

UNMAS

THE UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Annual Report 2011 Summary and Highlights

“Mine action programmes make an invaluable contribution to post-conflict recovery, humanitarian relief efforts, peace operations and development initiatives. Mine action sets communities on course toward lasting stability.”

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON



THE UNITED NATIONS
MINE ACTION SERVICE

UNMAS

Annual Report 2011
Summary and Highlights



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FOREWORD

As the new Chair of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action, I am pleased to present the 2011 Annual Report of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Mine action, in all its aspects, is important for humanitarian action, sustainable development and peace and security.

In 2011, in Afghanistan, where we have the largest UNMAS programme, over 880,000 explosive items were destroyed, thus facilitating security and development initiatives. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 6,000 kilometres of roads were verified safe, contributing to freedom of movement and development. In Western Sahara, 6.8 square kilometres of land were released, marking a 242 per cent increase from 2010. In Sudan, the mine action programme was transitioned to national ownership. Newly-independent South Sudan acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. UNMAS is also engaging in ammunitions and weapons management, as endorsed by the General Assembly (A/RES/66/42). In Libya, joint efforts cleared over 125,000 pieces of ordinance and mine risk education was provided to over 46,000 Libyans living in affected areas, ensuring their security. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNMAS, together with national authorities, acted swiftly to counter the threat of abandoned or unsafely stored ammunition.

Following the Report of the Secretary-General (A/66/292), in its most recent resolution on Assistance in Mine Action (A/RES/66/69), the General Assembly highlighted UNMAS dedication to cooperation.

Our achievements are the product of the generous political, in-kind and financial support provided by

UN Member States both through assessed funds for mine action components in peacekeeping operations and through considerable contributions to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF). They are also the result of the tireless efforts of our national counterparts and implementing partners, who take ownership of these programmes.

Despite the challenges presented by the global financial crisis in 2011, the VTF saw a 19 per cent increase in contributions from 2010, for a total of US\$ 75.5 million, compared to US\$ 63.5 million in 2010. There was also a significant expansion in the donor base from 19 contributors in 2010 to 28 in 2011, which included 24 donor Governments, as well as the European Union, the Common Humanitarian Trust Fund for Sudan, the International Road Transport Union and the Ballard Community High School in Iowa.

The top three donors contributed 56.6 per cent of all voluntary funds in the following order: Australia provided US\$ 18.16 million; Japan US\$ 15.15 million; and Canada US\$ 9.39 million. In line with the practices of "Good Humanitarian Donorship", US\$ 1.5 million of unearmarked funds were provided by the Governments of Andorra, Denmark, and Lichtenstein. Australia, Finland, the United Kingdom and the Common Humanitarian Trust Fund for Sudan generously remained committed to multi-year, therefore predictable, funding.

I thank our supporters for their generosity and salute our partners for their courage and dedication. I look forward to our continued cooperation and count on your support.


Hervé Ladsous
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations



ACRONYMS

AMISOM:	African Union Mission in Somalia
CAAMI:	National Mine Action Coordination Centre
CAP:	Consolidated Appeals Process
CASA:	Coordinating Action on Small Arms
CHF:	Common Humanitarian Trust Fund for Sudan
CND:	National Demining Centre
CPN (M):	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
DCA:	DanChurchAid
DDG:	Danish Demining Group
DFID:	Department for International Development
DFS:	UN Department of Field Support
DPA:	UN Department of Political Affairs
DPKO:	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS:	UN Department of Safety and Security
EMSA:	Explosive Management Support to AMISOM
EOD:	Explosive ordnance disposal
ERW:	Explosive remnant of war
EU:	European Union
FRCI:	Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire
FSD:	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GenCap:	Gender Stand-by Capacity Project
GICHD:	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GIS:	Geographic information system
GMAP:	Gender in Mine Action Programmes
HAP:	Humanitarian Action Plan
HI:	Handicap International
IACG-MA:	Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action
IASC:	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASG-CPRD:	Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
IATG:	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICBL:	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC:	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF:	Israeli Defense Forces
IDPs:	Internally displaced persons
IED:	Improvised explosive device
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IMAS:	International Mine Action Standards

IMSMA:	Information Management System for Mine Action
INSEC:	Informal Sector Service Center
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPDET:	International Programme for Development Evaluation Training
IRU:	International Road Transport Union
JMACT:	Joint Mine Action Coordination Team
LMA:	Landmine Action UK
LMAC:	Lebanese Mine Action Centre
LUTCAM:	Lutamos Todos Contra Minas
MACC:	Mine Action Coordination Centre
MACCA:	Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan
MAG:	Mines Advisory Group
MAPA:	Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan
MASG:	Mine Action Support Group
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MINURCAT:	UN Mission in the Central African Republic of Chad
MINURSO:	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MONUC:	UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO:	UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MSB:	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
NAMACC:	Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO:	Non-governmental organization
NMAC:	National Mine Action Centre
NPA:	Norwegian People's Aid
OAS:	Organization of American States
OCHA:	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODO:	Office of Ordnance Disposal
OHCHR:	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMAR:	Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
OROLSI:	UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
PAICMA:	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action in Colombia
Polisario:	Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro
RMA:	Royal Moroccan Army
RMAC:	Regional Mine Action Center
SDC:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

