, Motivation, RDF , Sarvodaya, Social Organizations Network for Development, Valvuthayam-Caritas	
Targeted Beneficiaries	400,000
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SL01
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40967

## OBJECTIVES

- Ensure that children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW
- Persons with injuries/disabilities receive appropriate quality physical rehabilitation services and psycho social care (coordinated by the Ministry of Health)

## ACTIVITIES

- Improve planning and coordination of mine risk education and victim assistance through capacity building.
- Providing community and school-based MRE with support from media-based MRE.
- Collect data on casualties, suspected mined areas and ERW through partners.
- Advocate for a ban on landmines and related legal instruments.
- Help design a national victim assistance strategy and a data collection mechanism on people with disabilities, those injured by war, orphans, widow(er)s, etc..
- Refer people with disabilities, including mine survivors and victims of child abuse identified by UNICEF-supported networks, to existing services.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Capacities of government entities, communities and NGOs to manage the risk from landmines and other explosive devices and to meet the needs of victims enhanced.
- Children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from landmines/ERW
- People with disabilities, with a focus on war-injured children, are identified, their needs assessed and referred to services

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
staff	100,000	100,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Risk Eductaion	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000
Victim Assistance	600,000	400,000	400,000	300,000
advocacy	100,000	50,000	50,000	30,000
Technical support and Monitoring	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
Recovery cost 7 %	161,000	119,000	117,600	91,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,461,000</b>	<b>1,819,000</b>	<b>1,797,600</b>	<b>1,401,700</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,520,000; 2012: US \$1,953,000; 2013: US \$1,925,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,100,000
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Government Agents (GAs) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs), Danish Demining Group
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs, refugees and returnees of Kilinochchi and Mullativu districts
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-SL02
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40966

## OBJECTIVES

Facilitate through Surveys and mine/ UXO clearance, repatriation of IDPs and a safe living environment for the returnees, to enable them to re-establish a sustainable economy and move freely. Support the reconciliation by employing staff from all ethnic groups working together removing the scars of the conflict. Support the Government in the repatriation/re-establishment of a safe environment. Become a major National MA partner through the development of sustainable National Mine Action capacity

## ACTIVITIES

- All types of Mine Action surveys.
- Manual (mine detector and local raking) Mine Clearance
- Mechanical mine clearance.
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Battle Area Clearance (BAC)
- Creation of most cost-effective Mine Action NGO which over the 3 year period will expand to have 5 Manual (Raking) Demining Teams (100 lanes) 5 Manual (Detector) Demining Sections (50 lanes), 1 Survey Team and 1 Mechanical Support Team.
- Maintain close links with humanitarian agencies to ensure an integrated response.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land is cleared of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) for resettlement and income-generation activities of IDPs and people living in mine-affected communities.
- Roads and tracks are free from threat of mines / UXO.
- Local economic recovery and reconciliation is supported through employment of local staff from all ethnic groups including ex-servicemen and rehabilitated LTTE cadres.
- Long term sustainable and cost efficient national mine clearance capacity is developed.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Manual/mechanical mine clearance	968,000	1,280,000	1,253,000
EOD/Battle Area Clearance	200,000	300,000	300,000
Surveys	280,000	280,000	280,000
Programme management	72,000	93,000	92,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,520,000</b>	<b>1,953,000</b>	<b>1,925,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION ASSESSMENT AND CLEARANCE TO SUPPORT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF IDPS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	The Horizon
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,200,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,200,000
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Government Agents (GAs) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally Displaced People (IDPs), Including those newly displaced; resident of the Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Malaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya district.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SL03
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40462

## OBJECTIVES

- To remove mines/UXO's from geographical area identified by National Steering Committee for Mine Action, Govt of Sri Lanka for resettlement of IDP and economic activity.
- To establish/enhance manual de-mining capacity in Sri Lanka and the region with emphasis on Gender consideration in all facets of the project activities as enshrined in the UN Security Council 1325 on women, peace and security.

## ACTIVITIES

- Select De-miners from local communities to provide employment and develop local capacities.
- Liaise with Government Agents and District Secretarial staff to identify Mine/ERW/UXO contaminated areas.
- Conduct Non Technical Surveys of areas identified as being potentially hazardous/Suspected hazardous areas (SHA).
- Conduct Technical Surveys to determine the Dangerous Hazard Areas (DHA) and conduct mine clearance operations as well as battle Area Clearance (BAC) in the balance of CHA.
- Carryout disposal of the Mines/ERWs as per the provisions of the Sri Lanka Mine Action Standards.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearance of areas affected by Mines/ERW/UXOs.
- Facilitate the safe return and resettlement of IDPs as well as Livelihood generation activities and overall development in the affected area.
- Reduce risk of injury and death due to Mine/ERW/UXOs.
- Mine action capabilities of local community developed and employment generated.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff	1,600,000
Input Cost	480,000
Administration	800,000
Institutional Charges	320,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION IN SUPPORT TO HIGH RISK COMMUNITIES IN SRI LANKA</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$6,314,745
Funds Requested	US \$2,655,555
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Government Agents (GAs) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	54,148 individuals - majority are former IDPs
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SL04
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40970

## OBJECTIVES

FSD will engage in the clearance of mines and UXOs to support the IDP return process as well as continuing clearance of threats to the returned communities. FSD will work on the highest priority tasks as dictated by the Regional Mine Action Office in support of national priorities and district plans.

## ACTIVITIES

- Non Technical Survey activities to identify Suspected Hazardous Areas
- Technical Survey to define the exact boundaries of minefields in each hazardous area
- Mine clearance to remove all contamination from the hazardous areas
- Battle Area Clearance and spot EOD clearance to remove UXO threats from areas of operations
- Mechanical verification to release land where a threat of sporadic mine laying exists
- Community Liaison and fencing to provide protection to population
- Coordination and information sharing with all stakeholders

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land released through Non Technical Survey, clearance or mechanical verification activities
- Reduced threat of mine and ERW related accidents in the areas of operations
- Improved information available to stakeholders

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Support to programme	6,314,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,314,745</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE ACTION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN SUPPORT OF IDP RETURN AND LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$4,655,178
Funds Requested	US \$3,457,944
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Government Agents (GAs) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs), Local Authorities, UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	70,000
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SL05
CAP Code	LKA-11/MA/40972

## OBJECTIVES

- Enable return of IDPs and access to livelihood activities, infrastructure and social services by surveying and clearing contaminated land
- Ensure that children and adults in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW

## ACTIVITIES

- Non-Technical Survey - checking evidence of mine/UXO contamination to confirm, release or reduce suspect hazardous areas (SHA).
- Technical Survey – detailed technical investigation of confirmed or suspected hazardous areas.
- High Priority Clearance – to provide urgent access and remove mine/UXO blockages for key community requirements.
- Demarcation - placement of signs to prevent local population entering the hazardous area.
- Impact Assessment – gather socio-economic impact data and prioritize clearance efforts.
- Mine Risk Education (MRE) - educate returnees and those living at risk to live with reduced risks.
- Local Capacity Building - in support of the NMAC, Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) and national NGOs

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safe return and resettlement of IDPs and allow them to re-establish their livelihoods through a prompt process of land release.
- Facilitate early recovery and development activities by providing development agencies and local government departments safe access to communities.
- The development of mine action plans and an end-state strategy for Eastern Sri Lanka and a reduction of risk for communities in those areas.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Programme Cost:	4,655,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,655,178</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Dilrukshi Fonseka (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Chris Bath	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Ananda Chandrasiri	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony
Imthiaz Ismail	Milinda Morogoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)
Prasanna Kuruppu	Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL)
Mihlar Mohamed	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
SG Pitre	The Horizon
WMD Rathnasekara	Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF)-Sri Lanka
Nigel Robinson	Fondation Suisse de Deminage
Bekim Shala	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Ariyaratne Vinya	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Inc.

# Sudan

## SUMMARY

The Second Sudanese Civil War began in 1983 and officially ended on 9 January 2005 when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed. Landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) were used in significant quantities by both parties to the conflict, and as a result, it is estimated that 19 of the country's 25 states were contaminated with landmines and ERW. The main areas of contamination are in the Centre and the South, as well as along parts of the eastern borders with Eritrea and Ethiopia. The ongoing conflict in Darfur is also creating an ERW contamination problem and causing general insecurity.

The UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) is mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1590 and the CPA to coordinate, facilitate, accredit and conduct quality assurance of all mine action activities in Sudan. Following the establishment of the United Nations-African Union Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on 1 January 2008, UNMAO in Darfur has become an integral part of the new Peacekeeping Mission.

2011 is a significant year for Sudan: 9 January 2011 is the date set for the beginning of the Referenda on Self Determination for the People of Sudan, whilst the CPA comes to an end in July this year. The Referenda will determine the future of the Sudan, whether the country will remain unified or split into two. Authorities in both the South and the North have asked for continued mine action support from the international community.

It is realistic to expect security issues to have an impact on operations in 2011. The post referenda security situation is likely to remain highly volatile, and will be influenced by the degree of commitment and resolve from both parties in managing sensitive issues, such as wealth sharing, citizenship, security arrangements and migratory rights. Violent conflict across the border between North and South, in the three Protocol Areas, and indeed within the North and the South remains a possibility. Other impediments to activities included a longer than usual annual rainy season in most regions as well as a serious shortfall in terms of funding for mine action in support of humanitarian and development processes.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sudan in 2011 totals US \$70,983,358.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

In 2005, UNMAO tasked the Survey Action Center (SAC) to conduct a landmine impact survey. Released in 2010 the survey showed that 296 communities in 15 of the 16 states surveyed have been identified as impacted by landmines/ Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs).

Data recorded in IMSMA shows that since 2005 a total of 661 persons were either killed or injured by ERW in Sudan. This consists of a total of 60 women injured (32 of whom were girls), and a total of 22 women killed (9 of whom were girls). A total of 382 men injured (139 of whom were boys) and 146 men killed (69 of whom were boys). In 2010, the number of landmine and ERW victims reported increased by 35% compared to the previous year - partly as a result of access to areas that were hitherto in-accessible, especially in the Eastern States.

In terms of socio-economic impact, in Sudan landmines were used on major routes, inside villages, near wells and across arable land, limiting freedom of movement and constraining farming, cattle grazing, inter-community trading and blocking people's access to socio – economic resources. The fear of landmines combined with the general perception that many roads were mined, led to road closures that impeded the movement of the local population, the return of IDPs to their pre-war homes, and hindered the delivery of humanitarian aid and the operations of UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

In 2010 a total of 7,307 kilometers of roads were opened, bringing the cumulative total to 45,045 kilometers since clearance began. In total 10,566,921 square meters of land was cleared this year. Community-based mine risk education was provided to 275,731 people and by the end of 2010 a total of 2687 mine and ERW victims and persons with disabilities had received assistance. Today, approximately 80 per cent of total dangerous and suspected hazardous areas have been cleared, and 96 per cent of identified roads have been opened. This has contributed significantly to improv-



ing freedom of movement and has had a tremendous impact in facilitating the return of refugees and IDPs as well as in the delivery of humanitarian aid by various agencies.

## **COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION**

The United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) co-ordinates, facilitates, and oversees all mine action activities in Sudan. This work is done through the head office in Khartoum, as well as through 3 regional and 10 sub-offices. The Mine Action Sector has an annual budget of \$70 million USD. UNMAO works with the National Mine Action Authority, the Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) as well as with UN, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reduce the impact of landmines and ERW in Sudan.

UNMAO acts as a sector lead, under the Protection Cluster, for Mine Action in the South. In the North mine action, with UNMAO as the lead, functions as an independent sector. In practical terms, throughout the country, Mine Action functions as its own sector for coordination, work-plan and appeals purposes, though efforts are made to make sure decisions and work is in line with Protection Cluster priorities.

Transition to national ownership has been one of the primary goals of the programme since its inception, and the process was formalized in the 2008 Transition Framework (updated in 2010 following the fifth transition workshop). The transition process is divided into three stages: capacity development, joint activities and a move towards national ownership in 2011. Currently the process finds itself somewhere between step two and three and close coordination and constant consultation with national counter-parts is integral to completing the process.

In order to have a common platform from which to coordinate mine action activities in the Sudan, in 2009 UNMAO designed a Multi-Year Plan work-plan. In 2010, UNMAO in partnership with other UN agencies, national authorities and local and international NGOs revised the Sudan Mine Action Multi-Year Work Plan to cover the period of 2011 – 2014, constituting phase two of the work plan. The Plan serves as a standardized planning and resource mobilization document for all partners, identifying strategic priorities and benchmarks for mine action within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Common Humanitarian Work-plan (HWP).

## **STRATEGY**

UNMAO has identified the following priorities for the work of the mine action: Opening of primary and secondary routes for humanitarian assistance activities and the safe return of IDPs and refugees; Survey, marking and targeted clearance of landmines and ERW; Mine Risk Education (MRE), especially for IDPs and refugees; Landmine/ERW victims need assessment and victims assistance; Capacity building and transition to national authorities.

Furthermore, a National Strategic Framework has been as a guiding document for mine action operations in Sudan. This document was ratified by the cabinet of Government of National Unity in August 2006 and contains the following 11 strategic goals:

1. Continue to undertake emergency mine and ERW clearance and survey operations in high-priority areas jointly determined by the national authorities and the UN.
2. Continue to prioritize mine risk education for at-risk communities.
3. Through surveys on the impacts of landmines, identify, register and prepare maps of areas suspected of landmine contamination in order to determine the full effects on communities.
4. Strengthen existing national capacities to ensure the physical, psychosocial, and economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine and ERW victims and survivors.
5. Strengthen the existing national mine action institutional framework to be able to plan, implement, coordinate and monitor all aspects of mine action.
6. Develop and implement a transitional plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to the national mine action authorities.

7. Expand existing national operational capacities in mine action surveys, mine and ERW clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.
8. Mainstream mine action into national recovery and development plans.
9. Develop and implement short-, medium-, and long-term national mine action plans and budgets.
10. Mobilize the necessary funds from national and international sources to achieve the mine action strategic goals.
11. Ensure that Sudan honours its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and other relevant treaties.

For the Northern region the main objective of the upcoming period will be to reduce the impact of mines and ERWs throughout its area of responsibility and to assist the Government of Sudan in meeting its Ottawa Treaty Article 5 obligations. This will be achieved through the following activities: Land release, technical survey and clearance of suspected, confirmed hazardous areas; Explosive Ordnance Disposal ; Battle Area Clearance; Mine Risk Education and Effective database management.

In Darfur (where the problem mainly consists of UXOs stemming from the use of heavy caliber weaponry by non-conventional forces, rather than mines) priority will be put on route surveys and assessments, marking and disposal of ERW to create a secure environment and freedom of movement for UNAMID peacekeepers and humanitarian organizations, provision of risk education sessions focusing on the IDP population, ERW awareness, training for new UNAMID arrivals and verification of land for the building of UNAMID camps.

In Southern Sudan the sector will focus on mine clearance and ERW response to 116 known landmine/ERW impacted communities (3 high, 34 medium, 77 low and 2 unknown) as well as the completion of verification of priority routes and the maintenance of a rapid response capacity to deal with ERW threats. As new priority routes are identified, and based on request from the Transport and De-mining Steering Committee, it is anticipated that the sector will be required to address additional route verification and clearance tasks. This will include a need to provide clearance/verification of priority routes needing to be widened to 26 meters required for development and humanitarian purposes (as opposed to the 8 meters already completed for emergency purposes in support of UNMIS). Mine Risk Education will focus on returnees as well as the integration of risk education into the national education system. Victim assistance interventions include income generating and community-based rehabilitation activities will continue to be provided for survivors of landmine/ERW related accidents.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>NATIONAL AUTHORITY PLANNING AND MONITORING CAPACITY IN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,400,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,400,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines (SCBL), international non-governmental organizations, UN Mine Action Office (UN-MAO), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC, SSDC, populations affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), mine and UXO victims, internally displaced people, refugees, national and regional government authorities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU01
CAP Code	tbc

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: “Strengthen the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action,” and to “Ensure that Sudan honours its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention.” This project aims to fulfil these objectives by developing the institutional and individual capacities of the NMAC and SSDC, and supporting the implementation of the mine-ban treaty and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training courses followed by on-the-job training for planning and monitoring staff.
- Carry out multiple field visits and mentor national authority staff with existing capacities.
- Provide monitoring and advocacy support for mine-ban treaty requirements.
- Set up monitoring software to assist in business analysis.
- Provide technical support to assist in developing capacities for planning and monitoring.
- Develop annual work plans and monitoring systems through mentoring and skills transfer.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National authorities will acquire planning and monitoring skill sets.
- In each national authority, 10 staff will be trained on planning, planning support and monitoring.
- Appropriate information technology support and systems will aid planning and monitoring in each national authority.
- National authorities will be capable of managing, coordinating and monitoring national plans.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Technical advisors	500,000
Advocacy	100,000
Equipment and support	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>NATIONAL AUTHORITY QUALITY MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,300,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,300,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), international non-governmental organizations and partners, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC, SSDC, populations affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), landmine and UXO victims, internally displaced people and refugees, national and regional government authorities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU02
CAP Code	tbc

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: “Strengthen the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action.” This project aims to fulfil this objective by developing the institutional and individual capacities of the NMAC and SSDC to manage all aspects of the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG), accreditation and licensing, quality assurance and quality control.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training courses followed by on-the-job training for quality management and Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) staff.
- Conduct multiple field visits and mentoring of national authority staff with existing UN capacities.
- Organize accreditation workshops and transfer skills from the existing system to national authorities.
- Provide technical advisors to assist the quality management process and IMSMA capacity development.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National authorities will be capable of managing and coordinating the NTSGs and accreditation systems.
- National authorities will be able to manage, coordinate, and implement quality assurance and quality control.
- National authorities will have the capacity to manage and maintain the IMSMA database.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Technical advisors	500,000
Equipment and support	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$500,000
Funds Requested	US \$500,000
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO); National Mine Action Centre (NMAC); Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC); ministries of gender, social welfare and religious affairs; international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC; SSDC; ministries of gender, social welfare and religious affairs; NGOs; community based-organizations; survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); persons with disabilities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU03

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: “Strengthen and expand the existing national capacities to ensure physical, psycho-social and economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW survivors and victims.” The two victim assistance working groups for north and southern Sudan that were developed from 2007 to 2008 aim to address the above commitment through six major areas of intervention from 2009 to 2011.

## ACTIVITIES

- Improve the information management system.
- Enhance medical and physical rehabilitation services with training, technical support and information sharing.
- Develop programmes for psychosocial support, social reintegration and economic empowerment.
- Enhance advocacy, legislation and policies to meet the needs of mine and ERW survivors, and other persons with disabilities.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms at national and local levels through victim assistance working groups and targeted training.
- Mobilize adequate resources.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Additional information on mine and ERW victims will inform future planning.
- Service delivery by medical and physical rehabilitation facilities will improve in areas affected by mines and ERW.
- Programmes and strategies for the social reintegration and economic empowerment of mine and ERW victims will be developed and implemented.
- Awareness of the rights of mine and ERW victims and persons with disabilities will increase.
- The capacities of national authorities and relevant ministries working on victim assistance and disabilities issues will grow stronger.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Information management	20,000
Physical rehabilitation	220,000
Socioeconomic reintegration	240,000
Support for advocacy, policies, legislation	10,000
Coordination	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,395,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,395,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA), government ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNICEF, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU04

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Provide Mine Risk Education (MRE) to communities at risk on priority basis," and to: "Strengthen the national operations capacities in mine action surveys, clearance, MRE and VA (victim assistance)." This is a consolidated appeal reflecting the entire needs and scope of mine risk education in Sudan, coordinated by UNICEF through UNMAO, together with the NMAC and SSDC, and implemented by government, and national and international NGO partners.

## ACTIVITIES

Provide community-based MRE to IDPs, returnees and other at-risk population.

Integrate MRE in the education and other relevant national systems through training and school-based MRE activities.

- Establish a data collection and surveillance mechanism for mine incidents.
- Develop the capacity and enhance the role of national MRE counterparts.
- Conduct targeted MRE activities and special events to raise awareness.
- Design, develop, and disseminate MRE material including visual and audio messages

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Reduced Mine/UXO victims through outreach to 150,000 at-risk individuals.