SMAC:	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SSMAA:	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
SYLAM:	Mine Action Synergy
TMAC:	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
UNAMA:	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI:	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID:	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UN-DESA:	UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDOF:	UN Disengagement Observer Force (Golan Heights)
UNDP:	UN Development Programme
UNFICYP:	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR:	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	UN Children's Fund
UNIFIL:	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIOGBIS:	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNISFA:	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMACC:	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAO:	UN Mine Action Office
UNMAS:	UN Mine Action Service
UNMAST:	UN Mine Action Support Team
UNMAT:	UN Mine Action Team
UNMIS:	UN Mission in the Sudan
UNMISS:	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI:	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODA:	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC:	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPFN:	UN Peace Fund for Nepal
UNRWA:	UN Relief and Works Agency
UNSMIL:	UN Support Mission in Libya
UNSOA:	UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia
UNSOMA:	UN Somalia Mine Action
UOS:	Ukroboronservice
UXO:	Unexploded ordnance
VTF:	Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011, UNMAS worked diligently at the global and national levels to help eliminate the threats of landmines and ERW. Revitalizing global mine action efforts and enhancing coherence was a particular focus.

As **Chair of the IACG-MA**, UNMAS coordinated key inter-agency processes, such as the process that led to the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 66/69 on assistance in mine action, recognizing the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with all stakeholders, as well as the process leading to the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 66/42 on problems arising from the accumulation of surplus conventional ammunition stockpiles, with recognition of UNMAS' technical expertise.

UNMAS, through the Area of Responsibility within the **UN Global Protection Cluster**, helped ensure a coordinated emergency response in Libya. This is one important example of how UNMAS works with partners to facilitate predictable, accountable and effective mine action responses and operational support in complex emergencies, natural disasters and other such situations.

At the **field level**, UNMAS, with its partners, has produced tangible results that continue to improve the safety and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people.

In **Afghanistan**, community-based demining continues to empower women, men, girls and boys and supports ongoing stabilization efforts. The process of transition to full Afghan ownership of mine action coordination continued with the support of UNMAS.

In **Chad**, the Government formally requested that UNMAS continue providing mine action support in the country following the withdrawal of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic of Chad (MINURCAT). UNMAS works with UN and NGO partners in support of the priorities and objectives of the Chadian national authorities. Over 1,800 items of ERW were destroyed along with over 2,500 mines (both anti-tank and anti-personnel) and more than 30,000 square metres were cleared in north-Eastern Chad.

The UNMAS programme in **Cote d'Ivoire** deployed at the request of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in the immediate aftermath of the post-electoral crisis. UNMAS conducted an emergency assessment and now works in support of the United Nations Mission in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) wider protection and stabilization efforts by providing assistance in three main areas: explosive ordnance disposal; technical support to DDR operations; physical security and stockpile management. Forty in-depth assessments of ammunition storage facilities have been carried out across the country; some 20 tons of unsafely stored ammunition have been properly segregated and secured, two armouries have been refurbished, and 85 members of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) and 15 members of the Gendarmerie have received on-the-job training on battle area clearance.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, an UNMAS programme continues to define the extent of the mine and ERW problem, one of the few challenges in the country that can be solved with a modest level of resources. Through UNMAS

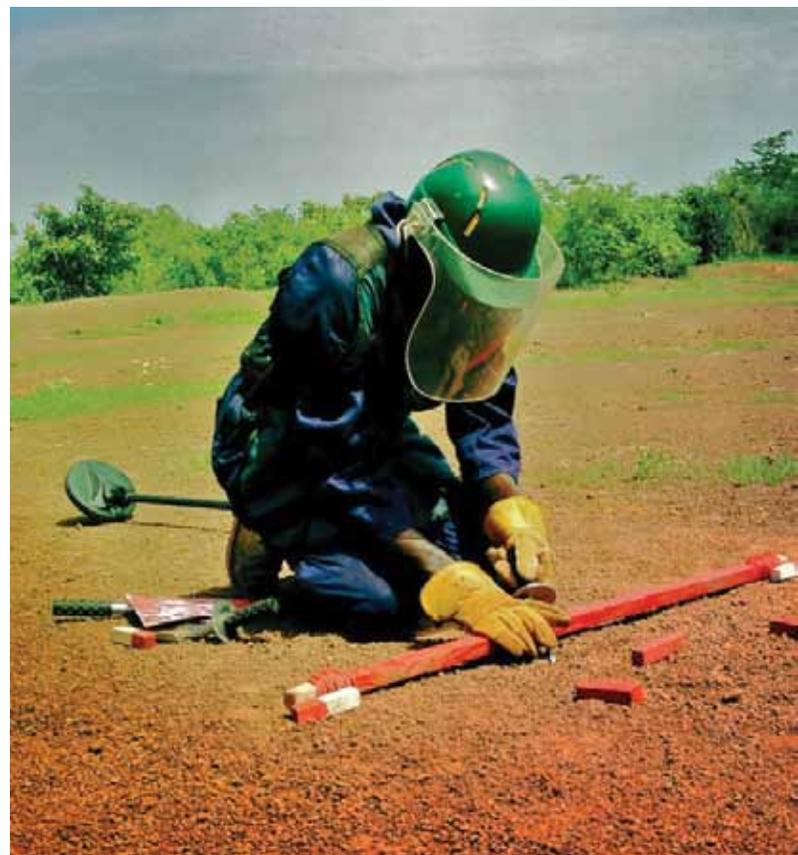
interventions with partners, the programme provides a safe and secure working environment for UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) personnel, humanitarian aid workers, and the local population. UNMAS works to enhance the mine action capacity of the Government while enabling agricultural based livelihoods as well as facilitating the free movement of persons and goods and safe access to basic services and markets. The first victim assistance projects took place, involving data collection and socioeconomic reinsertion. The National Mine Action Strategy for 2012-2016 was developed.