- Reduced Mine/UXO victims among boys and girls with regular MRE provided through training of 3,000 teachers.
- Timely and accurate inflow of information to enable appropriate responses to prevent mine and UXO injuries and assist victims.
- Increased capacity of national authorities and NGOs in managing, coordinating and implementing MRE with minimum external support.
- Increased public awareness and support for mine risk education.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Community-based mine risk education	1,300,000
School-based mine risk education	250,000
Data collection and surveillance	80,000
Capacity Building	125,000
Mine risk education for special purposes	90,000
Coordination, technical support and programme support	550,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,395,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$24,772,000
Funds Requested	US \$24,772,000
Implementing Partners	UN contractors, international and national non-governmental organizations, military demining companies
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people, aid agencies
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU07

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: “Undertake mine/ERW (explosive remnants of war) clearance and Survey Operations”. This project aims to reduce the threat in Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) identified communities in southern Sudan. It will survey and verify all remaining primary and secondary routes to improve access throughout the region.

## ACTIVITIES

- Land release / clearance of suspected hazard areas, a total of 11,488,827.00 sqm
- Conduct survey and verification of 970 kilometres of roads
- Clearance of 65 dangerous area in support of mission and humanitarian activities

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All known communities will be surveyed and identified, and spot tasks will be conducted, increasing the physical safety of community members.
- All primary and secondary routes will be surveyed and verified, improving access to areas across southern Sudan.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Clearance in impacted communities	24,772,000
Route survey and verification	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,772,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COORDINATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$3,721,100
Funds Requested	US \$3,721,100
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), UN agencies, international and national mine action agencies
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU10

## OBJECTIVES

Through the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in Sudan, this project will provide technical assistance, coordination and capacity development to national authorities and all mine action partners in the Sudan Mine Action Programme across the north, southern and Darfur regions, in line with the National Mine Action Strategic Framework goals.

## ACTIVITIES

- Maintain the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG), and implement quality management of mine action activities.
- Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Ensure regular and effective coordination among the NMAC, SSDC, and other national and international stakeholders and implementing partners.
- Coordinate planning of mine action activities and assist in mobilizing resources.
- Prioritize mine action activities in support of international and national commitments.
- Support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and UNMIS mandate.
- Provide technical assistance and advice to national authorities and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and build capacities for the transition to sustainable national management and operations.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All mine action activities will comply with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Effective coordination by the national authorities will be supported.
- Sufficient resources will be mobilized to support national mine action plans.
- The technical, operational and managerial skills of national counterparts and NGOs will be enhanced.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	3,000,000
Travel	214,000
Operational Cost	231,500
UN Program Support Cost	275,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,721,100</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UXO/ERW/MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN DARFUR</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$10,715,014
Funds Requested	US \$10,715,014
Implementing Partners	Exploration Logistics, Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO), Sudanese Association to Ban Landmines (JASMAR)
Targeted Beneficiaries	UNAMID Peacekeeping Mission, Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), aid agencies
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU01

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to “Undertake mine/ERW clearance and Survey Operations”. The project intends to identify, assess, and verify all ERW threats and suspected minefields throughout North, South, and West Darfur. It shall survey and verify all primary and secondary routes improving access throughout the Darfur Region.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct 250 GEHAs (General Explosive Hazard Assessments) in Darfuri villages to identify ERW and possible UXO/mine contamination.
- Conduct UXO risk education sessions to 50,000 civilians and IDPs in Darfur to educate the local population about the threat UXO devices pose to communities.
- Conduct survey and verification of 3,000 km of routes.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All known communities surveyed and dangerous areas identified
- Community members will be aware of the danger of UXO devices thereby reducing the number of UXO accidents and fatalities.
- All primary and secondary routes surveyed and verified thereby improving access for UNAMID peacekeepers, aid agencies, and Darfuri merchants throughout Darfur

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
GEHA, Clearance, & Demolition Activities	5,700,000
UXO Risk Education Activities	800,000
Personnel Costs	2,250,682
Equipment Costs	487,050
Travel Costs	389,184
Operational Costs	247,820
Management Costs	756,878
Facilities/Infrastructure Costs	83,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,715,014</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SURVEY AND CLEARANCE - NORTHERN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$18,360,000
Funds Requested	US \$18,360,000
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs), International and National survey / clearance agencies.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p>■ 174 communities registered as impacted throughout the Northern Region* NGOs involved in humanitarian activities</p>
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU02

## OBJECTIVES

To reduce the number of hazards in South Kordofan, Blue Nile State and Eastern States through deployment of 14 multi tasking teams onto a total of 114 minefields, suspected hazardous areas and danger areas for 12 months.

To assist government of Sudan in meeting the obligations of Article 5 of the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty.

To reduce the occurrence of Mine / ERW related accidents in Northern Sudan by at least 30% by the end of 2012.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training, accreditation and operational deployment of 14 multi tasking teams
- Completion of 18 DAs, 5 minefields and 20 SHAs in South Kordofan
- Completion of 28 DAs, 5 minefields and 10 SHAs in Eastern States
- Completion of 21 DAs and 7 minefields in Blue Nile State
- Coordination of mine clearance operations in Northern Sudan

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduction in the number of mine / ERW related accidents throughout Northern Sudan by 20% by the Dec of 2012
- Increased access to agricultural land
- Safer transit through previously suspected mined areas
- The Government of Sudan does not apply for an extension to Article 5 of Mine Ban Treaty

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Clearance and Survey Operations	14,000,000
Coordination of implementation	4,360,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,360,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT OF THE JOINT INTEGRATION DEMINING UNITS (JIDUS) - NORTHERN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,000,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs), UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC, JIDUs, populations affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), mine and UXO victims, internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees, national and regional government authorities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU03

## OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: “Strengthen the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action,” and to “Ensure that the Sudan honors its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention.”

This project aims to fulfill these objectives by developing the institutional and individual capacities of the JIDUs and supporting the Implementation of the Transition Plan.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training courses followed by on-the-job training for JIDUs operational staff.
- Deploy the three teams to undergo the survey and clearance in the Northern Sudan
- Conduct multiple QA, Ops, technical and practical exercises for JIDUs.
- Provide administrative support to assist in completing different tasks. Assist JIDUs to develop national operational work plans and monitoring systems through

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- JIDUs will have the full operational and technical skills to continue implementing

clearance tasks towards ensuring that the Sudan meets its obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty

- 28 dangerous areas and one mine field will be cleared and the land released to the local population for use in income-generating or developmental activities
- Over 21,000 (UNHCR data) refugees and internally displaced persons will be facilitated freedom of move in 2011

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	415,360
Insurance	73,440
Supplies and Materials	39,600
Running cost	471,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION IMPLEMENTATION IN SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan
Project Budget	2011: US \$438,000
Funds Requested	US \$438,000
Implementing Partners	Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO, local NGO)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, ex-combatants and communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war in South Kordofan State, Sudan, FPDO (local NGO)
Project Duration	January 2011 through January 2011
Project Code	P11-SU04

## OBJECTIVES

In order to achieve the goal of reducing injuries and casualties related landmines and Unexplosive Ordnances (UXOs), the AAR JAPAN's Mine Risk Education is designed to:

- Enhance knowledge and to promote safe behaviour of the target population on landmines and UXOs issues;
- Develop MRE capacity of FPDO, AAR JAPAN's local partner NGO through the implementation of the project

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct interactive MRE sessions at at-risk communities in South Kordofan State as tasked by Northern Region Mine Action Office (NRMAO) and National Mine Action Office (NMAC);
- Deploy the MRE teams to facilities such as way stations for returnees, schools, or DDR sites if required by UNMAO;
- Improve MRE teaching methods so that the MRE sessions will be conducted in a more suitable way for the situation in South Kordofan State;
- Carry out trainings such as on-the-job training, regular trainings and comprehensive refresher trainings to AAR JAPAN/FPDO's MRE teams in order to develop MRE capacity of FPDO.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims of landmines and UXOs reduced through outreach to 15,360 at-risk individuals.
- The number of victims among returnees, boys and girls and ex-combatants declined.
- New MRE material and methodologies which reflect culture and tradition of South Kordofan State developed and produced.
- FPDO enabled to manage, coordinate and implement mine risk education with minimum external support

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Community-based mine risk education	438,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>438,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY LIAISON IN SUPPORT OF AT RISK COMMUNITIES DURING THE POST REFERENDUM PERIOD</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$400,000
Funds Requested	US \$400,000
Implementing Partners	Operation Saves Innocent Lives (OSIL) – MAG's national partner, South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA), UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	54,000 beneficiaries of MRE including spontaneous and organized returnees, recent returnees, community leaders, women, youth, school children and teachers, road users; state actors, including national authorities involved in mine action and development, NGOs and other development agencies
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU05

## OBJECTIVES

The MAG Community Liaison (CL) Project aims to deliver vital target Mine Risk Education (MRE) to vulnerable populations in areas of high contamination and return/movement through the deployment of three CL teams in Greater Equatoria and Jonglei. Concurrently, through the collection of new Dangerous Area reports, the project will facilitate the prioritization of clearance efforts in the region

## ACTIVITIES

- Deliver MRE in areas of high return and contamination across Jonglei and Greater Equatoria
- Deliver MRE to repatriations as requested by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- Implement the MAG Sudan developed Impact Assessment Toolkit, including the pre/post MRE survey.
- Organize meeting with community representatives and other stakeholders to gain information regarding unreported Dangerous Areas (DA's).
- Report newly identified DA's to MAG technical teams/UNMAO in IMSMA format
- Train Community Focal Points, including women and youth in areas of high contamination and high return in the delivery of safety messages

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 85% of persons receiving MRE show an increased understanding of the risks and dangers associated with landmines and items of Unexploded Ordnance
- Overall decrease in contamination through DA reporting and technical follow up, increase in human security, along with safer access to productive resources in Jonglei and Greater Equatoria

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	180,000
MRE Activities	50,000
Supplies	20,000
Operational Costs	110,000
Administration	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DCA MINE ACTION (MA) IN SOUTH KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE STATES, SUDAN</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,939,251
Funds Requested	US \$2,939,251
Implementing Partners	OSIL - Operation Save Innocent Lives
JASMAR – Human Security Organisation	
NMMAS – Nuba Mountain Mine Action Service	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population of South Kordofan (SKS) and Blue Nile (BNS)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU06

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of DCA's MA Programme in South Kordofan State (SKS) and Blue Nile State (BNS) is to assist with alleviating the suffering of vulnerable populations and victims of conflict from the threat of land mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). More specifically, DCA will deploy two Multi Task Teams (MTT) and 3 Mine Risk Education (MRE) teams in SKS and one MTT in BNS in order to improve the security of people living in the region.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deliver Training in: BAC, MMC, EOD and GMAA, Pre and Post Impact Assessment techniques, Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) in MRE, English, IT skills and Security for national staff and train local Sudanese MTT staff in EOD certification.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures, End State Strategy and other Policy documents
- Deploy two MTTs in SKS and one MTT in BNS and conduct clearance tasks as assigned by UNMAO
- Deploy three MRE teams in SKS to follow and support EOD operations and document impact using the pre and post assessment methodology.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities have benefited from the cleared land for socio-economic purposes (e.g. agriculture, schools and water), as land is released from the threat of landmines and ERWs.
- Task Impact Assessments (TIA) are used as an integrated tool to prioritise tasks and to enhance links between Mine Action and development activities.
- Mine Risk Education (MRE) systematically implemented and monitored in SKS.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
International Staff (Programme Manager, Technical Advisors, Logistics Officer, Finance Man	730,731
National Staff (Clearance staff and support staff)	851,451
Equipment and Equipment Rental	273,425
Operating Expenses	943,680
Administration Fee	139,964
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,939,251</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ERW RISK EDUCATION IN NORTHERN DARFUR</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO)
Project Budget	2011: US \$130,997
Funds Requested	US \$130,997
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Ministry of Education
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU07

## OBJECTIVES

This project will increase knowledge about the dangers of UXO among internally displaced people, returnees and other at-risk individuals.

## ACTIVITIES

- Deliver ERW risk education at different levels: to those managing the return process, key community leaders,
- Train volunteer to be able to disseminate RE message.
- Select UXOs survivor to participate.
- Monitoring project activities.
- Conduct partnership with organization which works in the area.
- Coordinate and cooperate with the UNMAO and NMAC.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Volunteers will have sufficient knowledge of risk of UXO's.
- Changing in behavior -in order to reduce casualties
- Guarantee Integration of the UXO's survival in the community

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
MRE Staff	34,513
Equipment,Vhicle and MRE Materials	54,252
Operational Cost	30,581
Project Support	11,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,997</b>

Contact: Zaki El Jack Mohd; Director; Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO); Sudan -Khartoum-Elsalam Building, No. 26, PO Box 1; Tel: 249 183 783045; e-mail: fpdorg@yahoo.com

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL AND COMMUNITY LIAISON DURING THE POST REFERENDUM PERIOD</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,100,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,100,000
Implementing Partners	Operation Saves Innocent Lives (OSIL) – MAG's national partner, South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA), UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Development/Humanitarian NGO's
Targeted Beneficiaries	36,000 beneficiaries of MRE and EOD activities including spontaneous and organized returnees, recent returnees, community leaders, women, youth, school children and teachers, road users; state actors, including national authorities involved in mine action and development, NGOs and other development
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU08

## OBJECTIVES

The integrated MAG Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Community Liaison (CL) Project aims to facilitate safer access to productive resources by removing dangerous items and delivering vital targeted MRE to at-risk populations. This action will contribute towards the restoration of peace and stability in southern Sudan during the post referendum period

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy one UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) accredited roving EOD team in tandem with two CL teams
- Liaise with and inform local communities of MAG's clearance activities
- Locate and logistically dispose of located Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and stockpiles
- Report newly identified DA's to MAG technical teams/UNMAO in IMSMA format
- Deliver MRE in areas of high return and contamination across Jonglei and Greater Equatoria
- Implement the MAG Sudan developed Impact Assessment Toolkit, including the pre/post MRE survey.
- Train Community Focal Points, including women and youth in areas of high contamination and high return in the delivery of safety messages

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Overall decrease in contamination in Jonglei and Greater Equatoria
- Overall increase in human security and safer access to productive resources
- 85% of persons receiving MRE show an increased understanding of the risks and dangers associated with landmines and items of Unexploded Ordnance

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	480,000
(Capital and Non Capital) Equipment	150,000
Operational Costs	360,000
Administration	110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INTEGRATED MINE CLEARANCE SUPPORTING AT RISK COMMUNITIES DURING THE POST REFERENDUM PERIOD</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,200,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,200,000
Implementing Partners	Operation Saves Innocent Lives (OSIL) – MAG's national partner, South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA), UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), Development/Humanitarian NGO's
Targeted Beneficiaries	Settled communities, spontaneous and organized returnees, recent returnees, women, youth, school children and teachers, road users; state actors, including national authorities involved in mine action and development, NGOs and other development agencies
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU09

## OBJECTIVES

The MAG Integrated Mine Clearance Project will use a combination of mechanical and manual demining methods significantly improving the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of Technical Survey activities, ensuring rapid and safe release of land back to landmines and ERW affected communities. Where possible, MAG will work in partnership with development NGOs, ensuring that cleared land will be utilized in a productive manner, increasing the socio-economic impact on impacted populations

## ACTIVITIES

- Deploy one UNMAO accredited integrated mine action team, with manual and mechanical assets (Bozena IV mini flail)
- Liaise with and inform local communities of MAG's clearance activities
- Conduct clearance in accordance with local priorities (communities, stakeholders and local authorities) and in consultation with SSDA and UNMAO
- Conduct Technical survey using the mechanical asset, and follow up with manual verification
- Logistically dispose of located ERW
- Conduct land handover with local authorities and communities after survey and clearance has been completed and quality assured by UNMAO

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Overall decrease in contamination in Jonglei and Greater Equatoria
- Overall increase in human security and safer access to productive resources for development activities by communities and other development stakeholders

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	540,000
(Capital and Non Capital) Equipment	250,000
Operational Cost	290,000
Administration	120,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE BLUE NILE STATE</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO)
Project Budget	2011: US \$261,996
Funds Requested	US \$261,996
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), National Mine Action Center, Ministry of Education, Social Affairs and Welfare.
Targeted Beneficiaries	The population of the Blue Nile State, with primary beneficiaries being children, internally displaced persons, pastoralists and agriculturalists.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU10

## OBJECTIVES

This project will help reduce the risk of injury and death from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) for the population of the Blue Nile State.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train volunteers as trainers and instructors for mine risk education.
- Ensure that volunteers train community members and NGOs in the area as mine risk education instructors.
- Train the volunteers to be agents of change.
- Monitor activities and evaluate the project at its termination.
- Ensure that project officers monitor volunteers.
- Coordinate and cooperate with the NMAC and NGOs working in the area.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacities and skills of FPDO's staff will enhance.
- Sixty volunteers will have sufficient knowledge of mine risk education.
- Safe behaviour will help reduce casualties.
- Coordination and integration with stakeholders will be achieved.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
MRE Staff	69,026
Equipment, Vehicle and MRE Materials	108,504
Operational Cost	61,163
Project Support	23,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,996</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PHYSICAL REHABILITATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION FOR LANDMINES/ ERW SURVIVORS IN K</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Twazol Al-Amal Charity Organization for the Disable
Project Budget	2011: US \$350,000
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	Twazol Al-Amal Charity Organization for the Disabled, UNMAO
Targeted Beneficiaries	The direct beneficiaries are 200 mine/ERW victims in Khartoum State
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-SU11

## OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide medical care, prosthetics and orthotics, vocational training, psycho-social and economic rehabilitation and support for social reintegration to 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD's in the Khartoum State by December 2011.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide medical screening, physical assessment, and psychological counseling to 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD
- Provide 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD's with prosthetic and orthotic

devices

- Equip 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD's with production tool kits \*Con-  
duct small business management training for the 200 beneficiaries

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD's will receive medical care, physical rehabilitation, and psychological rehabilitation services in the existing facility
- 200 mine/ERW victims and other PWD's will gain knowledge, skills and tools required to run their own business
- People with disabilities and their families will improve their life quality

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	65,000
Logistics Cost	55,000
Prosthetics and Orthotics	90,000
Operational Activities (Training, tool kits, ...)	110,000
Administrative Cost	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Luai Galal El Din (CPC)	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Nigel Forrestal	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Sarah Holland	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Khalid Abdeen Mohd ElShamee	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)
Jurkuc Barac Jurkuc	Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC)
Leonie Barnes	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Adina Dinca	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Yngvil Foss	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)

# Tajikistan

## SUMMARY

Tajikistan's landmines and contamination from explosive remnants of war (ERW) still remains the legacy from various past conflicts and landmines, which are mostly found along the Tajik-Afghan Border (TAB), the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB) and the Central Region (CR) of the country. Although demining, technical survey and land release activities resulted in substantial reduction of contaminated land surfaces, around 10 sq. km of the land still remains contaminated along the TAB and CR of Tajikistan. At the same time, the mine problem in TUB cannot be properly documented or surveyed due to security reasons.

Since the launch of the Programme in Tajikistan in 2003, the capacity of TMAC (Tajikistan Mine Action Center) as well as its key national partners significantly increased. To date, TMAC eliminated around 75% of total suspected and contaminated land, resulting in destroying of 14,920 landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO) and clearing around 6 sq. kilometres of the land between 2004 and 2010. More than 1.8 sq. km of the land has been cleared in 2010 and 2078 mines, 704 UXOs and more than 16 700 small cartridges have been found and destroyed. After successful Quality Control (QC), 15 cleared areas with total amount of 1,600,907 sq.m were handed over to local authorities, benefiting more than 25 thousand people.

TMAC/UNDP in cooperation with the national partners developed new draft of the Country Strategy for Mine Action for 2010-2015. The strategy focuses on 1) Tajikistan's compliance with the APMBM through the clearance of all landmines; 2) Increasing awareness of the threats from mines and ERW; 3) Improving the economic conditions of victims; 4) Ensuring a safe environment for those living in mine-affected areas; and 5) Building government capacities for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD).

The projects under MA portfolio in 2011 were developed in accordance with the targeted priorities to support the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme and in line with the new Country Strategy for Mine Action for 2010-2015. The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Tajikistan in 2011 totals US \$5,067,909.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Tajikistan in 2011 totals US \$5,067,909.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The presence of landmines in the affected regions continues to represent important risks to local populations. It is estimated that more than 450,000 people live in mine-affected areas, 70% of them being women and children. By now, 828 mine and ERW victims were recorded, including 362 fatalities. Besides life security, landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use land for grazing and agricultural purposes and represents a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other rural activities. The presence of mines and ERW also represents a daily danger for military patrols operating along the country's borders. Assessment showed that more than 800 mine victims and their family members are in need of medical, psychosocial, physical rehabilitation and socio-economic support.

Susceptibility of the region to the increased risk of natural disasters in light of climate variability and change often challenges the planned implementation of the mine clearance activities. On the other hand, unstable political situation in Tajikistan over the last time, posed the risk of increased unknown mined areas in Central Tajikistan, especially in Rasht valley. Official records showed that 3 persons were injured and killed by the antipersonnel and antitank mines. There is a concern that blind ammunitions and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) still remain in the area, while uninterrupted conflicts between the state military detachments and opposition forces obviously amplified a risk of new land mines. All these circumstances prevent TMAC from timely and effective mine clearance and surveys in this area and increase the risk of potential mine victims.

For the time being, in view of limited capacities of other national agencies, TMAC has to play a critical and multipurpose role in addressing the issue of victim assistance in Tajikistan. Its functions extend from planning, coordination and management, monitoring and reporting, to raising awareness and capacity building, cooperation and resource mobilization.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Mine action in Tajikistan involves a large number of actors, including Government agencies, civil society, and international organizations. Since 2003, mine action has been consolidated under the leadership of the TMAC, supported by UNDP, with the ultimate goal to eradicate the land mine threat and to comply with the requirements of the Ottawa convention.

TMAC represents the executive arm of the Governmental Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, the body, which is able to plan, coordinate and implement all components of mine action programme. TMAC's national partners include the Ministries of Defence, Labour and Social Protection, Health, Education, Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence, Main Department of Border Guards of the State Committee of National Security and National Guard, Committee of Women and Family Affairs, National Orthopedic Center, National Rehabilitation Centre, National Association of Disabled People, Society of the Disabled, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Harmony of the World as well as the national mass media.

International cooperation is also recognized. Since 2003, Tajikistan has been enjoyed a productive and dynamic cooperation with FSD that acted as the main demining operator in the country. TMAC established good cooperation with GICHD and particularly improved its information management capacity. The ICRC provides support and trainings to rehabilitate and improve the work conditions of the people with disabilities as well as actively participates in MRE activities. The Norwegian People Aid (NPA) Organization signed an Agreement with the Government of Tajikistan on its intervention into the mine clearance activities in the country. The France Government enabled the Handicap International to undertake the KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) survey in priority districts of the country.

## STRATEGY

UNDP and TMAC will build on their relationships with governmental partners by working in greater coordination and collaboration with key national and sub-national authorities, and providing targeted capacity building initiatives to its partners. Joint programming and project implementation will be pursued in line with priorities in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Working in greater strategic partnership will help to ensure proper alignment of UNDP's country programme implementation with the UNDAF, the governmental strategic plans and donor's strategies.

The new Country Strategy for Mine Action for 2011-2015 draws a comprehensive roadmap on building on the existing momentum and developing further existing capacity to ensure that Tajikistan complies with its obligations under Ottawa Convention and its protocols. This Strategy goes in line with priorities of the country and particularly follows the goals of the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Government of Tajikistan. The Strategy aims at promoting the principles of the national ownership, institutional and technical capacity building as well as corresponds to key requirements of the International Mine Action Standards. The vision of the Strategy corresponds to the priority of the country – being free of the landmines threat and ERWs, ensuring that (i) the Government of Tajikistan is in a position to comply with its international obligations related to landmines and Explosive Remnants of War, (ii) all priority areas will be cleared by the end of 2015, (iii) the national mine action programme efficiently supports the poverty reduction and socio-economic development strategy of the Government.

Specific objectives of the plan are articulated around four main objectives corresponding to the main components of the mine action programme, including landmine clearance, provision of victim assistance, raising awareness and mine risk education, institutional and technical capacity building.

The main approach of the Strategy envisages close collaboration with international and national stakeholders. Therefore, TMAC will increase the existing partnership as well as seek new collaborative links in mine-related area. Gender policy will also be a part of the strategy. Gender approach will be used in national mine action activities to promote gender mainstreaming and gender balance in programming, mainly through involvement of vulnerable group of people of both sexes and provide equal opportunities for boys and girls, women and men.

To mobilize sufficient financial resources, TMAC will continue cooperation with all States Parties of the Convention and donors in accordance to Article 6 of Ottawa Convention. Furthermore, UNDP will be actively involved in the activities of Tajikistan's Donor Consultative Committee (DCC), a forum to monitor the efficient and effective use of funds and

resources provided by donor agencies or governments.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PHYSICAL AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF MINE SURVIVORS THROUGH SUMMER CAMP</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$22,000
Funds Requested	US \$22,000
Implementing Partners	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, National Association of PwDS
Targeted Beneficiaries	25 landmine survivors, including adults and children
Project Duration	May 2011 through September 2011
Project Code	P04-TJ08

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to provide physical and psychological rehabilitation for landmine survivors by organizing, managing and implementing a summer camp.

## ACTIVITIES

- Improve general health of survivors through natural and social factors, physiotherapy, sport activities, swimming.
- Psychological rehabilitation, through art and psychology sessions.
- Improve communication through group games and competitions.
- Public awareness raising to victims assistance activities
- Increase knowledge of survivors regarding their rights/ opportunities and empowerment
- Conducting the entertainment arrangements (singing, dancing, talking and making friends).

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Health and psychological well-being of landmine survivors improved.
- Psychologist's recommendations for further work with landmine victims developed.
- Survivors' knowledge on their rights increased
- Public awareness on victim assistance activities raised.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Support for local consultants, trainers	1,740
Accommodation for landmine victims (25 persons from 10 affected districts)	10,800
Transportation of landmine &#1096;&#1084;&#1096;&#1084;&#1097;&#1082;&#1099;	2,300
Opening/closing ceremonies, camping, etc.	2,300
Administrative, stationary costs, creative projects	2,500
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	2,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT TO NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$495,400
Funds Requested	US \$495,400
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), national ministries
Targeted Beneficiaries	TMAC staff (directly), communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war or ERW (indirectly)
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-TJ01

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to continue to sustain the national capacity with ability to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive and cost-effective national mine action program in a time & cost-effective manner. It will help to reduce the number of mine and ERW casualties to zero, support survivors and ensure the quality of the mine operations' activities in the country.

## ACTIVITIES

- Providing technical and advisory support for further improvement of TMAC operations and strategic planning and financial supports for sustained capacities to oversee all aspects of mine programme.
- Assist TMAC will gain further knowledge and skills to continue providing quality assurance and control, and guidance to mine action operators for effective clearance and adherence to all standards.
- Support TMAC in collaborating on land release activities with operators.
- Assist TMAC to maintain and update its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Help TMAC to undertake and coordinate mine risk education and mine/ERW victims support activities.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National capacity will be able to assess challenges and plan, manage and execute all aspects of mine action programme in timely, cost-effective, participatory and transparent manner.
- TMAC will possess increased capabilities to present its programme national and international events, agencies, networks and relevant to Tajikistan's commitments.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salary, benefits (national personnel)	277,200
Travel (local and international)	55,000
Equipment, office, information technology supplies	7,800
Workshop/seminar/training	17,000
Rental and maintenance of office	37,200
Office utilities (internet, Electric, etc)	18,200
Vehicle maintenance (fuel, repair, oil, etc.)	24,000
Miscellaneous expenses (bank fees, etc.)	6,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	53,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,400</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LAND RELEASE THROUGH MECHANICAL DEMINING OPERATIONS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$794,192; 2012: US \$681,531
Funds Requested	US \$794,192
Implementing Partners	Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defense (MoD) Engineering Battalion
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmines / Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) affected communities, Border Forces Tajikistan, Tajikistan Mine Action Center.
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-TJ05

## OBJECTIVES

The deployment of two mechanical demining teams equipped with MV-4 mini flail should considerably enhance the area reduction and clearance operations within the National Mine Action Programme and enable the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil its obligations under APMBT (Ottawa Treaty). Furthermore the project will introduce national capacity regarding management and implementation of land release operations through mechanical demining assets.

## ACTIVITIES

- FSD international staff train, and deploy two (2) mechanical demining and support teams.
- FSD Tajikistan mechanical demining and support teams conduct mechanical demining operations (area reduction, ground preparation for mine detection dog and/or manual clearance operations and if possible clearance) at least 9 months each year in accordance with TMAC tasking orders;
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded & analyzed in IMSMA.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land release of up to 1,000,000 square meters of valuable land, leading to improved livelihoods of Landmines / ERW affected communities in a country with only 7% arable land.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International Staff	115,000	0
National staff (field and support staff)	144,100	158,510
Capital costs (including purchase of 1 machine)	0	0
Programme operational costs	450,000	450,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	85,092	73,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>794,192</b>	<b>681,531</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LAND RELEASE THROUGH MINE DETECTION DOG (MDD) OPERATIONS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$525,358; 2012: US \$544,320
Funds Requested	US \$525,358
Implementing Partners	Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defense (MoD) Engineering Battalion
Targeted Beneficiaries	Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) affected communities, Border Forces Tajikistan, Tajikistan Mine Action Center, Ministry of Defense/Engineering Battalion
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-TJ06

## OBJECTIVES

The project will utilize FSD's Mine Detection Dog (MDD) assets to enhance technical survey/mined area reduction and quality control capacity within the National Mine Action Programme. This project directly helps the Government of Tajikistan fulfil its obligations under the APMBT. Furthermore, the project will enhance national capacity development regarding management and implementation of land release and quality control operations conducted by MDD assets.

## ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip and deploy seven mine detection dog sets and operate a mine detection dog center including a vet clinic, breeding capacity and training of young dogs;
- An international MDD project manager/trainer/supervisor and qualified national staff will conduct required training courses (dog handler, set leader, dog trainer, field supervisor, young dogs);
- Conduct, with seven MDD sets, technical survey/area reduction and internal quality control operations independently or in support of multipurpose de-mining teams and mechanical demining teams supervised by national and one international staff and tasked and externally quality controlled by the TMAC;

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved area reduction and quality control capacity through MDD assets;
- Up to 500,000 square meters of valuable land released, leading to improved livelihoods of ERW affected communities in a country with only 7% arable land.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International staff (mine detection dog advisor/trainer/supervisor)	131,300	131,300
National staff (field and support staff)	169,300	186,230
Capital costs	48,470	48,470
Programme operational costs	120,000	120,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	56,288	58,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>525,358</b>	<b>544,320</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LAND RELEASE THROUGH SURVEY, TECHNICAL SURVEY, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL &amp; CLEARANCE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,480,014; 2012: US \$1,759,174
Funds Requested	US \$1,480,014
Implementing Partners	Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC), Ministry of Defense/Engineer Battalion, Committee of Emergency Situations, National Guards, Border Forces Tajikistan
Targeted Beneficiaries	Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) affected communities, Tajikistan Mine Action Center, Ministry of Defense/Engineer Battalion, Committee of Emergency Situations, National Guards, Border Forces Tajikistan
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-TJ07

## OBJECTIVES

The project will enhance the non-technical survey, technical survey, EOD and clearance operations within the National Mine Action Programme to enable the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil its obligations under the APMBT (Ottawa Treaty). Furthermore, the project will enhance national capacity development regarding management and implementation of all kind of land release operations.

## ACTIVITIES

- Recruit civilian and military staff for up to nine (9) multi-purpose demining teams and conduct training & refresher training courses on: non-technical survey, technical survey, basic manual demining, battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, paramedics team leader;
- Qualified national and international FSD staff will conduct training courses and supervise operations;
- Replace equipment and deploy these up to nine (9) teams to conduct land release operations as tasked by the Tajikistan Mine Action Center;
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded & analyzed in Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The developed capacity of multi-purposed demining and non-technical survey teams made considerable contribution into land release process.
- Approximately 500,000 square meters of valuable land is released, leading to improved livelihoods of ERW affected communities in a country with only 7% arable land.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
International staff (country director, director operations, 2 months)	153,946	153,946
National staff (field and support staff)	742,495	816,745
Capital costs	0	150,000
Programme operational costs	425,000	450,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	158,573	188,483
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,480,014</b>	<b>1,759,174</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROVIDING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$119,660
Funds Requested	US \$119,660
Implementing Partners	Regional and local branches of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
Targeted Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of 400 at-risk villages of 24 districts of the areas affected by civil war and the border mine affected communities.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-TJ09

## OBJECTIVES

The project's main objective is to deliver sustainable mine risk education in 400 villages in or near mine-contaminated areas with provision of the refreshing trainings and round tables for volunteers, representatives of the districts committees of emergency situations, village leaders, village women councils, local mass media, youth committees, school teachers, health workers, districts association of the disabled persons.

## ACTIVITIES

- Training of 255 participants represented by local authorities, mass-media and community leaders on wide community-based mine risk education with the further increasing number of volunteers in the amount of educated volunteers.
- Develop and distribute 5 types of MRE materials with the scope of creativity by MRE teachers and volunteers.
- Establish 6 safe playgrounds for schoolchildren in remote border communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war.
- Organize 7 regionally MRE quizzes for the best method and value the best works through award.
- Monitor volunteer activities and evaluate progress.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Target trained group will follow up community-based mine risk education activities and able to present it to at-risk populations in 24 districts.
- Different materials will be used effectively among at-risk populations.
- There will be a safe environment for more than 7000 rural students.
- The best methods of MRE volunteering and training skills will be developed.
- Progress will be evaluated and recommendations made.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries & travel staff support	29,860
Transport maintenance & fuel	3,000
Training for target group	18,000
Organize quiz and prizes	3,000
Develop five types of MRE materials	17,400
Reconstruction safe playgrounds	18,000
Incentives for 100 MRE volunteers for 6 months	13,800
Purchase the quality IT – Laptop and Photo Camera	2,000
Monitoring and evaluation	1,800
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	12,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,660</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$37,700
Funds Requested	US \$37,700
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	257 beneficiaries represented network
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-TJ02

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve all mine action projects regardless of pillars, by addressing the different needs of the beneficiaries through collecting sex and disaggregated data, consulting and enhance importance of the gender mainstreaming in mine action and its significant partners.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct three-days regionally training for 250 stakeholders of mine action pillars and members of contaminated communities to develop supportive attitude on gender equity.
- Develop gender sensitive requirements for reporting mine action and ensure availability of the reports of Development Goals projects' staff and partners having the requirements considered.
- The educated groups will be facilitated to train the rest of communities' group at risk. Monitor volunteer's and target groups' activities in the fields.
- Monitoring will be processed.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Stakeholders and members of contaminated communities will gain knowledge on gender through workshops, trainings and dissemination materials.
- The inputs of gender reporting and documenting will be represented to the government for incorporating lessons learned in the framework of Mine Action programs.
- Strengthened the Gender teacher-service capacity in APM/UXO/CB communities;
- Level of monitoring the volunteer's and target groups' improved.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Operations, training	18,000
Support staff and trainers field visit	4,400
Publication of training materials	8,400
Monitoring and evaluation	800
Payment allocation for the national gender consultant	1,500
Fuel and maintenance	600
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,700</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>EXPLOSIVE STORE FOR LAND RELEASE/DEMINEING, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) AND BULK AMMU</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$235,200
Funds Requested	US \$235,200
Implementing Partners	Engineer Battalion of the Ministry of Defense (MoD), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war, TMAC, MoD Engineer Battalion
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-TJ07

## OBJECTIVES

The project will provide the Government of Tajikistan, Demining organizations accredited in Tajikistan and Ministry of Defence with an state-of-the-art explosive store to facilitate vital land release / demining; explosive ordnance disposal and bulk ammunition disposal operations in Tajikistan. This project directly supports the Government of Tajikistan fulfil its obligations under the APMBT (Ottawa Treaty) and the CCW Certain Conventional Weapons).

## ACTIVITIES

- National engineer plans and develops explosive store project
- National staff constructs an explosive store
- National staff procures equipment and installs this equipment

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Explosive storage will improve and become safer, facilitating land release, demining, EOD and bulk ammunition disposal.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (Warehouse Manager)	8,000
Capital costs (signalization, alarm system, ventilation, shelves, fire extinguisher, fence)	30,000
Construction materials and costs	170,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	27,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>235,200</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUILDING SAFE BEHAVIOR AGAINST MINE HAZARD AMONG THE BORDER FORCES</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$45,240
Funds Requested	US \$45,240
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Border Protection Forces
Targeted Beneficiaries	Frontier Staff of Seven Frontier Posts of Tajik-Afghan Border
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ01

## OBJECTIVES

Mine Risk Education (MRE) achieves to provide periodically trainings for the border patrols serving in the Tajik-Afghan border. More than 20% of the Tajik-Afghan border (TAB) is mine-contaminated. Until the mine clearance will be finished the MRE program supports border patrols to reduce casualties. The project will also train topics as an effective communication in MRE, gender awareness in MRE, Psychology and First Aid will be trained to benefit the target beneficiaries.

## ACTIVITIES

- MRE Training will educate 550 border patrols on prevention mine risk in the time of duty in contaminated areas along the border line.
- Publish and dissemination of six types of MRE materials will be provided to all border posts.
- The educated officers will be facilitated to train border staff and soldiers.
- Monitoring and evaluation of MRE knowledge among military representatives.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 550 border patrols possess sufficient knowledge on mine and ERW prevention.
- Number of casualties reduced to 0 among the border patrols.
- MRE materials and Educational Corner will be arranged at the study rooms of the border posts and check-points.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries and staff support	16,640
Trainings	6,600
Printing 6 types of materials	15,100
Transport and travel to border areas	1,400
Monitoring	600
Indirect program support costs (12%)	4,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,240</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT TO THE NGO “UNIT OF THE SAPPERS OF TAJIKISTAN”</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
Project Budget	2011: US \$83,100; 2012: US \$42,670; 2013: US \$39,760
Funds Requested	US \$83,100
Implementing Partners	Unit of the Sappers of Tajikistan (UST), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct: UST staff and Indirect: The mine/UXO communities at large.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-TJ02

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is development of a sustainable national NGO with ability to implement a comprehensive and cost-effective national mine action program in a time & cost-effective manner. It will help to reduce the number of mine and ERW casualties to zero with contributing to the mine operations' activities in the country.

## ACTIVITIES

- Providing technical and advisory support for developing and improvement of NGO UST operations, strategic planning and financial supports for sustained capacities to conduct comprehensive mine and ERW clearance activities;
- Assist UST staff with gaining sufficient knowledge and skills to conduct effective clearance and adherence to all standards.
- Support UST in collaborating on land release activities with operators.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National capacity will be able to assess challenges and plan, manage and execute the survey and clearance aspects of mine action programme in timely, cost-effective, participatory and transparent manner.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Salary & Benefits (national personnel)	21,500	24,600	23,000
Travel (International)	7,500	6,000	5,000
Equipment and IT Supplies	7,000	0	0
Workshop/Seminar/Training	1,500	1,000	1,000
Vehicles Purches (Nive Chevrolet and Niva Lada), Maintenance (fuel, repair, oil etc)	37,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Expenses (bank fees etc)	1,000	500	500
Monitoring of the MoD Demining Unit activities	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	6,600	4,570	4,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>42,670</b>	<b>39,760</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION OF MDD ACCREDITATION SITE FOR TAJIKISTAN MINE ACTION CENTRE</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$89,600
Funds Requested	US \$89,600
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	TMAC operations staff, FSD MDD Teams, population leaving in the under mine risk areas.
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ03

## OBJECTIVES

The intended objective of current project is construction of MDD accreditation site for national mine action centre needs. Strength of quality assurance capacity of TMAC will positively effect on activities of demining agencies in more quality and safe manner.