In **Lebanon**, training, accreditation, technical and quality assurance support to the clearance assets of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNICEFL) made possible the marking of portions of the Blue Line between Israel and Lebanon, which is a crucial step towards long-term peace and security in Lebanon and the surrounding region.

In **Libya**, the recent revolution left a serious trail of ERW and ammunition issues across the country. UNMAS launched a rapid response and now works as part of the UN Stabilisation Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) on its arms and ammunition control mandate. By adopting a mobile and flexible approach and focusing on operation sin areas where fighting had subsided UNMAS and implementing partners were able to make significant progress even as hostilities continues. UNMAS also played a critical role in support the National Authority in developing its own mine action strategy that establishes national priorities and lays a foundation for the new Libyan Centre for Mine Action and Remnants of War.

The UNMAS programme in **Somalia** continues to be the lead UN agency for mine action. As part of UN assistance to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), UNMAS supported clearance activities reached all 16 districts of Mogadishu for the first time. Over 6,000 explosive items were destroyed and access to the city was improved for thousands of aid workers responding to the famine and drought. The programme continues to focus on capacity development of Somaliland and Puntland mine action personnel and EOD police as well as training AMISOM in EOD and counter-IED operations.

In **South Sudan**, UNMAS continued to support the mine action mandate of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Clearance has opened 90 percent of known roads thus contributing to freedom of movement and community based mine risk education was provided to nearly 120,000 people. While much progress has been made by UNMAS and its implementing partners, approximately 800 known threats of varying size remain.





I. Normative Frameworks: Enhancing Global Peace, Security and Development

HIGHLIGHTS

- Adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 66/69 on assistance in mine action, recognizing the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with all stakeholders.
- Adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 66/42 on problems arising from the accumulation of surplus conventional ammunition stockpiles, with recognition of UNMAS' technical expertise.

II. Coordination and Consultation Mechanisms to Increase Value for Money

Mine action coordination aims to improve the effectiveness of mine action at the country and global levels by ensuring greater predictability in responses to mine action emergencies, enhancing accountability among mine action stakeholders, and fostering partnerships among and beyond members of the mine action community. At the global level, a number of inter-agency mechanisms contribute to this goal. UNMAS continued to engage all partners in its role as the UN focal point for mine action.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Review of implementation of the UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy: 2006-2010 indicates an overall reduction of casualties, and increase in national capacity and national ownership.

- A fully activated Mine Action Area of Responsibility helped to ensure a coordinated emergency response in Libya.
- The Ammunition Technical Guidelines, developed through technical support by UNMAS to UNODA, were finalized and issued.
- Cooperation with NGO partners and support to donor coordination fora were strengthened.

III. Operational Effectiveness: Enabling Wider Humanitarian Peace and Development Dividends

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNMAS continued to support mine risk education activities in specific programmes, namely in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, in association with UNICEF, local authorities and implementing partners.
- Integration of victim assistance in national health sectors
- In advocating for the mainstreaming of gender responsiveness in mine action programming, UNMAS promoted implementation of revised Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes at national and global levels.
- Rapid response capacity successfully deployed in Libya and Côte d'Ivoire.
- Assessment missions, programme backstopping and boards of inquiry conducted.

IV. Advocating for International Humanitarian, Human Rights and Disarmament Norms

- Successful advocacy efforts with UN and other partners for world free of threat of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions, and for the full enjoyment of human rights by victims of these weapons.
- Coordinated calls, along with UN and civil society partners, as well as concerned Member States, for the universal adoption and implementation of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Support to other entities, notably NGOs, engaged in advocacy campaigns with states and non-state actors.
- The 2nd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Beirut. The Beirut Declaration and Beirut Progress Report were adopted.
- DPKO Focal Point for the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

V. Communicating to the Public and Other Constituencies

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive global press coverage of mine action generated by the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action; a related social media campaign reached more than 1 million unique followers and garnered over 2.5 million impressions in 48 hours.
- UNMAS success stories were highlighted in a film on the American actor Jeremy Renner's awareness-raising trip to Afghanistan.
- UNMAS advocacy efforts were strengthened through the expansion of UNMAS Facebook, Twitter and Flickr pages, and the introduction of a Google+ page.
- Time magazine photographer Marco Grob partnered with UNMAS for photo missions documenting mine action in Afghanistan and Cambodia.





VI. Country Programmes: Saving Lives, Fostering Stability, Building Sustainable Livelihoods

HIGHLIGHTS

Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of

- Reduction of casualties by 40 percent from 2006 rates.
- Moved forward the process of transition to full Afghan ownership of mine action coordination, diminishing the UN system's role.
- Worked extensively on defining parameters to reach the end state for mine action in Afghanistan.
- Engagement of new donors in mine action support, notably the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.

Chad

- A survey has been partially completed by MAG.
- MAG has manually cleared 30,771 square meters of mined land.
- 1,828 items of ERW have been destroyed
- 2,549 mines (both anti-tank and anti-personnel) have been destroyed.
- Objectives and necessary resources to operate in Chad following the withdrawal of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic of Chad (MINURCAT) have been identified.
- Coordination and cooperation with mine action stakeholders is being improved and division of responsibilities clarified.