## ACTIVITIES

- Development of accreditation site drawings
- Accreditation site and classroom construction
- Purchase required equipment for MDD accreditation site

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Construction of MDD accreditation site for TMAC;
- Equipment for MDD accreditation site and classroom

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries and benefits for 1 person for 10 months	15,000
Daily Subsistence Allowance	5,000
Administrative and sundries related expenses	10,000
Capital costs, equipment, fuel, materials	50,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	9,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FORMER MILITARY SAPPERS' VICTIMS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
Project Budget	2011: US \$30,100; 2012: US \$23,500; 2013: US \$24,100
Funds Requested	US \$30,100
Implementing Partners	Union of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST), Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLCP), local authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	45 mine and ERW victims – the former sappers and family of killed sappers
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-TJ04

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the social and economic vulnerability of the former military sappers and the family member of the killed sappers through providing their access to necessary social and medical facilities. Implementation of the activities under this project will support the medical rehabilitation and social integration of the injured sappers and the victims' family members.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conducting a Need Assessment Survey on the medical, social and economic conditions of the target group;
- Gathering and analyzing of the information;
- Transferring data into the TMAC IMSMA database;
- Developing of the physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration projects for the victims and their family;
- Implementation of the projects;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation;

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Gathered and entered into TMAC IMSMA new and clear information on victims;
- Made considerable changes into the life of victim sappers;
- The respected community started to benefit from the victims.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Costs for Assessment conducting	6,000	0	0
Rehabilitation Projects Implemented Costs	7,600	7,000	6,600
Medical rehabilitation activities Costs	4,900	5,200	5,600
Costs for establishment of MRE Team from the Former Sappers and implementation of the MRE	6,400	6,800	7,300
Monitoring of the projects' activities	2,000	2,000	2,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	3,200	2,500	2,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>24,100</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>INCOME-GENERATION INITIATIVE FOR LANDMINE SURVIVORS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$52,260
Funds Requested	US \$52,260
Implementing Partners	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	30 landmine survivors' families
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ05

## OBJECTIVES

- Provide employment and sustainable livelihoods.
- Developing of the ongoing income-generating project for 30 mine victims in rural communities.
- Help 30 victims' families with approximately 200 members generate their own funds so they can support their long-term medical and economic needs, and reduce their social vulnerability.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conducting an assessment and selection of the most vulnerable beneficiary families as a target group.
- Concluding an agreement between the local Authorities and the heads of the beneficiary families.
- Procurement and distribution of 30 milk-cows to the beneficiary families.
- Procurement & distribution of foodstuffs to the beneficiary families.
- Vaccination for milk-cows.
- Hiring two Livestock Expert Specialists for 4 month.
- Monitoring of the project implementation process and preparing Progress Report.
- Evaluation of the project results.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 30 mine/SALW victims families will have their own source of income and milk for children;
- About 200 mine/SALW victims' family members will be reintegrated into the social and economic life.
- The head of 30 families will be able to take part in the community decision making

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Agricultural commodities (30 milk cows, food, vaccination)	31,900
Travel, transportation and DSA costs: (DSA - 4 pers. x \$31 x 5 overnights x 6 field trips)	6,720
Staff support (VA officer, assistant to VAO, logistics/travel assistant)	6,840
Professional service (livestock expert specialist)	1,200
Indirect program support costs (12%)	5,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,260</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT AND PROVIDING SUPPORT TO TWO MULTI-PURPOSE DEMINING TEAMS</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
Project Budget	2011: US \$225,800; 2012: US \$65,060; 2013: US \$69,552
Funds Requested	US \$225,800
Implementing Partners	Union of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST), Ministry of Defense/Engineer Battalion, Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) affected communities of Tasjik-Afghan border, Tajikistan Mine Action Center, Ministry of Defense/Engineer Battalion.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2013
Project Code	P11-TJ06

## OBJECTIVES

The project will contribute the NGO Unit of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST) demining capacity building and enhance the non-technical survey, technical survey, EOD and clearance operations within the National Mine Action Programme which to enable the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil its obligations under the APMBT (Ottawa Treaty). Furthermore, the project will enhance national capacity development regarding management and implementation of all kind of land release operations.

## ACTIVITIES

- Recruit civilian and military staff for two multi-purpose demining teams;
- Conduct training courses on non-technical survey, technical survey, basic manual demining, battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, paramedics team leader;
- Provide the teams with necessary for clearance and survey operations equipments;
- Deploy these two multi-purpose teams to conduct land release operations as tasked by the Tajikistan Mine Action Center;
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded & analyzed in Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Developed national capacity on the demining and survey operations;
- Made considerable contribution into land release process.
- Improved livelihoods of ERW affected communities in a country with only 7% arable land.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Equipment and special engendering expenses	151,600	5,100	5,500
Operation Costs (deployment, staff per-diem and food allowance)	48,500	52,000	55,600
Administrative costs	1,500	1,000	1,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	24,200	6,960	7,452
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,800</b>	<b>65,060</b>	<b>69,552</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION ESTABLISHES THE FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT IN SCHOOLS</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$95,800; 2012: US \$77,940
Funds Requested	US \$95,800
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Center, Regional and Local branches of Ministry of Education.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Teachers and students of 192 secondary schools most mined/UXO-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2012
Project Code	P11-TJ07

## OBJECTIVES

The project will assist TMAC with school-based mine risk education and follow up UN Convention on Child Rights and establishes perspective MRE School Support MRE in schools located in border areas and the areas of the past civil war. The project seeks to empower targeted school students, teachers and parent committees to organize and facilitate educational activities related to reducing risks from antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnances, remnants of war and cluster munitions.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train teachers of 192 rural schools of the under risk communities will establish Friendly MRE Environment.
- Development, printing and distribution of teaching and learning materials both for children and village teachers on MRE
- Organization of a drawing, and essay competitions among students from the border areas.
- Create mine risk education corners in schools and develop student mobile theatre to demonstrate safety rule against risk of antipersonnel mines among children and their villages.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 1152 school teachers will be educated on the MRE methodology including these topics separately as an effective communication, safety messages, gender mainstreaming and psychology in MRE.
- Series of MRE tools will be produced, disseminated and used in all at-risk border schools.
- MRE messages will be incorporated in drawing and essay competition in border schools of 24 districts.
- MRE educational corners will be opened in schools and mobile theater will be organized.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Field staff travel support	8,880	7,430
Workshops and operations	13,820	10,360
Printing booklets, posters, banners & guideline	17,400	9,400
Payment for organizing school mobile theater at schools	10,000	7,000
Construction 10 safety playground	15,000	15,000
Incentive for 192 MRE teachers for 5 months	19,200	19,200
Monitoring and evaluation	1,200	1,200
Indirect program support costs (12%)	10,300	8,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,800</b>	<b>77,940</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION FOR LANDMINE/ERW SURVIVORS AND OTHER PEOPLE EXPOSED STRESS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$26,115
Funds Requested	US \$26,115
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Health and Tajik State University
Targeted Beneficiaries	landmine and ERW survivors and other people suffered from stress
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ08

## OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of this project is psychological rehabilitation for mine/ERW victims by organizing training on psychological rehabilitation for doctors and training on peer-to-peer support to survivors.

## ACTIVITIES

- Providing 2 days training to doctors from oblast and district hospitals in mine-affected districts (Rasht, Kurgan-Tube, Khorog, Khujand) on psychological features of survivors and psychological rehabilitation for landmine/UXO survivors and other people exposed stress.
- Developing, printing and distribution of 500 guidelines on psychological rehabilitation.
- Translation and publishing training guideline for peer support.
- Conducting 3-days training for survivors on “peer-to-peer support in mine-affected districts.
- If necessary to refer mine/UXO survivors to specialized mental health care services.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Doctors and nurses from mine-affected districts applied psychological rehabilitation for landmine survivors and other people exposed stress and PTSD.
- At least 240 Nurses will acquire new skills on rehabilitation.
- More than 50% of mine/UXO survivors as well as other people with PTSD will receive psychological rehabilitation.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries, trainers remuneration	2,495
Travel expenditures and DSA	14,140
Admin expenditure (Fuel & maintenance)	1,120
Training expenditure (coffee-break, lunch, stationary, translation of guidelines, printin	5,560
Indirect program support costs (12%)	2,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,115</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>RE-SURVEY IN THE 16 DISTRICTS ALONG THE TAJIK-UZBEK BORDER</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$134,400
Funds Requested	US \$134,400
Implementing Partners	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Tajikistan Border Forces
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population of areas in Tajik-Uzbek border, contaminated by mines, including women and children, farmers, livestock herders, and firewood gatherers.
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ09

## OBJECTIVES

This project intends to conduct retrofit re-survey operations in the 16 districts along the Tajik-Uzbek border. The end-product of this survey will assist prioritization and resource allocation for next level of surveys and further mine clearance operations. The project will support the fulfillment of Tajikistan's mine clearance obligations under the APMBT (Ottawa Convention).

## ACTIVITIES

- Hire, train and establish 3 fully equipped Survey Teams;
- Deploy the teams to mine affected districts along Tajik-Uzbek border;
- Collect reliable technical and socio-economic impact data of mined areas to enable effective priority settings;
- In accordance with gathered data produce maps and other data products using Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and Geographic Information System (GIS);
- Identify, mark and register dangerous areas;
- Support humanitarian mine action by providing Mine-fields data to the affected communities, local authorities and international organizations assisting development interventions.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities have safe routes to facilitate free movement of people and commodities ;
- Improved access to basic resources, and development and economic opportunities;
- All mined areas in 16 districts in Tajik-Uzbek border are appropriately registered and marked;
- TMAC have reliable and comprehensive data on mined areas in the 16 district along the Tajik-Uzbek border;
- The end-product of this survey made the issuance of Task Order for Technical Survey much easier.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries and benefits for 9 person for 10 months	30,000
Daily Subsistence Allowance	20,000
Internal training, administrative and sundries related expenses	5,000
Capital costs, equipment, fuel, materials (1 double cabin pick-up trucks for external moni	65,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	14,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,400</b>

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PROJECT	REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL REHABILITATION FOR LANDMINE/UXO SURVIVORS
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Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$19,700
Funds Requested	US \$19,700
Implementing Partners	TMAC, MACCA, National Union of PwDs, Tajik National University,
Targeted Beneficiaries	landmine survivors and their families in Tajikistan and Afghanistan
Project Duration	May 2011 through September 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ10

## OBJECTIVES

- Sharing the experience in psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors in two neighbouring countries.
- Advocacy of PwDs rights
- Increasing of the population's awareness about landmine survivors and PwDs
- Improving the psycho-social services for the landmine survivors and PwDs.

## ACTIVITIES

- Organizing of the 2-days regional conference until 31 September 2011.
- Organizing field visit during the conference.
- Invitation of 6 experts working in the field of psycho-social rehabilitation of PwDs from neighbouring country Afghanistan.
- Based on the Conference results preparation and publication of the Guideline on psycho-social rehabilitation for PwDs.
- Developing mass-media campaign materials to be used in communities, schools, health facilities and through radio broadcasts – during the conference and beyond.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Psychological well-being of landmine victims/PwDs and their Quality of the Life improved.
- Recommendations of psychologists to the Ministries of Health and Labor and social protection for further work with landmine survivors in regional aspects developed.
- Joint plan of action in the field of psycho-social development for Tajikistan and Afghanistan developed
- Mass-media activities using cross-media materials developed produced & distributed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2011
Conference participants travel, transportation and visa costs	2,600
Daily subsistence allowance for participants	9,700
Arrangement of the conference (lunch, stationary, venue rent, printing, field visit, banne	5,300
Indirect program support costs (12%)	2,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,700</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF EOD CAPACITY WITHIN COES</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$291,200
Funds Requested	US \$291,200
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The staff of 5 EOD teams of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
Project Duration	March 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ11

## OBJECTIVES

The Project objective is further strengthening of already established 5 EOD teams and existed pyrotechnic platoon within CoES. The main aim of the project is to increase CoES capacity in order to provide ability to response and deal with UXO threats in independence and professional manner.

## ACTIVITIES

- Search and recognition of UXO/mine training for CoES pyrotechnic platoon;
- EOD Level 1/Level 2 Trainings for CoES pyrotechnic platoon;
- EOD Level 2 Refresh Trainings for 5 EOD CoES teams;
- UXO transportation training for CoES pyrotechnic platoon and 5 EOD teams;
- Construction and equipment of explosives storages within 5 regional CoES centers;
- Equip 5 CoES vehicles with safety protection for UXO transportation requirements;
- Equip 5 regional CoES centers with free of explosives mockup ordnances;

Equip EOD class for CoES pyrotechnic platoon;

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Ability of already established 5 fully equipped and trained EOD teams and pyrotechnic platoon to response and deal with UXO independently and in short time frame;
- 5 EOD teams and pyrotechnic platoon within CoES are able to transport and demolish UXO/mine;

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Salaries and benefits for 1 person for 10 months	15,000
Daily Subsistence Allowance	15,000
Trainings, administrative and sundries related expenses	70,000
Capital costs, equipment, fuel, materials	160,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	31,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,200</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES CAPACITY ON MINE AND ERW VICTIMS INFORMATION GATHERING</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$16,400
Funds Requested	US \$16,400
Implementing Partners	Districts departments of social protection, MoLSPP
Targeted Beneficiaries	TMAC the VA partners in the country, mine/UXOs victims and their families.
Project Duration	April 2011 through October 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ12

## OBJECTIVES

The Victim Information System (VIS) is reviewed and made reliable, systematic and comprehensive; the VIS is also made compliant with IMSMA.

## ACTIVITIES

- To review the needs assessment reporting format to comply with IMSMA,
- To conduct 2 days training for staff of the districts departments of social protection,
- Conducting the practical activities on gathering information on the mine and ERW victims.
- Up-dating TMAC's database through data collection and review activities,
- Transferring data into the TMAC IMSMA database and Needs Assessment database
- Information dissemination between partners.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The local authorities have sufficient knowledge and capacity on gathering thorough information on the mine and ERW victims.
- Improved assistance and support planning capacity to the survivors,
- Inclusion of all survivors in VA projects and activities,
- Increased protection of survivors' rights.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National Expert Support (1 person X 6 month x 230 US\$), developing of questionnaire, book	1,400
Transport costs for staff of district departments of social protection 25 districts	3,500
Administration and miscellaneous expenses (printing and copying of the Needs Assessment Qu	1,300
Conducting training for the staff of departments of social protection of population	6,000
Printing of the book "Legislation of RT regarding to social protection of persons with dis	2,500
Indirect program support costs (12%)	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,400</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION ENTITY</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$225,100
Funds Requested	US \$225,100
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct: TMAC staff and Indirect: The mine/UXO communities at large.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ13

## OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to support the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) to become a legal National Mine Action Entity acting on behalf of the Government of Tajikistan. As it is expected the programme will develop and increase, it will be necessary to provide to TMAC with capacity building measures and technical assistance to make sure that the Centre has the capacity to cope with this influx of activities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical and advisory support for development of TMAC as a MA National Entity.
- Provide operations, and strategic planning and financial supports for sustained capacities to oversee all aspects of mine programme.
- Assist TMAC staff on gaining knowledge and skills on coordination of mine action activities in the country.
- Provided necessary trainings and support to reinforce TMAC's operational and financial management capacity.
- Strength the TMAC QA and QC capacity for ensuring the clearance operations quality.
- Support TMAC to develop its panning and prioritization mechanism for survey and clearance operations, land release methodology and technical survey techniques.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- TMAC as a National MA Entity will be able to assess challenges and plan, manage and execute all aspects of mine action programme in timely, cost-effective, participatory and transparent manner.
- TMAC will posses increased capabilities to present its programme national and international events, agencies, networks and relevant to Tajikistan's commitments.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Support to the Salary & Benefits (4 national personnel)	20,000
Travel (local and International including MA exchange Programmes )	30,000
Equipment IT Supplies	45,000
Conducting the post clearance assessment	15,000
Vehicle Purchase and Maintenance (fuel, repair, oil etc)	40,000
Miscellaneous Expenses (bank fees etc)	1,000
Office capital repairs of the	50,000
Indirect program support costs (12%)	24,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,100</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>WORKSHOP ON INCREASING OF THE AWARENESS ON DISABILITY ISSUES AND THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$23,570
Funds Requested	US \$23,570
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
Targeted Beneficiaries	landmine and ERW survivors and other people with disabilities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P11-TJ14

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is increasing of the awareness on disability and the rights of the landmine/ERW survivors/ persons with disabilities for the departments of social protection of population and volunteers of Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

## ACTIVITIES

- Organizing five 2-days training in the Regional Centers (Khujand, Penjikent, Khorog, Kurgan-Tube, Kulyab) to the staff of the departments of social protection of population and volunteers of Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan from mine-affected districts on disability and the rights of landmine/UXO survivors and other people with disabilities
- Developing, printing and distribution of 500 proceedings of laws of RT on disability and rights of persons with disabilities.
- If it is necessary to refer mine/UXO survivors to Medical Social State Service for changing degrees of disability.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Preventing the discrimination and violation of rights of PwDs.
- Public Awareness about PwDs including landmine survivors and their rights were raised. Acceptance and ratification of the CRPD.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Daily subsistence allowance	14,650
Transportation, car rent, fuel and maintenance	4,500
Arrangement of workshop (lunch, coffee-break, venue, stationary)	1,900
Indirect program support costs (12%)	2,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,570</b>

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Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

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United Nations Development Programme Country Office

United Nations Development Programme Country Office



# Yemen

## SUMMARY

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain a significant problem in Yemen despite 11 years of effective mine action operations. Though all highly and moderately impacted communities located by the 2000 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) have been cleared, landmines and ERW continue to destroy lives, hinder infrastructure, and block access to critical resources, including water and grazing land. The consequences of Alhouthies armed conflict against the Government have aggravated the problem. In 2009, mines and ERW caused 12 casualties in 9 different accidents involving men, women and children. In 2010 through Nov., there were 15 accidents with 43 casualties, 14 of whom were mortalities. 37,111 mines and UXOs were discovered during 2009 only. New mines are continuously located.

The LIS identified 1,078 mined areas encompassing 922,726,881 square metres. In 2002, 7 additional mined areas totaling 100,400 square metres were identified. In 2006, 3 more areas covering 505,000 square metres were identified. The total comprises 1,088 areas with 923,332,281 square metres.

By Nov., 2010, 739 mined areas covering 782,313,875 square metres had been released, with 280,434 anti-personnel mines destroyed. Another 349 mined areas totaling 141,018,405 square metres need to be addressed by technical surveys.

The magnitude of the problem convinced the 9th Member States Parties meeting on the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty to approve Yemen's request for an extension period of up to 1 March 2015 to complete Article 5 obligations.

Yemen is committed to the complete elimination of mines and ERW. In 1998, it ratified the mine-ban treaty and started its mine action programme. Yemen completed destruction of its national stockpile of anti-personnel landmines in compliance with Article 7 of the treaty in April 2002. It also has developed and enforced legislation in accordance with Article 9. To further comply with the treaty, Yemen revised its strategic plans and approved the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan. The plan affirms the national vision of putting an end to the suffering and casualties caused by mines by 1 March 2015.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Yemen in 2011 totals US \$4,548,474.

## SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

During the past 48 years, from the revolution to the period of civil confrontation in 1994, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts, each leaving behind a significant contribution to the mine and UXO problem. In 2000, the LIS provided vital data and information about the impacts on the Yemeni people. In 2002 and 2006, 10 additional mined areas in 2 communities with a total size of 605,400 square metres were identified. In total, 1,088 areas with 923,332,281 square metres have been of concern.

Human suffering and economic losses due to landmines and UXO are believed to be significant. Although the total number of mine and UXO casualties is not precisely known, the LIS recorded 4,904 victims, of whom 2,560 were killed and 2,344 injured. The most frequent victims were farmers and herders. A large number of casualties are believed to be women and children.