Colombia

- The decree authorizing civilian demining was enacted; key National Standards for Humanitarian Demining were developed and submitted for approval.
- The process for restructuring the Colombian Presidential Programme for Mine Action (PAICMA) was agreed and progressed with UNMAS support.
- The Colombian Government provided resources to support UNMAS technical assistance to PAICMA, the first time an affected state has funded UNMAS to support its own programme.
- Continued technical advisory support was extended to PAICMA headquarters, the UN system, NGOs preparing their deployment and the Organization of American States (OAS).
- The UNMAT coordination mechanism started to function in July 2011, giving the UN system an opportunity to engage in open discussion and analysis.

Côte d'Ivoire

- The immediate threat posed by UXO in Abidjan has been significantly reduced, with 178 spot task interventions carried out by EOD teams.
- 5,978 items of unsafe/expired ammunition have been destroyed.
- Battle area clearance has cleared an area of 860,000 square metres in Abidjan.
- Forty in-depth assessments of ammunition storage facilities have been carried out across the country; some 20 tons of unsafely stored ammunition have been properly segregated and secured.
- Two armouries have been refurbished.
- 85 members of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) and 15 members of the Gendarmerie have received on-the-job training on battle area clearance.
- Reports about the alleged presence of landmines have been investigated and dismissed as cases of misidentification.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Over 90 percent of 14,491,300 square metres of contaminated area around Kisangani have been cleared.
- The first victim assistance projects took place, involving data collection and socioeconomic reinsertion.
- The National Mine Action Strategy for 2012-2016 was developed.
- Mine risk education was introduced in the school curriculum.
- A 26-month extension request was approved under Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty.

Gaza/Occupied Palestinian Territory

- 37 post-clearance assessments.
- 3 UXO risk assessments.
- 31 UXO awareness trainings benefiting 453 people.
- 9 EOD tasks completed.
- 18 UXOs located.
- Launch of the mine action project in the West Bank.



Lebanon

- In September 2011, the UNIFIL deputy force commander and UNMACC programme manager signed a formal technical arrangement detailing UNIFIL's and UNMACC's roles and responsibilities. The agreement was ratified by the UNIFIL head of mission and force commander and director of mission support on 27 September 2011. This marked a change from the UNMACC to the UN Mine Action Support Team (UNMAST), parallel to the change from the Lebanese Mine Action Centre (LMAC)/Regional Mine Action Center (RMAC) accreditation process to the UNMAST validation process for UNIFIL demining activities on the Blue Line.
- UNMAST continued to support UNIFIL demining to demarcate the Blue Line in coordination with the combat engineering section through refresher trainings, validation, quality assurance monitoring of demining troop-contributing countries, and mine risk awareness briefings for Observer Group Lebanon staff affiliated with UNIFIL.

- UNMAST continues to support the LMAC, which took over national authority for mine action in January 2009. UNMAST's assistance mainly revolves around resource mobilization on behalf of the LMAC through various donor meetings, grants for victim assistance and in-kind support. A highlight was UNMAST's contribution to hosting the 2nd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was hosted in Beirut.

Libya

- Launched a rapid response to deal with ERW threatening the Libyan population and international community following the conflict that broke in February 2011.
- Coordinated the operations of 6 implementing partners across 10 highly contaminated areas.
- Liaised with the National Transitional Council to determine national priorities and lay a foundation for a new Libyan Centre for Mine Action and Remnants of War.



Somalia

- 260,000 men, women, boys and girls were reached with mine and ERW awareness messages in South-Central Somalia, including in the newly liberated space between the current frontline and Via Shire Warsame, which encompasses previously inaccessible parts of Hodan, Hawlwadaag, Wardhiigleey and Boondheere districts.
- Over 993,000 square metres of roads have been reopened, and over 12,000 pieces of UXO safely destroyed.
- Clearance activities of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) reached all 16 districts of Mogadishu for the first time in 2011, destroying over 6,000 explosive items, and improving access to the city for thousands of aid workers responding to the famine and drought throughout South-Central Somalia.

South Sudan

- 50 percent increase in landmine and ERW victims, partly as a result of conflict in the Upper Nile region.
- More than 1,055 million square metres of land released using new land release guidelines.
- Release of more than 90 percent of 6,189 identified hazards since the adoption of new guidelines on land release in mid-2008.
- Clearance of approximately 85 percent of total dangerous and suspected hazardous areas; opening of 90 percent of known roads for increased freedom of movement.
- Community-based mine risk education provided to 119,896 people in 2011.



Sudan

- 122 percent increase in landmine and ERW victims, partly as a result of conflict in South Kordofan.
- A total of more than 55 million square metres of land released, mostly using new land release guidelines.
- Release of more than 65 percent of 1,841 identified hazards since the adoption of new guidelines on land release in mid-2008.
- Clearance of approximately 85 percent of total dangerous and suspected hazardous areas; opening of 99 percent of roads with known hazards for increased freedom of movement.
- Community-based mine risk education provided to 140,986 people in 2011.

Sudan—Abyei

- Mine action deployed to Abyei on 2 December 2011.
- One road verification group worked in December to support the mission.
- 212 kilometres of roads were surveyed for the military access of the mission.



Sudan—Darfur

- Eight percent decrease in landmine and ERW victims, although data collection was limited.
- Clearance of approximately 85 percent of total dangerous areas; opening of accessible roads for increased freedom of movement.
- Community-based mine risk education provided to 77,537 people in 2011.

Western Sahara

- More than 6.8 million square metres of land were released, marking a 242 percent increase over the amount released in UN-supported interventions the previous year.
- The programme demonstrated a more focused application of resources with a 422 percent increase in the number of ERW destroyed.
- The result for peacekeepers was an environment more conducive to executing their mandate. The results for the local population were increased safety and food security, which contribute to the attainment of the MDGs.
- Preparations in place to move forward with the Confidence-Building Measures programme on overland routes.



VII. National Programmes Supported by UNMAS

Nepal

- Nepal was declared minefield free on 14 June 2011 after the clearance of 53 minefields.
- On 24 May 2011, an agreement for IED field clearance was endorsed; the Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC) deployed five IED field clearance teams on 6 June 2011. They cleared 45 IED fields.
- The Mine Action Strategy 2011-2012 and the National Technical Standard Guidelines have been drafted and endorsed by the National Mine Action Technical Committee. They are now with the Mine Action Steering Committee for approval.
- Following the successful completion of capacity development at the NAMACC, four military demining platoons were fully accredited per the IMAS in April 2011.
- Under the leadership and coordination of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, 1,000 schools and 43 district local peace committees provided mine risk education to children and communities in the most affected areas.
- Casualties from victim-activated explosions declined to 32 as of 10 December 2011, including 2 casualties from anti-personal mines, and 30 from IEDs and ERW. This compares to 104 casualties recorded in 2007, 73 in 2008, 70 in 2009 and 41 in 2010.



VIII. UNMAS Support to Other Programmes: Facilitating Peace and Recovery

GUINEA BISSAU

With US \$374,601 from the Government of Australia, UNMAS channeled funding to UNDP for its programme “Support to Mine Action Completion in Guinea Bissau.” A primary objective of the project was to assist the country in achieving its Article 5 deadline commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. In January 2012, Guinea-Bissau became the latest country to declare that it has cleared all known mined areas according to its obligations under the treaty. Guinea-Bissau is the 10th State Party in Africa to complete demining activities. The specific objectives of the project were to provide support to mine and ERW clearance, risk education, victim assistance, coordination and advocacy.

MINE CLEARANCE

Under the coordination of the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), tasks were selected on the basis of priorities identified by community surveys that adopted a participatory and inclusive approach. The project provided additional mine clearance capacity to the national NGO Lutamos Todos Contra Minas (LUTCAM) to accelerate efforts to attain the MDGS and complete Article 5 obligations.

LUTCAM exceeded the targets set for the project. From the end of September 2011 to mid-November 2011, it restored 64,000 square meters of land for productive use, and released 97,000 square metres of land in the northern, eastern and southern regions of Guinea Bissau. Clearance resulted in local communities and returning populations having access to improved livelihoods, health centres, schools, roads, fields and water points. Thirty-four anti-personnel mines and 168 items of UXO were removed and destroyed. Overall, 971 families or 7,990 people were direct beneficiaries of the project.

JORDAN

UNMAS provided financial support to the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation, through UNDP and Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), to implement the Northern Border Demining Project.

UKRAINE

As a follow-up to its technical assessment mission in 2010, UNMAS conducted a mission from 18 to 29 September 2011 to provide support and recommendations to the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Emergency Service related to improving the safety, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of activities to deal with ERW.

COORDINATION

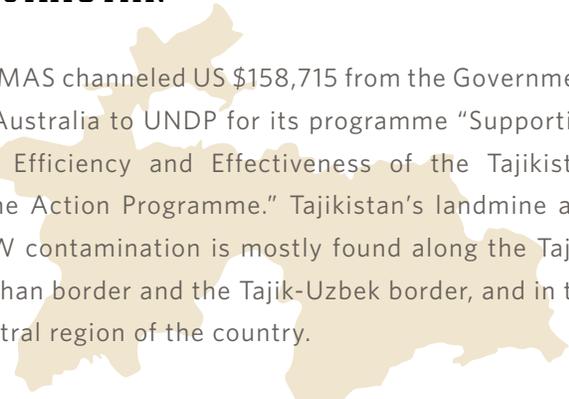
The project aims to support the effective management of resources, assist in integrating survey results in new strategic and operational planning documents, and aid in the integration of mine action into broader national development planning. During the project's implementation, mine action activities have been effectively coordinated and monitored at the national level through regular monthly technical meetings. Activities focused on mine clearance supervision and quality control have been geared towards accelerating the demining process with national NGOs. Two database officers received refresher training on GIS to provide better services on cartographic charts and information support.

MINE RISK EDUCATION

The project promotes and increases public awareness on the threats posed by mines and ERW in order to prevent and reduce accidents. During October and November, CAAMI coordinated and provided mine and ERW risk education activities to nearly 1,000 beneficiaries using an innovative community-based approach. This reaches grass-roots populations through established rural community networks. The close proximity of many suspected hazardous areas to schools within the most affected regions (north and south) and other points of public interest calls for special attention. CAAMI developed mine risk education tools according to lessons learned from the communities.

As the project moves forward, it will focus on support to victim assistance. Activities will assist efforts to ensure mine and ERW survivors receive medical care and have increased socioeconomic reintegration opportunities.

TAJIKISTAN



UNMAS channeled US \$158,715 from the Government of Australia to UNDP for its programme "Supporting the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme." Tajikistan's landmine and ERW contamination is mostly found along the Tajik-Afghan border and the Tajik-Uzbek border, and in the central region of the country.

The strategic objective was to help the Government comply with its international obligations related to landmines and ERW. In accordance with the national strategic plan, all

priority areas will be cleared by the end of 2015.

Specific objectives of the project were to support the capacity of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) in its mine action coordination, regulation, planning and monitoring role. It aimed to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the TMAC's demining operations, and promote the socioeconomic reintegration of mine and ERW survivors. A final goal was to foster a safe environment in communities through mine risk education.