The loss of agricultural lands, irrigation sources and grazing areas add up to significant economic losses on both the national and local levels, as only 2.6 percent of Yemen's territory is arable. Economic pressure may force some local communities to enter mined areas, risking their lives in order to gain some land for agriculture or for tending domestic animals.

The Government is committed to eliminating the impacts of mines and UXO. Since the problem cannot be solved unless an integrated mine action initiative is launched, the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) was established in June 1998 to provide policy support and act as a steering body for mine action activities. The Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) was set up in 1999 as a national mine action implementing body. The Government has seconded 1,016 military personnel as deminers and other operational staff in support of mine action activities nationwide. This commitment has been a key element in establishing and fostering cooperation with donor countries.

## COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The NMAC includes members from 10 different ministries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It is the highest body responsible for policy formation, resource allocation and the national mine action strategy. YEMAC is the national mine action coordination and implementation body. It implements mine action projects, including mine risk education, surveys, clearance and victim assistance. Since the inception of the mine action programme, the Government has spent over US \$3 million annually to support it.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) aids the Government in dealing with humanitarian and development problems associated with mines and UXO. It helps strengthen national capacities for planning, coordination and implementation of mine action, and supports capacity improvements through training.

There are some NGOs involved in mine action, usually in coordination with YEMAC. The Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS) assists and reintegrates landmine survivors. The Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA) conducts mine risk education in the governorate of Lahej.

A number of parties are also providing bilateral support. Since 1999, the Government of the United States has provided in-kind contributions of equipment and vehicles. The Government of Germany has developed a mine detection dog capacity and backed mine dog clearance operations since 2001. The governments of Japan and Sweden have aided mine risk education and victim assistance. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed US \$4 million to the NMAC.

Other generous support has come from the governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## STRATEGY

Yemen aims to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines and ERW in all mine-affected areas. It strives to create and develop a nation where people and communities can live and work in a safe environment that is free from the threat of landmines and ERW, and where mine and ERW survivors are successfully supported and reintegrated. This requires clearing all mine-affected areas that threaten communities.

Experience indicates that most minefields are small in size due to the terrain, mainly hillsides and gullies, in the centre of Yemen. Full 54-member clearance units cannot be deployed simultaneously. Smaller teams are more effective and suitable. YEMAC has accordingly restructured its clearance units into independent platoons by providing additional equipment and medical support. This allows the platoons to operate independently of one another, and to use one-man, one-lane drills. Mechanical equipment to assist clearance of sands and dunes will continue to improve productivity and safety, towards Yemen's goal of fulfilling its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by March 2015.

YEMAC's increased capacity enabled it to move from Phase I execution by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to Phase II national execution in October 2003. The recent outcome evaluation of UNDP indicated that the programme has the necessary capacity in place to deal with the remaining landmine and ERW problem. The objectives of the current Phase III project, which started in late 2007, are in line with the priorities of the 2007-2011 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Mine action has been included in the Government's third five-year development plan for 2006 to 2010.

In 2010, YEMAC and UNICEF worked together in the field of MRE in Sa'dah where UNICEF provided funding and MRE printing materials and YEMAC was the Implementing Agent of 6 MRE campaigns in Sa'dah. YEMAC acknowledges the achievements of this cooperation which was beneficial for Sa'adah local communities affected by Al-Huthies armed conflict and will continue such humanitarian MRE campaigns in Sa'adah with UNICEF in 2011 and future years.

UNDP/YEMAC joint preparations for the formulation of Phase IV of the programme, covering the period from April 2011 to March 2015, have been finalized.

UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery plays an important role in supporting YEMAC and securing funding through the Thematic Trust Fund modality.

UNDP has already announced its agreement to support Phase IV with an initial allocation of US\$ 2 million and it is also

expected that it will continue such a significant funding role as well as its joint resource mobilization efforts during all the Phase IV period.

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION IN AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN LAHEJ GOVERNORATE</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)
Project Budget	2011: US \$62,060
Funds Requested	US \$62,060
Implementing Partners	YMAA through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) and UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and women in mine-affected communities in Lahej Governorate
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-YE02

## OBJECTIVES

The project will conduct mine risk education campaigns in affected communities in one of the most highly impacted governorates, focusing on women and children, and encouraging the use of women as instructors. It will help establish community-based mine risk education to maintain levels of awareness and ensure there are no accidents. It will provide necessary mine action information and feedback to YEMAC.

## ACTIVITIES

- Produce mine risk education newsletters, posters, leaflets and other awareness materials.
- Conduct refresher training for instructors, 80 percent of whom will be women.
- Disseminate newsletters, posters, leaflets and awareness materials.
- Assist YEMAC in training and establishing community-based mine risk education instructors in targeted mine-affected communities in Lahej Governorate.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will support the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan and the YEMAC work plan.
- YEMAC will be assisted in training, establishing and maintaining community-based mine risk education instructors in the targeted governorate.
- The Al-Amaan quarterly newsletter along with other mine risk education materials will be produced and distributed to affected populations.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine risk education materials production costs	30,000
Operational costs	10,000
Office rent, replacement/maintenance costs of furniture and equipment	12,000
Training community-based mine risk education instructors	6,000
UNDP General management services (7%)	4,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,060</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT AND REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE SURVIVORS IN YEMEN</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$250,000
Funds Requested	US \$250,000
Implementing Partners	YALS through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, their families, affected communities
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2014
Project Code	P10-YE03

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the socioeconomic reintegration of survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) through training and income-generation enterprises. It will help reduce poverty among survivors, their families and affected communities by creating jobs and local economic support schemes. It will contribute to YALS becoming self-reliant by 2014. Income generated from various projects will be used to expand activities, and employ and assist mine and ERW survivors.

## ACTIVITIES

- Further strengthen and develop the management and technical capacity of YALS to effectively plan, manage and supervise the association's activities.
- Collect data from the field and maintain an up-to-date national landmine survivors database.
- Conduct vocational training for men and women survivors in various lines of work.
- Establish small income-generation enterprises for survivors in accordance with their occupations.
- Assist in managing, running and supervising the established small enterprises.
- Participate in national and international meetings on landmine survivors

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 20 men and women survivors will be trained on office management to help them plan, manage and supervise the activities of YALS; 10 will train other survivors.
- Training will assist survivors who have no means of economic support.
- A self-reliant association will be effective and sustainable.
- A comprehensive database on landmine survivors and project activities will be maintained.
- YALS activities will expand to all landmine-affected areas by 2014.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
National staff (21 men and women, all landmine and ERW survivors)	25,000
Vocational training for 100 survivors (trainig, lodging, food, transportation)	50,000
Capital costs (equipment and materials for establishing income-generation enterprises)	123,645
Rent, services for established income-generation enterprises	35,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	16,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO ELIMINATE IMPACTS OF LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,332,600
Funds Requested	US \$2,332,600
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through YEMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities in all impacted governorates
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2014
Project Code	P10-YE04

## OBJECTIVES

The project will continue mine action operations to support Yemen in its efforts to eliminate threats from mines and explosive remnants of war by March 2015. It will contribute to economic development by safely returning additional mine-free land to Yemeni communities for productive uses. It aims to improve national staff competencies in mine action to achieve greater efficiency and ensure sustainability.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine clearance operations—including surveys, mapping, marking, demining, quality assurance, explosive ordnance disposal, etc.—towards the fulfilment of Yemen's Article 5 obligations by 1 March 2015.
- Provide learning and refresher training courses and workshops in the field, at the YEMAC training centre in Aden and at YEMAC headquarters in Sana'a.
- Offer technical and professional training to national staff inside and outside Yemen.
- Introduce new mine clearance equipment and tools compatible with conditions in Yemen, and aim at improving efficiency and effectiveness.
- Develop a long-term partnership and resource mobilization strategy.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Additional suspected hazardous areas will be surveyed, mapped, marked, cleared, and given quality assurance and control in accordance with YEMAC annual work plans.
- More land will be free of mines and returned to local communities.
- The management structure will be refined to ensure more effectiveness, growth and sustainability.
- The technical and management competencies of national staff will improve.
- Substantive progress will be made in meeting Yemen's mine-ban treaty obligations.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Landmine technical survey operations	500,000
Demining operations	900,000
Quality assurance activities	100,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	50,000
Replacement of old equipment, introduction of new technologies/methods	600,000
Training and enhancement of national capacity	30,000
UNDP General management services (7%)	152,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,332,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO YEMAC MRE PROJECT IN YEMEN, INCLUDING SA'DAH</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$914,000
Funds Requested	US \$914,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities in Yemen, including Sa'dah
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014
Project Code	P10-YE05

## OBJECTIVES

The project will support the Government's compliance with its Article 5 obligation under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty to eliminate impacts from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) by 1 March 2015. It seeks to reduce the number of landmine and unexploded ordnance accidents to zero through monthly MRE campaigns in affected communities and in close cooperation with UNICEF in regard to Sa'dah. It will further improve MRE through massive awareness campaigns and audio-visual materials.

## ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education campaigns in 80 communities affected by mines and ERW, covering an estimated 70,000 individuals (30,000 males and 40,000 females) in implementing YEMAC work plans and the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
- Conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's mine risk education programme.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will be provided to men, women and children in 80 landmine-affected communities each year.
- Progress in fulfilling the Government's anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations will be continuously achieved.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Mine risk education campaign field expenses (transport, accommodation, etc.)	120,000
Mine risk education awareness materials	70,000
UN general management services (7%)	14,000
YEMAC mine risk education programme assessment	10,000
MRE in Sa'dah	700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>914,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SUPPORT TO THE YEMEN EXECUTIVE MINE ACTION CENTRE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center
Project Budget	2011: US \$299,600
Funds Requested	US \$299,600
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities, landmine survivors
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2014
Project Code	P10-YE06

## OBJECTIVES

The project will help advance Yemen's efforts to meet its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by 1 March 2015. It will provide specialized medical support to victims of mines and unexploded ordnance, develop strategies for their socioeconomic reintegration, and conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's victim assistance programme.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide emergency medical care, medical assistance and rehabilitation support to an estimated 200,000 survivors each year in 160 communities across the country that are affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), in support of YEMAC work plans and the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
- Conduct victim assistance to support and reintegrate landmine and ERW survivors.
- Conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's victim assistance programme.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Medical support will be provided annually to an average of 200,000 landmine and ERW survivors.
- Progress will be continuously made towards meeting the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations on victim assistance.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Victim assistance campaign field costs (transport, accommodation , etc.)	70,000
medical support materials and medicines for victim in landmine affected communities	160,000
New medical surveys in landmine affected communities	50,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	19,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,600</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>MINE DETECTION DOG PROJECT</b>
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Yemen Executive Mine Action Center / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$690,214
Funds Requested	US \$690,214
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	landmine - affected communities in 6 governorates
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2014
Project Code	P11-YE01

## OBJECTIVES

The project will deploy mine detection dogs to support the mine survey, clearance and quality assurance operations of the Yemen mine action programme. This will contribute to the Government fulfilling its mine-ban treaty obligations by 1 March 2015. The project will also further strengthen and develop the management and technical capacities of the YEMAC Mine Detection Dog Unit to ensure smooth operations and sustainability.

## ACTIVITIES

- Train national mine dog instructors, veterinarians, field supervisors, and groups and set leaders.
- Plan, manage, deploy and supervise the field operations of 18 mine dog sets.
- Breed and train an average of eight puppies annually to replace aging mine detection dogs.
- Conduct refresher training for mine detection dog field staff as needed.
- Improve mine dog breeding capacities and other facilities at the YEMAC Mine Detection Dog Unit.
- Conduct a comprehensive capacity assessment of the unit's national staff.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A fully functioning mine detection dog unit will be established and managed by national authorities.
- Annual surveys of 750,000 square metres of suspected hazardous areas will take place.
- Annually, 480,000 square metres of marked mine fields will be cleared.
- Eight mine dog puppies will be trained and made operational each year to replace aging and dysfunctional dogs.
- Regular and refresher training will be available for national personnel and dogs.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Operational and training costs (training puppies, deploying dogs to minefields)	495,000
Breeding of dogs and equipment costs (dog food, medicines, lab)	88,060
National staff costs (director, vets, instructors, handlers, group/set leaders)	62,000
UNDP General management services (7%)	45,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>690,214</b>

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## **MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM**

Younis Saqrان (CPC)

Mansour Al Azi

Saleh Al Dhaiani

Rashida Al Hamdani

Ahmad Al Khider

Aleen Hamza

Aisha Saeed Nalya

Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)

Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)

Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS)

Yemen National Mine Action Committee (NMAC)

Mine Detection Dog Unit (YEMAC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)

# Global Projects

PROJECT	COORDINATION OF UN MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$6,228,392
Funds Requested	US \$6,228,392
Implementing Partners	UN Secretariat, Members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	UN mine action team, donors, mine-affected states, UN managed and supported mine action programmes worldwide.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL01

## OBJECTIVES

In 2011, UNMAS headquarters and its Liaison Office in Geneva will work with a wide range of UN and other partners to fulfil all aspects of UNMAS position as a focal point for mine action within the UN system. UNMAS plays a coordinating role within the UN system, and in the field in UN-managed mine action programmes and emergency response situations.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide coordination, policy development and strategy implementation. Within the UN system, UNMAS coordinates and monitors implementation of the UN Inter-agency Policy on Mine Action. To this end, UNMAS chairs the IACG-MA and the Committee on Mine Action, provides secretariat support to the Mine Action Support Group, and coordinates IACG-MA meetings, which are chaired by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Under-Secretary General, at the principals level. UNMAS also convenes the Cluster Munitions Working Group of the IACG-MA, and will coordinate UN support to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as required by UN Member States. It will assist the development of UN positions and contributions to efforts to develop other legally binding instruments that address the impacts of cluster munitions. The UNMAS Liaison Office in Geneva provides special policy and legal advice in these areas. It regularly convenes Geneva-based members of the IACG-MA to help ensure that their mine action policies and programmes adhere to the inter-agency policy and the 2006-2010 UN Mine Action Strategy to the fullest extent possible.
- Support UN country teams in mine-affected countries to implement the mine action policy and strategy. UNMAS will coordinate the monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the strategy's goals and objectives, and will report on progress in the UN Secretary-General's report on assistance in mine action for the 64th UN General Assembly. UNMAS will continue to coordinate UN input to the work of the states parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. It will advocate for ratification and implementation of new treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including through field-based advocacy activities, the development and dissemination of advocacy tool kits and briefings for UN Member States in coordination with other IACG-MA members. UNMAS will continue to coordinate the integration of mine action issues across the UN system, providing input and support to the work of inter-governmental bodies, such as the UN General Assembly, the UN Economic and Social Council, and the UN Security Council, as well as the IACG-MG in its capacity as mine action lead under the protection cluster chaired by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Offer programme initiation support and evaluation. UNMAS will develop and implement programme plans in humanitarian emergencies or peacekeeping operations. Activities will include the coordination of implementing partners, the provision of quality assurance, operational demining through contractors or International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)-compliant peacekeeping troops, and initial capacity development of national and local institutions and organizations. UNMAS will support the establishment of baseline data on casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and help achieve the targets for reducing casualty levels and rates established in the mine action strategy. The role of mine action in peacekeeping operations has evolved from supporting UN force activities to enabling overall mission objectives and explicit mandates, including humanitarian demining in some instances. UNMAS will also ensure the availability of landmine and ERW safety

training to UN and non-UN personnel working in affected areas, which can now be achieved through a self-taught course on CD-ROM. In 2011, support will be provided to UN mine action programmes in Afghanistan, Chad, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of Congo, southern Lebanon, Nepal, the Republic of Serbia (Kosovo), Sudan (including Darfur) and Western Sahara. UNMAS will also address new emergencies as required, through its rapid response plan (see separate project).

- **Assess and monitor threats.** In 2011, UNMAS will monitor emerging and evolving global landmine and ERW threats, reporting to the IACG-MA monthly, and will convene mine action planning group meetings involving UN partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and affected states, as required. UNMAS will continue to coordinate missions to assess and monitor the global landmine threat with a view to identifying needs and developing responses in consultation with national authorities and UN country team members. UNMAS will assist impact surveys to produce data to inform prioritization of mine action operations and national plans.
- **Develop and promote standards.** UNMAS is responsible for the development, maintenance and promotion of technical and safety standards for mine action. In partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), UNMAS publishes International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The requirement for additional or revised standards is coordinated through the IMAS Review Board, chaired by UNMAS. UNMAS will also contribute to the development of IMAS for victim data collection and surveillance, and support the work of the co-chairs of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty's standing committee on victim assistance.
- **Provide technical information.** In 2011, UNMAS will assist in the collection and dissemination of technical information, and the distribution of lessons learned. It will support the coordination and direction of international testing and evaluation, and research development. UNMAS will work closely with GICHD, field programmes, NGOs, other operators, manufacturers, and the research and development community to further define operational needs, and make technological information readily available.
- **Conduct information and communication outreach.** UNMAS plays a vital role in communicating mine action news and information to policy makers, the UN and diplomatic communities, programme managers, the media and the general public. UNMAS employs electronic communications, including multiple websites, and print communications to reach its target audiences. Through a communications working group, UNMAS will continue to coordinate mine action communications among all 14 mine action partner organizations and implement an inter-agency communications strategy. In 2011, UNMAS will coordinate UN global publicity for the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.
- **Advocate for gender mainstreaming in mine action.** UNMAS chairs the Inter-Agency Steering Committee on Gender and Mine Action and coordinates efforts aimed at ensuring that mine action programmes have equal impacts on women, men, boys and girls, and that both women and men inform and participate in the implementation of such programmes. In 2011, UNMAS will coordinate the revision of the Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes. It will conduct a needs assessment among field programmes to ensure that sufficient capacity exists both at national and international levels for the implementation of the guidelines. This will take place with a view to building the capacities of the programmes through training, cross-mission exchanges and regional workshops.
- **Advocate for treaty implementation.** UNMAS will back field-based efforts to ensure compliance with international instruments and commitments on landmines and the rights of individuals affected by them, including through efforts to elicit commitments from non-state actors to halt new deployments of landmines and ERW, destroy stockpiled landmines and ERW, and comply with relevant international law. In 2011, UNMAS will monitor the use of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities tool kit and provide assistance to programmes in related advocacy activities, as required.
- **Liaise with donors and manage resources.** UNMAS will continue to promote the principles of good humanitarian donorship, ensure timely reporting to donors on the use of voluntary contributions, and coordinate the production and dissemination of print and electronic resource mobilization tools such as the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects. UNMAS will work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure accurate financial tracking of portfolio projects in countries with consolidated appeals. UNMAS will also continue to expand partnerships with UN agencies and funds, international NGOs and the private sector to improve the coherence and efficiency of the sector, including in fund-raising activities to meet priority needs in

mine-affected countries.

- Perform financial management. The majority of UN mine action activities are funded from voluntary contributions that UNMAS manages through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF). In 2011, UNMAS will complete the installation of a data management system to increase the efficient management of VTF funds, UN-managed programmes and donor reporting.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Inter-agency coordination will ensure consistent implementation of the UN mine action policy and strategy, and integration into relevant treaty discussions.
- The UNMAS annual report will reflect significant progress towards the UN strategic goal of working in partnership with other actors to reduce the threats posed by landmines and ERW, to the point where UN assistance is no longer necessary.
- Field operations will be established, maintained, expanded and coordinated, as needed, in 10 countries or territories.
- The global threats and impacts from landmines and ERW will be regularly assessed.
- Mine action standards will be developed, revised and disseminated as needed.
- New or improved mine clearance and other technologies will be researched and developed where practical, or adapted, to improve the efficiency and safety of operations.
- News and media reports about landmine and ERW problems and mine action initiatives will reach a wider audience in affected and donor countries.
- Gender considerations will be further integrated into all aspects of mine action, and gender balance will advance in all UN-managed mine action programmes.
- The implementation of international human rights standards, including those in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as new legal instruments relevant to mine action, such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, will be advocated; compliance with commitments on the rights of individuals affected by landmines and ERW will be sought with state and non-state actors.
- Measurable progress will be made to reduce accident rates in UN-managed programmes, while survivors' rights will be promoted.
- UN Member States will appreciate the UN contribution to efforts to develop a new instrument of international humanitarian law addressing the impacts of cluster munitions.
- Donors will receive timely reports on the use of their mine action contributions to UNMAS, and will continue to provide flexible, multi-year support for UN mine action programmes and coordination.
- The VTF will be managed by UNMAS and used as a resource for the wider mine action sector.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Staff costs	4,158,091
Contractual services	179,700
Travel of staff	623,920
Operating expenses (supplies, equipment, communications, conference services, training)	136,140
Premises (New York and Geneva); rental and maintenance	414,000
Programme support costs	716,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,228,392</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LANDMINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SAFETY PROJECT (PHASE III)</b>
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$200,000
Funds Requested	US \$200,000
Implementing Partners	UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), other UN entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian, development, NGO and government workers in high-risk areas; security and mine risk education professionals
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL08

## OBJECTIVES

The aim of the project is to reduce the risk of mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) accidents among staff working in high-threat areas by ensuring that peacekeeping, humanitarian and development aid institutions receive mine and ERW training and materials. It will also assist with the integration of landmine and ERW safety training into standard DPKO, UNDSS and other UN agency staff briefing procedures.