IV. Funding Sources and Financial Performance of UNMAS Mine Action Programmes

HIGHLIGHTS

- Twenty-four donor governments, Ballard School students, the European Union, the CHF and the IRU contributed to the VTF, compared to 19 donors in 2010 and 24 donors in 2009.
- The VTF received US \$75.5 million, compared to US \$63.5 million in 2010 and US \$90.7 million in 2009.
- The top three donors contributed 56.5 percent of all contributions: Australia provided US \$18.2 million (24 percent), Japan US \$15.2 (20.1 percent) and Canada US \$9.4 million (12.4 percent).
- Unearmarked funds of US \$2.6 million (3.5 percent of voluntary contributions) were provided in 2011 by the governments of Andorra, Denmark, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands and New Zealand along with Ballard School students, compared to US \$1.9 million contributed by the governments of Andorra, Estonia, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Sweden, as well as Pace University in 2010.
- The governments of Australia, Canada, Finland and the United Kingdom, the CHF and the European Union remained committed to multi-year funding.
- Appropriations by the General Assembly for the mine action component of 10 peacekeeping mission budgets increased to US \$91.3 million in 2011, up by 13 percent from US \$80.6 million in 2010.

Funding for UNMAS Mine Action

UNMAS programmes in countries and headquarters coordination activities are funded namely by:

- Appropriations by the General Assembly for the

mine action components of 10 peacekeeping missions and support offices—MINURCAT,¹ MINURSO, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNSOA, UNISFA, UNOCI, UNMIS and UNMISS;

- Contributions of donor governments, organizations and private individuals to the VTF;
- Funds allocated to UNMAS headquarters coordination activities within the UN Peacekeeping Support Account; and
- Allocation of funds from other UN trust funds, such as the CHF.

The VTF was established in 1994 under the UN Department for Humanitarian Affairs, which was the focal point for mine action within the UN system prior to the 1997 formation of UNMAS under DPKO. The fund is intended to provide special resources for mine action programmes and projects—including surveys, mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, stockpile destruction and advocacy activities—in situations where other funding is not immediately available.

In 2011, the VTF supported activities in all five pillars of mine action. It financed missions to assess the scope of problems with landmines and ERW, UN-managed coordination, support to national programmes, advocacy and the work of UNMAS as the UN focal point for mine action.

The number of VTF-supported UNMAS programmes has significantly expanded over the years. They now include initiatives in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gaza/occupied Palestinian territory, Guinea Bissau, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan

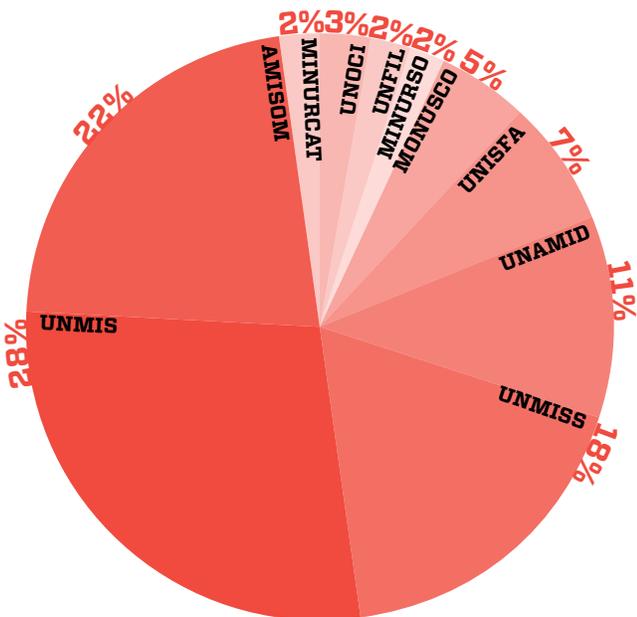
¹ At the liquidation stage; funded until 30 April 2011.

and Western Sahara. Additionally, mine action programmes managed by UNMAS remain an integral part of UN DPKO/Department of Field Support (DFS) operations. Beyond the mine action components of the 10 peacekeeping missions, UNMAS also manages the coordination of mine action activities in Afghanistan on behalf of the Government.

The following chart illustrates the percent of UNMAS income received through the VTF, the UN Peacekeeping Support Account Budget and the UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget.

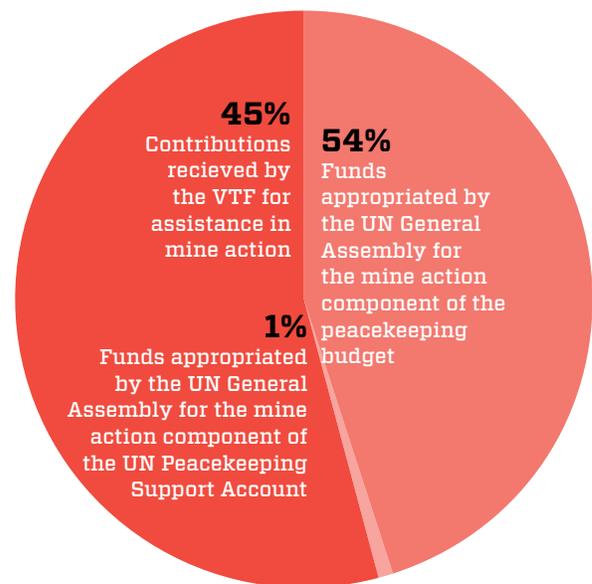
Funding Sources for UNMAS Programmes in 2011

Funds Appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the Mine Action Component of Peacekeeping Budget



Contributions to the VTF have totaled more than US \$750 million from its inception through 31 December 2011. Donors have used the fund to channel resources to national programmes and NGOs, often through UNDP and/or UNICEF.

UNMAS aims to continue securing voluntary donations from existing donors and to expand the VTF donor base by exploring new funding opportunities, including through philanthropic foundations and endowment funds, private donations and gifts.



Other sources of income for UNMAS include the interest income accrued on temporary cash balances. Detailed financial information on VTF performance is reported annually in the UN Financial Statements/Schedule of Individual Trust Funds, and is part of the audited consolidated financial statements of the UN trust funds.

Ensuring Transparency and Accountability

UNMAS is committed to transparency and accountability in the financial management of all donor funds contributed to the VTF as well as funds allocated to mine action activities from the UN Peacekeeping Support Account, peacekeeping

missions' assessed budgets and UN regular programme budgets. To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in raising, allocating, monitoring and reporting on financial resources, and to strengthen oversight and control, UNMAS uses the ProFi system, a programme and financial management tool developed in partnership with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It comprises a PeopleSoft back end for handling financial data and a Lotus Notes user interface providing programme functionality, and includes a web based reporting and business intelligence extension.

UNMAS has been continuously enhancing and expanding ProFi functions by introducing new modules, and adjusting and improving existing financial and programme modules. The UN Controller has delegated certifying authority to UNMAS budget, financial management and reporting unit officers, resulting in a significant reduction in time required for allocation and disbursement processes.

Fundraising and Donor Outreach

As the UN mine action focal point, UNMAS is responsible for coordinating effective and proactive mine action programming. To do so, it relies heavily on extra-budgetary funding from donors through the VTF. UNMAS field and headquarters personnel made extraordinary efforts in 2011 to maintain donor support, diversify the donor base, and establish sustainable and predictable funding levels to continue existing programming and respond to new and evolving threats.

While many challenges to the global economy remain, resources provided to mine action through the VTF increased by US \$12 million or 19 percent in 2011, compared to 2010, with total receipts of US \$75.5 million, compared to US \$63.5 million in 2010.

On a biennial basis, over the 2010-2011 period, US \$139 million was received in the VTF, a reduction from the 2008-2009 biennium, where a steady growth in contributions to the VTF over the past 11

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VTF in 2011 in US\$

DONOR	ADVOCACY	AFGHANISTAN	CHAD	COLOMBIA	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	GAZA/OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	GUINDEA BISSAU	HQ COORDINATION	LEBANON
Andorra									
Australia		10,589,500	984,600		1,070,900		374,601	297,990	
Austria		174,528							51,712
Ballard School									
Canada		9,391,631							
CHF									
Colombia				30,000					
Denmark		1,450,733							
Estonia		4,968							
EU						32,594			
Finland		1,137,808						1,234,522	
Germany						150,000			
IRU		1,900,000							
Italy	175,175								
Japan		10,000,000			3,400,000				
Korea, Republic of		50,000							40,000
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania		3,000							
Luxembourg		769,725			642,060			142,680	
Netherlands		2,150,000	300,000	150,000	1,000,000	50,000		700,000	
New Zealand						1,371,755			
Oman		100,000							
Romania									
Spain				67,360					
Switzerland									
UAE		1,999,975							
United Kingdom		497,684						583,118	
United States		1,036,144							
Grand Total	175,175	41,255,696	1,284,600	247,360	6,112,960	1,604,349	374,601	2,958,310	91,712

years peaked at US \$183.2 million.

In addition to the changes in annual funding levels, UNMAS continues to adapt to the reprioritization of traditional mine action donors' funding from dedicated to integrated funding allocations to UN cluster areas, including those for humanitarian action and recovery, peace, security and development activities. Changes in funding sources reflect the evolution of mine action from a stand-alone activity to a cross-cutting issue that makes concrete contributions to wider humanitarian, peace and development dividends.

Donor policies and strategies reflect this trend by further mainstreaming mine action into larger sectors. UNMAS views these changes as positive, while working to be sure that the activities and outcomes of mine action are well understood and recognized, and that mine action can continue to deliver strong results.