## ACTIVITIES

In order to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations made during the 2010 LSP Review:

### Phase 1

- Complete translation of the landmine and ERW safety handbook in to French, Arabic, Spanish, Russian, Dari and Pashto.
- Production of 5000 copies of the landmine and ERW safety handbooks in each language.
- Review and design updated mineaction.org to promote and support web hosted landmine and ERW safety handbook and materials.

### Phase 2

- Launch landmine and ERW landmine safety handbook on mineaction.org
- Distribute landmine and ERW safety handbook program to mission areas for upload to Local Area Network (LAN).
- Establish web link from DSS Security in the Field website to the landmine and ERW safety handbook and training material on mineaction.org.
- Develop C-IED training component for introduction to both the landmine and ERW safety handbook, DVD and website.

### Phase 3

- Introduce landmine and ERW safety training as mandatory for all United Nation staff members who are to deploy to a mission area.
- Introduce C-IED component to landmine and ERW safety training handbook, web-site and DVD.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accidents from mines and ERW among staff in high-risk areas will be prevented.
- Mine risk education will be mainstreamed within UN standard staff training.
- Counter-IED information will be included in the training in order to address the growing threat presented to UN and other humanitarian staff by the proliferation and employment of IED within mission areas.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Programming update plus one non RTL language (e.g.,French)	90,000
Add each additional non RTL language	50,000
Add RTL language (e.g. Arabic)	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UNICEF LANDMINES AND SMALL ARMS TEAM</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,788,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,670,430
Implementing Partners	National mine action authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Development Programme (UNDP), other UN and international organizations, other stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities and individuals affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); national implementing partners; mine action partners; mine and ERW victims, especially children and women
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL22

## OBJECTIVES

The Landmines and Small Arms Cluster will support the implementation of UNICEF and UN mine action strategies in affected countries. It also seeks to influence global policy and debate by providing experiences and best practices, standards, tools, guidelines and training packages; coordinating and promoting best practices in mine risk education; supporting inter-agency coordination; and undertaking global advocacy and research on issues related to landmines, ERW including cluster munitions, other indiscriminate weapons, and the rights of victims of these weapons and other persons with disabilities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide quality assurance through technical support on mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy programming at country and regional levels.
- Conduct research, and develop standards, policies, tools and training to promote best practices in mine risk education and assistance to survivors, especially children.
- Support UNICEF's role as an integral part of UN country teams in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions on children affected by armed conflict.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action policies and programmes.
- Provide training and technical support for field epidemiology for mine action and victim surveillance and data collection.
- Integrate a mine action perspective into work on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Co-convene a Mine Risk Education Advisory Group and International Mine Risk Education Working Group.
- Support global, regional and country-level advocacy around the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions, and other related treaties and instruments.
- Conduct resource mobilization for country offices and headquarters.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National, UNICEF, UN and NGO capacities to meet risk reduction and victim assistance needs in an appropriate, effective and timely fashion will be enhanced.
- The "value for money" in mine risk education in affected countries will increase.
- There will be effective country team and national responses to issues raised by the Security Council with respect to children affected by armed conflict.
- Effective partnerships will develop with other UN agencies, national and international institutions, NGOs and donors.
- The rights of survivors and children affected by landmines and ERW will be promoted, protected and realized through the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.
- There will be increased compliance with and development of political and legal instruments related to landmines, ERW and other weapons that have indiscriminate effects on civilians.
- The integration of mine action into UNICEF and humanitarian, human rights and development programmes will

improve.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Provision of training, technical capacity building of partners/practitioners	150,000
Support to ongoing programmes, emergency responses at country and regional levels	800,000
Technical support, programme monitoring for 20-plus countries	478,000
Training and technical support on epidemiology and victim data collection	180,000
Advocacy and support to international agreements and related legal instruments	60,000
Equipment, organizational support costs	120,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,788,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UNICEF LANDMINES AND SMALL ARMS TEAM</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2011: US \$2,371,120
Funds Requested	US \$2,371,120
Implementing Partners	National mine action authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Development Programme (UNDP), other UN and international organizations, other stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities and individuals affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); national implementing partners; mine action partners; mine and ERW victims, especially children and women
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL22

## OBJECTIVES

The Landmines and Small Arms Team will support the implementation of UNICEF and UN mine action strategies in affected countries. It also seeks to influence global policy and debate by providing experiences and best practices, standards, tools, guidelines and training packages; coordinating and promoting best practices in mine risk education; supporting inter-agency coordination; and undertaking global advocacy and research on issues related to landmines, ERW including cluster munitions, other indiscriminate weapons, and the rights of victims of these weapons and other persons with disabilities.

## ACTIVITIES

- Provide quality assurance through technical support on mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy programming at country and regional levels.
- Conduct research, and develop standards, policies, tools and training to promote best practices in mine risk education and assistance to survivors, especially children.
- Support UNICEF's role as an integral part of UN country teams in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions on children affected by armed conflict.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action policies and programmes.
- Provide training and technical support for field epidemiology for mine action and victim surveillance and data collection.
- Integrate a mine action perspective into work on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Co-convene a Mine Risk Education Advisory Group and International Mine Risk Education Working Group.
- Support global, regional and country-level advocacy around the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions, and other related treaties and instruments.
- Conduct resource mobilization for country offices and headquarters.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National, UNICEF, UN and NGO capacities to meet risk reduction and victim assistance needs in an appropriate, effective and timely fashion will be enhanced.
- The "value for money" in mine risk education in affected countries will increase.
- There will be effective country team and national responses to issues raised by the Security Council with respect to children affected by armed conflict.
- Effective partnerships will develop with other UN agencies, national and international institutions, NGOs and donors.
- The rights of survivors and children affected by landmines and ERW will be promoted, protected and realized through the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.
- There will be increased compliance with and development of political and legal instruments related to landmines, ERW and other weapons that have indiscriminate effects on civilians.
- The integration of mine action into UNICEF and humanitarian, human rights and development programmes will

improve.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Provision of training, technical capacity building of partners/practitioners	150,000
Support to ongoing programmes, emergency responses at country and regional levels	1,200,000
Technical support, programme monitoring for 23-plus countries	626,000
Training and technical support on epidemiology and victim data collection	180,000
Advocacy and support to international agreements and related legal instruments	60,000
Equipment, organizational support costs	155,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,371,120</b>

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PROJECT	UNDP COMPLETION INITIATIVE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$21,560,500
Funds Requested	US \$21,560,500
Implementing Partners	Governments of mine-affected countries, states parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty
Targeted Beneficiaries	At least six mine-affected countries nearing completion of meeting relevant international and humanitarian obligations.
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-GL01

## OBJECTIVES

UNDP has been working in support of governments mine action efforts since the early 1990s and today supports national mine action programme in nearly 40 countries. UNDP believes that with concerted and focussed action by states, the UN and Non-Governmental Organisations, and predictable funding commitments by the international community, many states are in a position to 'finish the job' within the next five years as well as within the next decade. Overall, this programme seeks to accelerate mine action activities in countries that have a significant mine/cluster munition problem, government commitments and treaty obligations to fulfill, the presence of effective operational partners, but where additional resources are required to ensure a more systematic and predictable response to the problem.

The programme will enable states to more clearly articulate the timeframes and resource requirements to complete their commitments as well as enable mine action operators to more consistently deploy mine action assets to undertake demining, survey, and hazardous area marking as required while undertaking mine action operations to the highest standards more consistently. The programme will assist mine-affected countries with developing and implementing national mine action strategies to complete obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, notably Article 5, within the deadline, as well as other international treaties and conventions on cluster munitions, the rights of persons with disabilities, etc. Such strategies had been effective in the cases of Zambia and Albania, both of which have declared compliance with Article 5 obligations, and will continue to be used for targeted efforts in Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Yemen, Chad, and Uganda, amongst others.

## ACTIVITIES

- Accelerate mine action activities in countries where a concerted effort and relatively modest investment could solve the landmine problem in a short time frame.
- Strive to ensure the development of national clearance and survey capacities related to explosive remnants of war (ERW) work in general, and achieve full national ownership of the mine action programme. As a matter of principle and for safety and logistical reasons, all devices should be cleared.
- Expand capacities to address ERW and any possible residual mine problems discovered after completion to foster humanitarian and development benefits.
- Solve the problem in less-affected countries first so the international community can subsequently focus efforts on a smaller number of countries where mine action is likely to be required over the longer term. This approach may secure additional resources for mine action and improve efficiency by creating economies of scale.
- Advocate and draw attention to the need to rid the world of mines, helping to maintain international momentum.
- Enable more countries to develop a plan to reach completion of Article 5, in compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, and implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
- Directly support Objective 4 of the 2006-2010 UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy by assisting national institutions to develop capacities to manage threats and ensure a residual response.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action strategies will be developed with clear and measurable benchmarks.
- Effective partnerships in affected countries between UNDP, government, and operational organisations pro-

moted and developed.

- Resources mobilised and leveraged on behalf of all programme partners in support of the development and deployment of mine action operations.
- Global advocacy undertaken to ensure consistent commitments to results and the adoption and implementation of relevant legal instruments.
- Activities globally coordinated and technically supported to ensure the consistent application of high standards, maintenance of partnerships and implementation of projected activities and outcomes.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Technical support and assistance to four mine affected countries	20,000,000
Support for the development of a national strategy in four countries	150,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	1,410,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,560,500</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>UNDP MINE ACTION EXCHANGE PROGRAMME</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$214,000
Funds Requested	US \$214,000
Implementing Partners	Selected international mine action organizations, national mine action programmes, regional training institutions
Targeted Beneficiaries	Staff of national mine action centres, institutes, non-governmental organizations dealing with conflict prevention and recovery, institutions participating as either sending or receiving organizations
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-GL01

## OBJECTIVES

National ownership and capacity development are at the centre of UNDP's mine action initiatives, which focus on ensuring sustainable governmental responses to the human, economic, and security challenges posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war. In partnership with host governments, UNDP assists over 40 mine-affected states to develop sustainable national and local capacities from the outset of mine action operations.

The objective of the Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme is to facilitate cooperation and peer review among and between affected countries, and to capture and disseminate good practices in an effective and appropriate manner. MAX facilitates short assignments of national mine action staff with the mine action programmes of other countries or international organizations. Operational and managerial staff strengthen their coordination skills as well as their knowledge of mine action policy matters, advocacy initiatives, best practices and lessons learned. The project will continue to build on an existing body of good practice and facilitate 20 MAX Programme placements during 2011.

## ACTIVITIES

- Solicit MAX proposals from UNDP mine action programmes and national mine action centres globally.
- Select candidates.
- Facilitate administration and development of substantive terms of reference for 20 exchange programmes during 2011.
- Monitor and evaluate progress and lessons learned.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The exchanges will benefit both new country programmes, and programmes that have reached maturity but require exposure to targeted and task-based expertise.
- The exchanges will also benefit mature programmes hosting exchange delegations by asserting and consolidating experiences and expertise in mine action and/or small arms.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
20 MAX placements (travel, per diem, etc.)	200,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	14,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,000</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MINE ACTION COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2011: US \$674,100
Funds Requested	US \$674,100
Implementing Partners	National mine action authorities, UNDP country office mine action technical staff, relevant mine action operators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society
Targeted Beneficiaries	National mine action programmes receiving technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-GL02

## OBJECTIVES

The UNDP mine action technical team is part of the organization's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). The team of mine action technical professionals supports over 40 national mine action programmes and their corresponding senior/chief mine action technical advisor or programme officers. Assistance is provided to countries in stages of mine action from initial planning and implementation to mature programming. The Mine Action Team works in collaboration with national authorities and UNDP country offices to strengthen national capacities to manage mine action, and to ensure a smooth transition between emergency relief and early recovery to long-term sustainable development. Liaisons with regional advisory services in Panama, Dakar, Johannesburg, Bratislava, Cairo and Bangkok contribute to Team's support for UNDP country offices in strengthening national capacities so that a solid foundation exists for a long-term response to landmine problems. The Team is an essential member of international mine action fora, and contributes to UN inter-agency coordination meetings, technical assessment and evaluation missions, and global policy development. It also engages in policy and methodology development within BCPR to support the broader development agenda of UNDP, and participates in stand-alone missions and interventions as well as integrated crisis prevention and recovery missions.

The UNDP Team provides vital technical and operational support to national mine action programmes as part of its approach to fostering sustainable national and local capacities to address landmine problems. This support includes the following elements:

- Assistance to countries to establish national mine action centres and regulatory authorities aims to, among other tasks, integrate International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) into national programmes, implement landmine impact surveys, establish information management structures that support operations, and comply with international conventions and treaties or other obligations.
- Support to mine-affected countries that are approaching the completion of mine action comes through the Completion Initiative. The greater part of international financial assistance is often reserved for countries with a high-profile problem—that is, countries deemed to face serious humanitarian threats, and that have recently emerged from crises and conflicts. The Completion Initiative seeks to encourage greater attention from the international mine action community to countries with limited mine/ERW problems or where a concentrated effort and funding commitment will help complete international obligations, particularly related to clearance, in a reasonable time frame, and ensure compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Advocacy for the mainstreaming of mine action in development planning, programming and budgeting processes involves encouraging mine-affected developing nations to integrate mine action in their national development plans, including their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). It also involves working with local actors to plan and implement mine action in coordination with development projects and programmes whenever possible. UNDP also actively engages traditional donors to fund mine action projects through development budgets, and encourages international financial institutions to contribute more funding to mine action through loans to mine-affected states.
- Promotion of UNDP's MAX Programme provides a mechanism for mine action staff to undertake short assign-



ments with the programmes of other nations or international organizations, in order to share their experiences and lessons learned, and to strengthen their policy, advocacy and operational approaches to mine action.

- Advocacy for the role of public-private partnerships in advancing the development dimensions of mine action is part of the commitment to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on global partnerships for development.

## ACTIVITIES

The Team, through UNDP country offices, provides technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support to national mine action programmes related to the following tasks.

- Address the socioeconomic impacts of mines by promoting national ownership and ensuring the development of sustainable national and local capacities to undertake all elements of mine action over the medium and long term.
- Encourage an integrated, collaborative working environment with all mine action stakeholders, including other UN mine action partners, mine-affected states, national and international NGOs, and donor governments.
- Strengthen national capacities through UNDP's Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme, mine action management training and advice, other complementary regional training workshops, and relevant studies and guidelines.
- Mainstream mine action into the development agenda in recognition of the fact that mines pose an obstacle to poverty reduction and sustainable development in post-conflict environments.
- Support integration of a gender perspective in mine action programmes to ensure that gender-based concerns and experiences are taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of mine action programmes, and that mine action programmes equally benefit men, women, boys and girls.
- Support UNDP's efforts to provide high-quality technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization services to national mine action programmes.
- Develop a long-term strategic plan to ensure UNDP is able to provide ongoing mine action capacity-building services.
- Promote transparency in national mine action programmes, including the effective utilization of resources by well-coordinated mine action centres.
- Assist national authorities in meeting their mine action-related treaty obligations, including related to explosive remnants of war such as cluster munitions, and ensuring effective implementation.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action programmes will receive technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support.
- The socioeconomic and sustainable development impacts of mines will be addressed.
- National mine action programmes will increase their institutional and management capacities.
- Gender perspectives will be integrated into UNDP-supported mine action programmes.
- States parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty that receive UNDP support will be better equipped to meet their treaty obligations.

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Field monitoring, programme evaluations, inter-agency assessments (40-plus countries)	200,000
Knowledge management, best practices initiative	50,000
UNDP workshop for programme officers	30,000
Senior programme advisor	200,000
Advisor/inter-agency liaison officer	150,000
Programme support costs (7%)	44,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>674,100</b>

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<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>STANDING MINE ACTION CAPACITY</b>
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2011: US \$1,499,410
Funds Requested	US \$1,499,410
Implementing Partners	Other UN agencies, national authorities, non-governmental and commercial implementers
Targeted Beneficiaries	Emerging and evolving mine action programmes, existing UNMAS programmes
Project Duration	January 2011 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-GL03

## OBJECTIVES

In order to capitalize on windows of opportunity created in the immediate aftermath of conflict, and to support the UN Secretary-General's concept of maximizing the delivery of peace dividends, UNMAS established a Standing Mine Action Capacity (S-MAC). The S-MAC continues to play a critical role in the early planning and start-up phases of mine action programmes, and thus provide a common basis for planning and allocation of responsibilities to ensure a predictable and efficient UN response when needed at short notice. The S-MAC will lead operational deployment upon activation of the Framework for Mine Action Planning Rapid Response, and ensure that the most efficient and supportive programme is established to quickly build confidence and support wider peacebuilding objectives.

## ACTIVITIES

- Undertake assessments as requested by UN Member States and senior UN officials.
- Deploy in rapid response situations per a request by Member States or senior UN officials.
- Reinforce existing programmes in areas of planning, budgeting, revision in the concept of operations and other periodic activities.
- Undertake programme evaluations in the field.
- Lead and conduct boards of inquiry in response to mine or explosive remnants of war accidents or incidents involving programme staff or implementers.
- Conduct the annual Mine Action Rapid Response Exercise

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The time for responding to requests for assessments and rapid response coordination will be reduced.
- Lower staffing costs will come from programmes no longer being reliant on full-time staff to undertake specific activities.
- There will be greater uniformity of processes and approaches across programmes.
- A uniform and strategic approach to programme evaluations and boards of inquiry will develop.
- A roster of experts is maintained and updated annually

<b>BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$</b>	<b>2011</b>
Personnel	1,065,920
Operational expenses	284,900
Support costs	148,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,499,410</b>

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<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P04-AF02	Mine Action Coordination	Multiple	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)	11,000,000	0
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P07-AF01	Mine Risk Education Field Operations in Afghanistan	Mine risk education	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	1,490,467	0
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P08-AF01	Survey and Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Mine clearance	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	106,743,768	17,706,768
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF01 (NEW)	Afghanistan Disability Support Programme	Victim assistance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Afghanistan Disability Support Programme	2,189,000	489,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF02 (NEW)	Emergency ERW Removal Capacity	Mine clearance	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	2,030,000	2,030,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF03 (NEW)	Emergency Mine Clearance Response Capacity	Mine clearance	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	2,772,000	2,772,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF04 (NEW)	Mine action transition and capacity development	Multiple	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan	150,000	0
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF05 (NEW)	MRE radio project	Mine risk education	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	150,000	150,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P11-AF06 (NEW)	Transition and capacity development	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	150,000	0
<b>Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>126,675,235</b>	<b>23,147,768</b>
Albania	P06-AL04	Supporting Post Clearance Community Development Initiatives in NE Albania	Victim assistance	ALB-AID	90,000	90,000
Albania	P09-AL01	Arms and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO) Risk Education in 12 Prefectures of Albania	Mine risk education	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	20,500	0
Albania	P09-AL02	ERW/UXO Risk Education in hotspots areas in Albania	Mine risk education	ALB-AID	140,000	140,000
Albania	P09-AL03	UXO Risk Education in the area of Gerdec Explosion	Mine risk education	ALB-AID	80,000	80,000
Albania	P09-AL04	Vocational Training & Local Enterprise Initiative for Mine/UXO victims	Victim assistance	ALB-AID	74,000	74,000
Albania	P10-AL02	Access to Physical and Medical Rehabilitation Services in Albania	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe	191,703	0
Albania	P10-AL03	Identifying the Social-Economic needs of marginalized ERW & AXO victims in Albania.	Victim assistance	ALB-AID	150,000	150,000
Albania	P11-AL01 (NEW)	Coordination Monitoring of Humanitarian MA ,Ammunition Destruction and Hotspots Clearance	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	354,600	251,260
<b>Albania</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>1,100,803</b>	<b>785,260</b>

# Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Angola	P07-AN04	Capacity Development of the National Institute of Demining	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	851,600	0
Angola	P09-AN01	Survey and update data of mine-suspected areas	Multiple	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	3,000,000	2,000,000
Angola	P09-AN02	Mine Victims National Network	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Angola	P09-AN03	Mine Victims National Registration	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	3,000,000	2,000,000
Angola	P11-AN01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Action in Angola: Land Release Project	Mine clearance	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	3,238,254	1,107,692
Angola	P11-AN02 (NEW)	Landmine and ERW Clearance, Moxico	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	3,046,525	2,046,525
Angola	P11-AN03 (NEW)	Land Release	Mine clearance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Angola</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>17,136,379</b>	<b>11,154,217</b>
Azerbaijan	P07-AZ01	Coordination and Implementation of Mine Victim Assistance Projects	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	460,000	460,000
Azerbaijan	P08-AZ02	Suspected Area Reduction and Mechanical Clearance	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	1,003,000	1,003,000
Azerbaijan	P10-AZ01	Expansion of Mine Detection Dog Capacity	Mine clearance	Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	190,000	190,000
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1,653,000</b>	<b>1,653,000</b>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P11-BH01 (NEW)	Education of Medical Professionals of CBRs for mine victims rehabilitation in BH	Victim assistance	Hope 87	166,001	166,001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P11-BH02 (NEW)	Rights based support to landmine survivors	Victim assistance	Landmine Survivors Initiatives	350,000	350,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P11-BH03 (NEW)	Resource Center for recovery and support to victims of mines	Victim assistance	Organization amputees UDAS Republic of Srpska	39,292	39,292
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P11-BH04 (NEW)	Mine Risk and SALW education in primary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mine risk education	Genesis	60,000	60,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P11-BH05 (NEW)	Humanitarian Demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe	694,720	694,720
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>1,310,013</b>	<b>1,310,013</b>
Cambodia	P11-CA01 (NEW)	Clearing for Results	Multiple	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	4,617,170	4,617,170
Cambodia	P11-CA02 (NEW)	Support of Cambodian Mine Action Centre's demining program	Multiple	Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)	22,449,360	22,449,360
Cambodia	P11-CA03 (NEW)	Support for Mine Action Team (MAT) North West Provinces, Cambodia	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	277,172	277,172
Cambodia	P11-CA04 (NEW)	Mine & UXO Risk Education and Victim Assistance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	516,000	516,000

<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Cambodia	P11-CA05 (NEW)	Kien Khleang Vocational Training Project for the Disabled	Victim assistance	Association for Aid and Relief, Vocational Training for the Disabled (AAR VTD)	156,992	156,992
Cambodia	P11-CA06 (NEW)	Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) and Community Development Project	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,142,536	1,142,536
Cambodia	P11-CA07 (NEW)	Deployment of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	224,219	224,219
Cambodia	P11-CA08 (NEW)	Enhance mobility of Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) activities in rural provincial areas	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	46,353	46,353
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>29,429,802</b>	<b>29,429,802</b>
Chad	P11-CH01 (NEW)	Support to the Chadian National Demining Centre (CND) for Mine Clearance in Fada region	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	4,014,561	4,014,561
Chad	P11-CH02 (NEW)	Assistance to children victims of mines / UXO	Victim assistance	SECADEV-CARK / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	20,300	20,300
Chad	P11-CH03 (NEW)	UXO clearance operations in Chad	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	2,133,263	2,133,263
Chad	P11-CH04 (NEW)	Strengthening national Mine Action capacity, Chad	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	1,613,535	1,613,535
Chad	P11-CH05 (NEW)	Socio-economic reintegration of mines / UXO victims	Victim assistance	SECADEV-CARK / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	21,300	21,300
Chad	P11-CH06 (NEW)	MRE and Child Victims Assistance in Chad	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	482,263	482,263
Chad	P11-CH07 (NEW)	Continuation of mine clearance operations in the North of Chad	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	3,135,968	3,135,968
Chad	P11-CH08 (NEW)	Continuation of the technical survey for completing the Ottawa Convention's Obligations	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Centre National de Déminage, Tchad	2,563,968	2,563,968
<b>Chad</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>13,985,158</b>	<b>13,985,158</b>
Colombia	P08-CB07	Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	282,000	282,000
Colombia	P10-CB01	Community Preparation for Basic Life Support for Mine Incidents	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	100,000	100,000
Colombia	P10-CB03	Decentralization of the Management of Information on Integrated Mine Action in Colombia	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	173,600	173,600
Colombia	P10-CB04	Education in Anti-personnel Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risks, and Victim Assistance	Multiple	Pastoral Social/Caritas Colombia	300,000	300,000
Colombia	P10-CB05	Fund to Support Transportation and Board for Victims During Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	293,842	293,842
Colombia	P10-CB07	Immediate Response Team to Assist Victims of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	229,565	229,565



# Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Colombia	P10-CB08	Institutional Strengthening of Mine Action in 50 Municipalities	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	413,800	413,800
Colombia	P10-CB09	Institutional Strengthening to Guarantee Psychosocial Attention	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	145,942	145,942
Colombia	P10-CB11	Introduction of the Ethnic Approach to Integrated Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	263,000	263,000
Colombia	P10-CB13	Mine Risk Education in Five Departments	Mine risk education	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	325,000	325,000
Colombia	P10-CB14	Phase II: Strengthening of National Capacity for Institutional Coordination of Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	347,600	347,600
Colombia	P10-CB17	Protection and Assistance for Indigenous Communities in Mine-Affected Areas	Multiple	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Emergency Aid) Regional Office for Latin America	350,000	350,000
Colombia	P10-CB18	Strengthen the Mine Action Response Through the Reconciliation and Development Programme	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	196,000	196,000
Colombia	P10-CB19	Strengthening Actions Related to Arms Contamination	Multiple	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	124,135	124,135
Colombia	P10-CB20	Reduction of the humanitarian effects by Weapon Contamination in Civilian Victims	Multiple	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	1,135,136	1,135,136
Colombia	P10-CB22	Technical Assistance for the Regulation of Civilian Humanitarian Demining	Mine clearance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	250,000	250,000
Colombia	P10-CB23	System for Emergency Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	73,327	73,327
Colombia	P11-CB01 (NEW)	Enabling children in Valle de Cauca to help their communities to manage risks	Mine risk education	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	325,000	325,000
Colombia	P11-CB02 (NEW)	Operational Coordination Systems Development and Capacity Building Support to PAICMA	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,320,619	1,320,619
Colombia	P11-CB03 (NEW)	Reducing the risks posed to vulnerable communities by ERW contamination, Colombia	Mine risk education	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	250,133	250,133
Colombia	P11-CB04 (NEW)	Risk Reduction Education (RRE) for vulnerable indigenous groups in their native language	Mine risk education	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	74,100	74,100
Colombia	P11-CB05 (NEW)	Socioeconomic inclusion of victims of APL, UXOs and explosive devices in Bucaramanga	Victim assistance	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	203,000	203,000
Colombia	P11-CB06 (NEW)	Victim Assistance in 8 departments	Victim assistance	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	140,200	140,200
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>23</b>			<b>7,315,999</b>	<b>7,315,999</b>
Croatia	P08-CR01	Demining Agricultural Land at Henrikovci Farm	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	200,000	200,000
Croatia	P08-CR02	Demining Agricultural Land in Bilje Municipality	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	100,000	100,000
Croatia	P08-CR04	Demining Agricultural Land in Brsadin Municipality, Vupik	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	750,000	750,000
Croatia	P08-CR09	Demining Agricultural Land in the City of Petrinja, Kolonija Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	100,000	100,000

<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Croatia	P08-CR12	Demining the Area of Hrvace Municipality, Dabar-Vucipolje Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	91,000	91,000
Croatia	P10-CR01	Demining Agricultural Area of the Borinci Orchard	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	700,000	700,000
Croatia	P10-CR03	Theatre Show "No-No Mines"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	35,000	35,000
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>1,976,000</b>	<b>1,976,000</b>
Cyprus	P08-CY01	Landmine and Ordnance Clearance in Cyprus	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	3,422,500	3,422,500
Cyprus	P11-CY01 (NEW)	Co-ordination of Mine Action in Cyprus	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	387,500	387,500
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>3,810,000</b>	<b>3,810,000</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	P06-DC13	Mine Risk Education Programme	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	800,000	800,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC01 (NEW)	Road survey and clearance in DR Congo	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	5,606,225	5,606,225
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC02 (NEW)	Building a national capacity for explosive ordnance disposal and mine clearance	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	5,285,032	5,285,032
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC03 (NEW)	Building the national institutional capacity for mine action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	947,204	947,204
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC04 (NEW)	Clearance in support to stabilization and reconstruction	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	5,807,436	5,807,436
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC05 (NEW)	Strengthening national capacity for Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	2,661,658	2,661,658
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC06 (NEW)	Support to Congolese Landmines/ ERW survivors	Victim assistance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	599,200	599,200
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC07 (NEW)	Mines and Explosives Remnant of War Risks Education training programme	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	551,050	551,050
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC08 (NEW)	Mine action coordination	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,975,109	1,975,109
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC09 (NEW)	Dedicated Survey and EOD capacity	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	5,078,580	5,078,580
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC10 (NEW)	Reinforcement of Mines and ERW Risks Education trainings	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	198,539	198,539
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC11 (NEW)	Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal, DRC	Stockpile destruction	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC12 (NEW)	Clearance of dangerous areas in Kabalo and Manono territories	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	690,000	690,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC13 (NEW)	General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) in Haut Uele and Bas Uele – DRC	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	120,000	120,000

# Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC14 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Action, including Community Liaison activities in Eastern Katanga	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	694,151	694,151
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC15 (NEW)	Integrated emergency response for vulnerable communities affected by conflict	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	531,254	531,254
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC16 (NEW)	Linking Mine Action and Development in DRC	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	3,858,500	3,858,500
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC17 (NEW)	Mines and ERW risks, Survey of dangerous areas, and HIV Education	Multiple	DanChurchAid (DCA)	745,000	745,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC18 (NEW)	Support to ERW/Mine Victims in Kisangani Province Orientale	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	179,960	179,960
Democratic Republic of Congo	P11-DC19 (NEW)	Survey and Clearance Operations in Kasai Oriental, DRC	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	698,513	698,513
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>38,027,411</b>	<b>38,027,411</b>
Egypt	P08-EG02	Supporting the Ongoing Operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	2,123,534	2,123,534
Egypt	P08-EG03	Promoting Agriculture and Livestock Projects in Demined Areas of Alamein	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	1,590,000	1,590,000
Egypt	P09-EG01	Mine Risk Education and Advocacy Campaigns	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	600,000	600,000
Egypt	P09-EG02	Victim Assistance Association and Support to Income-Generation Initiatives	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	410,000	410,000
Egypt	P09-EG03	Victim Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	130,000	130,000
Egypt	P10-EG01	Promoting Vernacular Housing Prototypes in Demined Areas of Alamein	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	830,000	830,000
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>5,683,534</b>	<b>5,683,534</b>
Eritrea	P06-ER02	Support for the Operational Capacity of the Eritrean Demining Authority	Mine clearance	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	382,000	382,000
Eritrea	P06-ER03	Developing and Strengthening Support for Victims in Eritrea	Victim assistance	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	360,000	360,000
Eritrea	P06-ER05	Mine Risk Education in Eritrea	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)	709,800	161,824
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1,451,800</b>	<b>903,824</b>
Ethiopia	P04-ET01	Ethiopian Mine Action Office Operations	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	5,946,485	5,946,485

<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Ethiopia	P04-ET04	Technical Support to the Ethiopian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	802,500	472,500
Ethiopia	P11-ET01 (NEW)	Consolidation of EMAO capacities	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,675,000	2,675,000
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>9,423,985</b>	<b>9,093,985</b>
Guinea Bissau	P04-GB10	Coordination of Mine Action in Guinea Bissau	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	138,796	138,796
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB01	Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Humanitarian Aid)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	197,414	197,414
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB02	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID (NPA)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	84,000	84,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB02	Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Lutamos Todos contra as Minas)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	332,232	332,232
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB04	Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	163,000	163,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB05	Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	41,200	41,200
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>956,642</b>	<b>956,642</b>
Iraq	P04-IQ03	Mine Risk Education for Reducing Injuries and Casualties, and Victim Assistance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,857,545	1,857,545
Iraq	P05-IQ02	Development of Operational Capacities in the Centre and South of Iraq	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Iraq	P05-IQ04	Reduce Impact of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Southern Iraq \Develop Mine Action Cap	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	7,000,000	7,000,000
Iraq	P05-IQ06	Conflict Recovery Programme, Iraq	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	8,432,319	8,432,319
Iraq	P05-IQ10	National Mine Action Institutional Capacity Development	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,600,000	1,600,000
Iraq	P06-IQ03	Mine Risk Education, Victim Surveillance and Assistance in Central and Southern Iraq	Multiple	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organisation (IHSCO)	1,312,200	1,312,200
Iraq	P10-IQ08	Mine Risk Education Project	Multiple	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)	450,000	450,000
Iraq	P11-IQ01 (NEW)	Community Based Mine Risk Education (CBMRE)	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)	602,000	602,000
Iraq	P11-IQ02 (NEW)	IMSMA/OASIS Technical support and Landmine Impact Surevey Completion	Multiple	iMMAP	850,000	850,000
Iraq	P11-IQ03 (NEW)	Iraq Victim Assistance Capacity Development Programme	Victim assistance	iMMAP	200,000	200,000
Iraq	P11-IQ04 (NEW)	Release of Mine and other ERW affected land in Southern Iraq	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	450,000	450,000
Iraq	P11-IQ05 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Project	Mine risk education	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)	180,000	180,000
Iraq	P11-IQ06 (NEW)	Support to the Regional Mine Action Centre in Basra	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	840,000	840,000
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>13</b>			<b>43,774,064</b>	<b>43,774,064</b>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA06	Support to the Operations of UXO Lao	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	7,379,847	4,176,643

# Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P05-LA01	Support to the National Regulatory Authority	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,400,000	1,400,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA03	Promoting Action for Child Protection: Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education for Children	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	512,000	512,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA04	Integrated UXO, Education and Livelihood Action, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	500,000	500,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA03	Treatment and Retraining for Survivors of Unexploded Ordnance	Victim assistance	World Education	166,000	166,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA04	Unexploded Ordnance Education and Awareness for Primary School Children	Mine risk education	World Education	465,000	465,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P11-LA01 (NEW)	UXO Survivor Information Center, Xieng Khouang Province	Victim assistance	World Education	100,000	100,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P11-LA02 (NEW)	Humanitarian UXO and Mine Action	Mine clearance	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	3,000,000	367,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P11-LA03 (NEW)	Trauma Training for Provincial, District and Village Health Care Providers	Victim assistance	World Education	400,000	400,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P11-LA04 (NEW)	UXO Roving Team for Xieng Khouang	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	150,000	150,000
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>14,072,847</b>	<b>8,236,643</b>
Lebanon	P10-LE01	Humanitarian Mine Action in Explosive Remnants of War areas in Lebanon	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	3,400,000	3,400,000
Lebanon	P11-LE01 (NEW)	Support to Lebanon Mine Action Programme - Phase II	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	263,154	263,154
Lebanon	P11-LE02 (NEW)	Mine Clearance	Mine clearance	Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD)	781,986	781,986
Lebanon	P11-LE03 (NEW)	Demining in north Lebanon	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	1,460,000	1,460,000
Lebanon	P11-LE04 (NEW)	Conflict Recovery Program for Lebanon: Battle Area Clearance	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	343,957	343,957
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>6,249,097</b>	<b>6,249,097</b>
Mauritania	P04-MT01	Technical Surveys, Demining and Cluster Battle Area Clearance Operations in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	1,400,000	1,079,653
Mauritania	P04-MT04	Victim Assistance in Mauritania	Victim assistance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	510,000	510,000
Mauritania	P06-MT01	Mine Risk Education for Nomads in Mauritania	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	305,000	295,000
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>1,884,653</b>
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS01	Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance from High-Impact Areas	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,271,000	1,271,000

<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS02	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Information Collection and Management	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	80,000	80,000
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P10-WS01	Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Surveillance and Data Analysis	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Landmine Action UK	297,289	297,289
<b>MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1,648,289</b>	<b>1,648,289</b>
Mozambique	P04-MZ05	Support to Implementation of the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2014	Multiple	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,493,111	931,821
Mozambique	P09-MZ01	Handicap International Mine Action in Mozambique	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	4,041,294	4,041,294
Mozambique	P09-MZ02	Mine Clearance in Central and Southern Mozambique	Mine clearance	The HALO Trust Mozambique	4,357,137	0
Mozambique	P09-MZ03	APOPO Mine Action Programme	Mine clearance	APOPO Vapour Detection Technology	1,750,000	350,000
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>11,641,542</b>	<b>5,323,115</b>
Nepal	P07-NE05	Support to Mine Action in Nepal	Mine clearance	United Nations Mine Action Team (UNMAT) - Nepal / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	502,082	0
Nepal	P08-NE04	Capacity Development to Minimize Impacts of Improvised Explosives, Mines and Small Arms	Multiple	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	331,700	331,700
Nepal	P10-NE02	Community-based Mine Risk Education Campaign	Mine risk education	Partnership Nepal	105,800	105,800
Nepal	P10-NE03	Emergency Assistance and Access to Physical Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	300,000	300,000
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>1,239,582</b>	<b>737,500</b>
Occupied Palestinian Territory	P11-OPT01 (NEW)	Mine Action Residual Response Capacity in the Gaza Strip	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	493,820	493,820
<b>Occupied Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>493,820</b>	<b>493,820</b>
Pakistan	P11-PK01 (NEW)	Development and implementation of an integrated MRE Framework for Pakistan	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	856,000	856,000
Pakistan	P11-PK02 (NEW)	Safeguarding Lives Building Peace Through MRE in FATA	Mine risk education	Sustainable Peace and Development Organization	396,000	396,000
Pakistan	P11-PK03 (NEW)	MRE to the conflict affected communities of KPK	Mine risk education	Solace International	300,000	300,000
Pakistan	P11-PK04 (NEW)	Multi Sector Risk Reduction for Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan	Mine risk education	Response International	1,324,355	1,324,355
Pakistan	P11-PK05 (NEW)	MRE to Afghan Refugee in Peshawar, Dir, Upper Dir and Chitral	Mine risk education	Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD)	776,000	776,000
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>3,652,355</b>	<b>3,652,355</b>
Somalia	P07-SM05	Emergency UXO Clearance and MRE in Mogadishu	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	804,920	804,920



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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Somalia	P09-SM05	Mine clearance and UXO destruction in the Puntland Region	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	1,798,000	1,798,000
Somalia	P10-SM03	Community Safety through armed violence reduction, ERW and Ammunition Disposal in South Ce	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	1,311,132	1,311,132
Somalia	P10-SM04	Removing explosives & securing small arms to build security in Somaliland communities	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	2,092,901	2,092,901
Somalia	P10-SM06	Demining and Unexploded Ordnance Destruction in the Mogadishu Area	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	775,000	775,000
Somalia	P10-SM07	Demining and UXO destruction in the Somaliland Region	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	665,966	665,966
Somalia	P10-SM10	Mine Risk Awareness for Local Communities in IDP Settlements and Schools in Mogadishu	Mine risk education	Somali Development Organization (SODO)	89,980	89,980
Somalia	P10-SM15	Humanitarian Mine Action Support to Somalia	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	4,616,939	3,886,738
Somalia	P11-SM01 (NEW)	Somaliland Mine Ban Legislation Awareness and Advocacy	Advocacy	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	95,073	95,073
Somalia	P11-SM02 (NEW)	Reducing the threat and impact of Explosive Remnants of War in Central-South Somalia	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	990,793	990,793
Somalia	P11-SM03 (NEW)	Mine Victim Assistance in Somaliland	Victim assistance	Disability Action Network	84,356	84,356
Somalia	P11-SM04 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in Somaliland and Puntland	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	336,660	336,660
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>13,661,720</b>	<b>12,931,519</b>
Sri Lanka	P04-SL06	Support to Mine Action in Sri Lanka	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,330,000	2,330,000
Sri Lanka	P05-SL04	Emergency Mine Action Assessment and Mines/UXO clearance to support the return of IDPs	Mine clearance	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	3,572,237	2,407,797
Sri Lanka	P11-SL01 (NEW)	Support to Mine Risk Education (MRE), Victim Assistance and advocacy in Sri Lanka	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,461,000	2,461,000
Sri Lanka	P11-SL02 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Mine clearance	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	1,520,000	1,100,000
Sri Lanka	P11-SL03 (NEW)	Mine Action Assessment and Clearance to Support Resettlement and Rehabilitation of IDPs	Mine clearance	The Horizon	3,200,000	3,200,000
Sri Lanka	P11-SL04 (NEW)	Mine Action in Support to High Risk Communities in Sri Lanka	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	6,314,745	2,655,555
Sri Lanka	P11-SL05 (NEW)	Mine Action Survey and Clearance in Support of IDP Return and Livelihood Development	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	4,655,178	3,457,944
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>24,053,160</b>	<b>17,612,296</b>
Sudan	P09-SU01	National Authority Planning and Monitoring Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,400,000	1,400,000
Sudan	P09-SU02	National Authority Quality Management Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,300,000	1,300,000
Sudan	P09-SU03	Victim Assistance Programme in Sudan	Victim assistance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	500,000	500,000
Sudan	P09-SU04	Mine Risk Education Programme in Sudan	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,395,000	2,395,000

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<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Sudan	P09-SU07	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Survey and Clearance Operations in Southern Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	24,772,000	24,772,000
Sudan	P09-SU10	Coordination, Technical Assistance and Capacity Development	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	3,721,100	3,721,100
Sudan	P11-SU01 (NEW)	UXO/ERW/Mine survey and clearance operations in Darfur	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	10,715,014	10,715,014
Sudan	P11-SU02 (NEW)	Survey and Clearance - Northern Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	18,360,000	18,360,000
Sudan	P11-SU03 (NEW)	Support of the Joint Integration Demining Units (JIDUs) - Northern Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sudan	P11-SU04 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Implementation in Sudan	Mine risk education	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan	438,000	438,000
Sudan	P11-SU05 (NEW)	Community Liaison in support of at risk communities during the post referendum period	Mine risk education	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	400,000	400,000
Sudan	P11-SU06 (NEW)	DCA Mine Action (MA) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, Sudan	Multiple	DanChurchAid (DCA)	2,939,251	2,939,251
Sudan	P11-SU07 (NEW)	ERW Risk Education in Northern Darfur	Mine risk education	Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO)	130,997	130,997
Sudan	P11-SU08 (NEW)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Community Liaison during the post referendum period	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sudan	P11-SU09 (NEW)	Integrated Mine Clearance supporting at risk communities during the post referendum period	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Sudan	P11-SU10 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education and Capacity Building in the Blue Nile State	Mine risk education	Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO)	261,996	261,996
Sudan	P11-SU11 (NEW)	Physical Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Reintegration for landmines/ ERW survivors in K	Victim assistance	Twasol Al-Amal Charity Organization for the Disable	350,000	350,000
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>17</b>			<b>70,983,358</b>	<b>70,983,358</b>
Tajikistan	P04-TJ08	Physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of mine survivors through Summer Camp	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	22,000	22,000
Tajikistan	P09-TJ01	Capacity-Building Support to National Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	495,400	495,400
Tajikistan	P09-TJ05	Land Release Through Mechanical Demining Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	794,192	794,192
Tajikistan	P09-TJ06	Land Release Through Mine Detection Dog (MDD) Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	525,358	525,358
Tajikistan	P09-TJ07	Land Release through Survey, Technical Survey, Explosive Ordnance Disposal & Clearance	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,480,014	1,480,014
Tajikistan	P09-TJ09	Providing a Safe Environment Through Community-Based Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	119,660	119,660
Tajikistan	P10-TJ02	Gender Mainstreaming in the Mine Action Programme in Tajikistan	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	37,700	37,700
Tajikistan	P10-TJ07	Explosive store for land release/ demining, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and bulk ammu	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	235,200	235,200
Tajikistan	P11-TJ01 (NEW)	Building safe behavior against mine hazard among the Border Forces	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	45,240	45,240



# Table 1: List of Projects

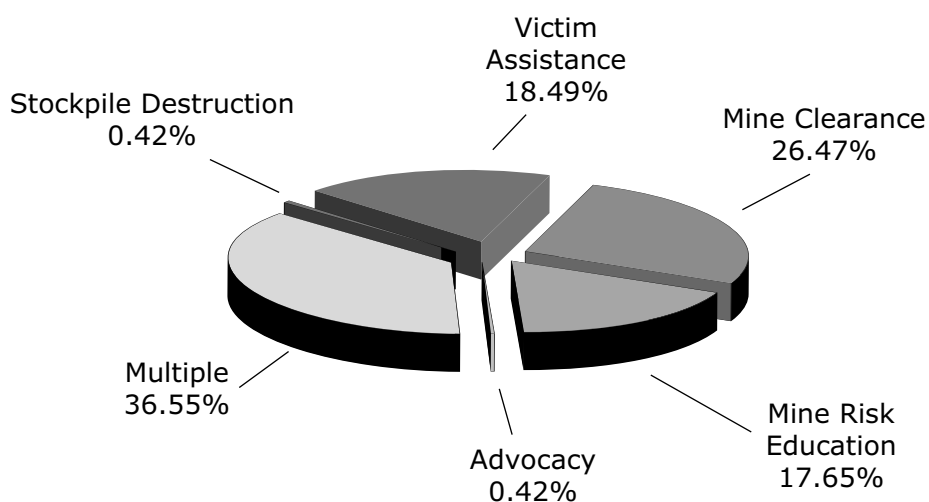
COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Tajikistan	P11-TJ02 (NEW)	Capacity Building Support to the NGO "Unit of the Sappers of Tajikistan"	Multiple	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre	83,100	83,100
Tajikistan	P11-TJ03 (NEW)	Construction of MDD accreditation site for Tajikistan Mine Action Centre	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	89,600	89,600
Tajikistan	P11-TJ04 (NEW)	Improvement of the Social-Economic Conditions of Former Military Sappers' Victims	Victim assistance	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre	30,100	30,100
Tajikistan	P11-TJ05 (NEW)	Income-Generation Initiative for Landmine Survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	52,260	52,260
Tajikistan	P11-TJ06 (NEW)	Establishment and Providing Support to Two Multi-purpose Demining Teams	Mine clearance	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre	225,800	225,800
Tajikistan	P11-TJ07 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Establishes the Friendly Environment in Schools	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	95,800	95,800
Tajikistan	P11-TJ08 (NEW)	Psychological rehabilitation for landmine/ERW survivors and other people exposed stress	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	26,115	26,115
Tajikistan	P11-TJ09 (NEW)	Re-Survey in the 16 districts along the Tajik-Uzbek Border	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	134,400	134,400
Tajikistan	P11-TJ10 (NEW)	Regional conference on psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine/UXO survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	19,700	19,700
Tajikistan	P11-TJ11 (NEW)	Strengthening of EOD capacity within CoES	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	291,200	291,200
Tajikistan	P11-TJ12 (NEW)	Strengthening the Local Authorities Capacity on Mine and ERW Victims Information Gathering	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	16,400	16,400
Tajikistan	P11-TJ13 (NEW)	Support to The Capacity Building of the National Mine Action Entity	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	225,100	225,100
Tajikistan	P11-TJ14 (NEW)	Workshop on increasing of the awareness on disability issues and the rights of victims	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	23,570	23,570
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>22</b>			<b>5,067,909</b>	<b>5,067,909</b>
Yemen	P10-YE02	Mine Risk Education in Affected Communities in Lahej Governorate	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)	62,060	62,060
Yemen	P10-YE03	Support and Reintegration of Landmine Survivors in Yemen	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS)	250,000	250,000
Yemen	P10-YE04	Support to Eliminate Impacts of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center	2,332,600	2,332,600
Yemen	P10-YE05	Support to YEMAC MRE Project in Yemen, including Sa'dah	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	914,000	914,000
Yemen	P10-YE06	Support to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre Victim Assistance Project	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center	299,600	299,600
Yemen	P11-YE01 (NEW)	Mine Detection Dog Project	Mine clearance	Yemen Executive Mine Action Center / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	690,214	690,214
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>4,548,474</b>	<b>4,548,474</b>

<b>Table 1: List of Projects</b>						
<b>COUNTRY / TERRITORY</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO CODE</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PILLAR</b>	<b>APPEALING AGENCY</b>	<b>2011 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)</b>	<b>2011 SHORT-FALL (US\$)</b>
Global	P04-GL01	Coordination of UN Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	6,228,392	6,228,392
Global	P04-GL08	Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Project (Phase III)	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	200,000	200,000
Global	P04-GL22	UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,788,000	1,670,430
Global	P04-GL22	UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,371,120	2,371,120
Global	P06-GL01	UNDP Completion Initiative	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	21,560,500	21,560,500
Global	P09-GL01	UNDP Mine Action Exchange Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	214,000	214,000
Global	P09-GL02	Strengthening National Mine Action Coordination and Ownership	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	674,100	674,100
Global	P10-GL03	Standing Mine Action Capacity	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,499,410	1,499,410
<b>Global</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>34,535,522</b>	<b>34,417,952</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>238</b>			<b>497,772,500</b>	<b>366,793,657</b>

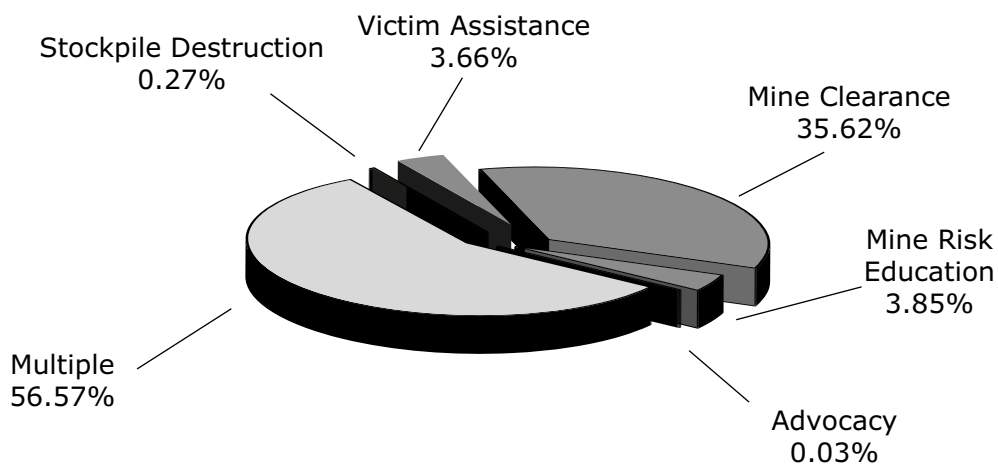
# Chart 1: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Pillar

PILLAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Advocacy	1	0.42%	\$95,073	0.03%
Mine clearance	63	26.47%	\$130,638,393	35.62%
Mine risk education	42	17.65%	\$14,137,761	3.85%
Multiple	87	36.55%	\$207,504,735	56.57%
Stockpile destruction	1	0.42%	\$1,000,000	0.27%
Victim assistance	44	18.49%	\$13,417,695	3.66%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$366,793,657</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Share of Total 238 Projects by Pillar



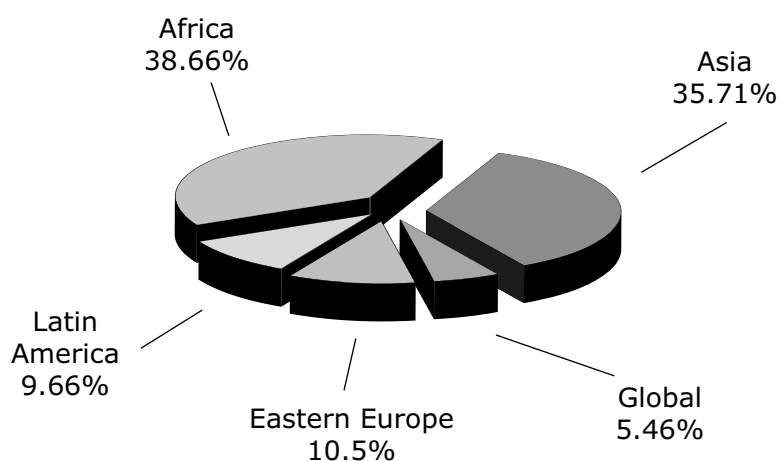
## Share of Total \$366,793,657 Shortfall by Pillar



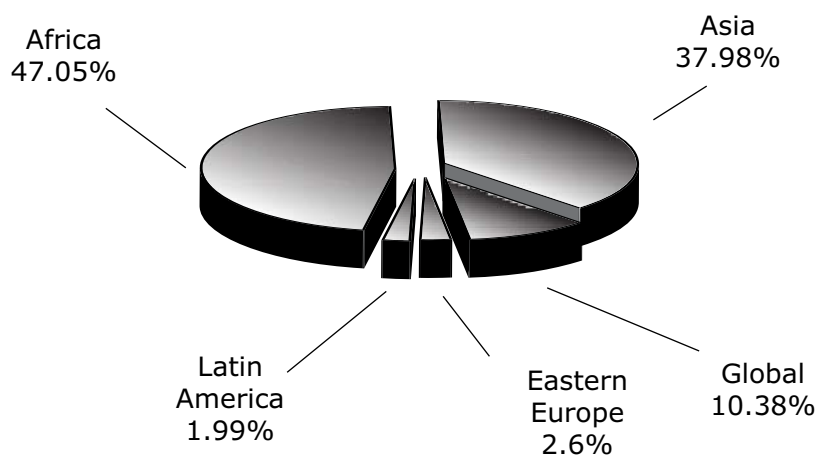
## Chart 2: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Region

REGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Africa	92	38.66%	\$172,575,705	47.05%
Asia	85	35.71%	\$139,297,373	37.98%
Eastern Europe	25	10.5%	\$9,534,273	2.6%
Latin America	23	9.66%	\$7,315,999	1.99%
Global	13	5.46%	\$38,070,307	10.38%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$366,793,657</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Share of Total 238 Projects by Region



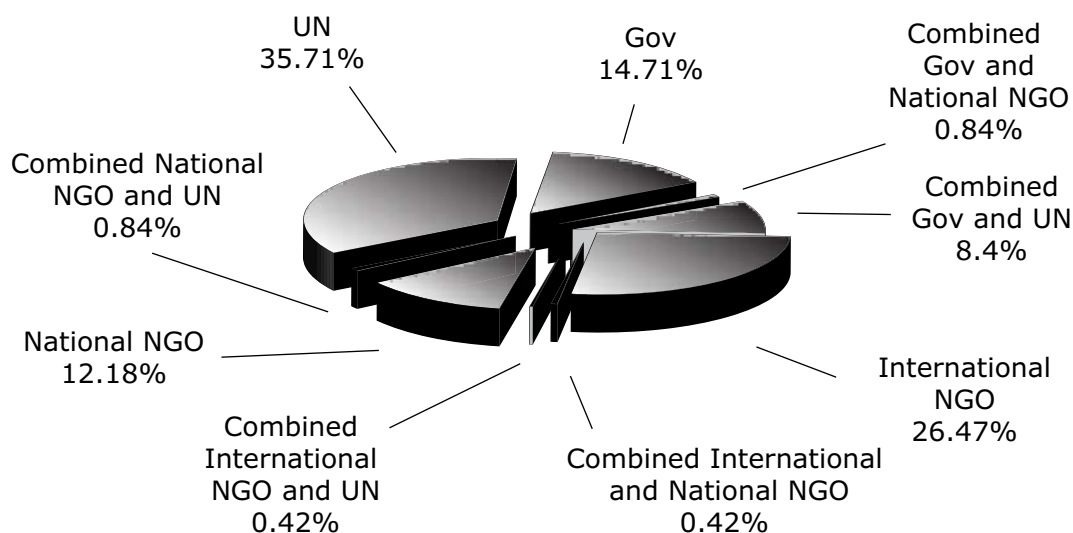
### Share of Total \$366,793,657 Shortfall by Region



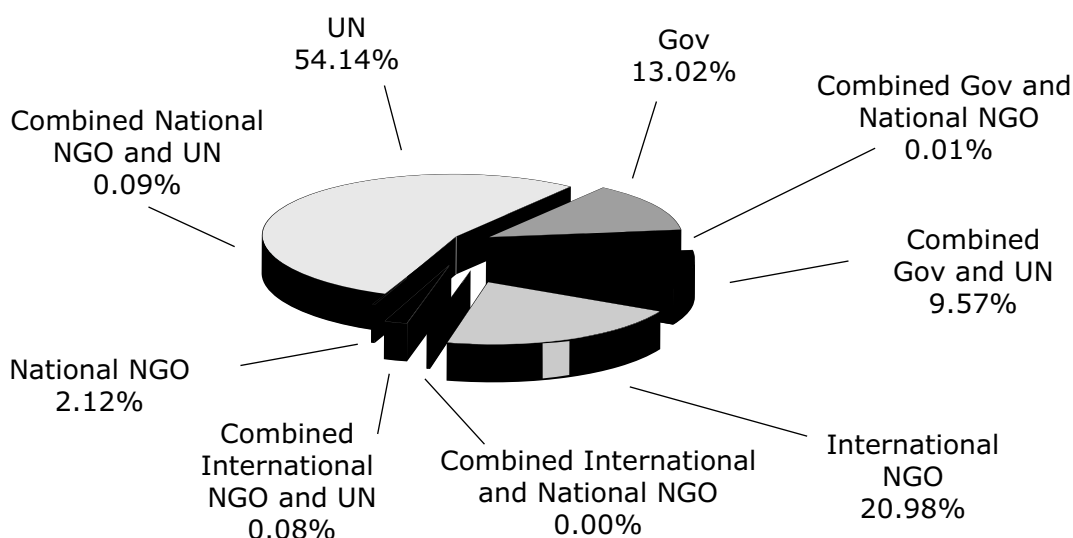
### Chart 3: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Agency

AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Gov	35	14.71%	\$47,747,593	13.02%
Gov/National NGO	2	0.84%	\$41,600	0.01%
Gov/UN	20	8.4%	\$35,115,894	9.57%
International NGO	63	26.47%	\$76,941,222	20.98%
International NGO/National NGO	1	0.42%	\$0	0%
International NGO/UN	1	0.42%	\$297,289	0.08%
National NGO	29	12.18%	\$7,770,885	2.12%
National NGO/UN	2	0.84%	\$312,060	0.09%
UN	85	35.71%	\$198,567,114	54.14%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$366,793,657</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Share of Total 238 Projects by Agency



#### Share of Total \$366,793,657 Shortfall by Agency





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## Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2011

The annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects is a collection of mine action project proposals that reflect a strategic response by all key field-based partners to the landmine and explosive remnants of war problems in specific countries or territories. For the past several years, the compilation has been a unique resource for donors, policy makers and service providers.

The Portfolio reflects projects which are endorsed at the national level and carried out by government authorities, nongovernmental organisations, and United Nations entities.

The project proposals in this Portfolio for 2011 are also available online at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org). Please visit the website to view the most updated project information as well as new countries and projects added throughout the year.

Participation in the development of the Portfolio is open to all actors in mine action.



For more information, please contact the Headquarters Portfolio Team in New York at: [dpko-mines-portfolio@un.org](mailto:dpko-mines-portfolio@un.org).  
[www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org)

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