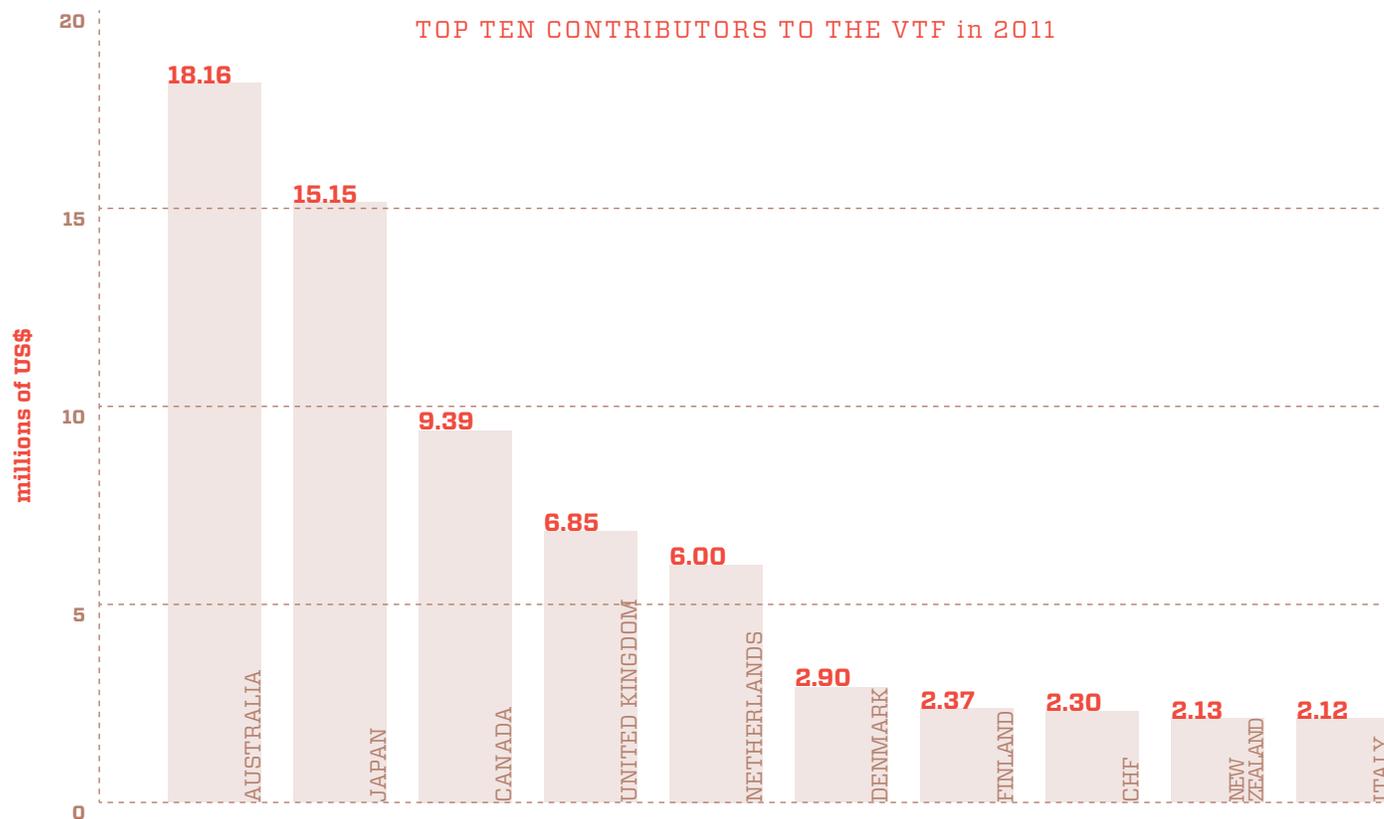
UNMAS continued to identify opportunities to conduct briefings for donors and potential donors

at the headquarters and field levels, and on the margins of major conferences and events, such as the annual International Meeting of National Mine Action Directors and United Nations Advisors, and the meetings of States Parties to the mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

UNMAS continued to develop its relationships with the Gulf States, with particular focus on activities in Afghanistan, Chad, Lebanon, Libya and Sudan.

A resource mobilization strategy for 2011-2013 is closely aligned with operational requirements in the field and supportive of aid effectiveness criteria spelled out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action principles. The strategy focuses on risk management, quality control, transparent and timely donor reporting, and appropriately conservative resource management. It responds to donors' increased focus on results-based budgeting, measurable results, and effective, impact-based operations.

LIBYA	MULTI-COUNTRY/ INTER-AGENCY ORGANIZATION	SOMALIA	SOUTH SUDAN	STANDING MINE ACTION CAPACITY	SUDAN	TAJIKISTAN	UNEARMARKED/ TO BE EARMARKED	WESTERN SAHARA	DONOR TOTAL
			1,073,034			158,715	21,552		21,552
3,609,750									18,159,090
							376		226,240
									376
			619,945		1,682,682				9,391,631
									2,302,627
									30,000
							1,450,733		2,901,466
									4,968
									32,594
									2,372,330
									150,000
									1,900,000
409,320		565,950	427,350		539,000				2,116,795
100,000			132,628		1,467,372		153,293		15,153,293
									190,000
							61,013		61,013
									3,000
			365,700						1,911,165
600,000				150,000	500,000		350,000	50,000	6,000,000
							761,975		2,133,730
									100,000
117,369									117,369
173,830								136,490	203,850
									173,830
									1,999,975
	3,366,570	1,908,827		497,684					6,853,883
									1,036,144
5,010,269	3,366,570	2,474,777	2,609,658	647,684	4,189,054	158,715	2,798,942	186,490	75,546,921



Funding Constraints and Principles of Good Practices in Humanitarian Donorship

UNMAS continues to appeal to donors for predictable, flexible and needs-based funding that will enable it to plan strategically, ensure a rapid mine action response in emergency settings, set and fulfil objectives under longer-term operational plans, and assist other UNMAT members in meeting specific mine action requirements and mandates.

UNMAS offers its appreciation to the governments of Australia and Finland, which in 2011 entered into multi-year agreements in support of both field operations and global coordination activities. It is grateful to the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, and the European Union, which signed multi-year agreements in previous years that provided predictable funding in 2011 in support of programming in Afghanistan and Gaza/

occupied Palestinian territory, as well as global coordination and rapid response capacities. UNMAS is encouraged by communications with other donors who have expressed interest in developing multi-year agreements for contributions to the VTF in 2012.

UNMAS further appreciates the support of the governments of Andorra, Denmark, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, and New Zealand along with the Ballard School in providing unearmarked funds totaling US \$2.6 million, or 3.5 percent of voluntary funds. It welcomes as well the willingness of the government of Japan to offer funds with a range of earmarking options. Unearmarked funds and flexible earmarkings are instrumental in enabling dynamic and responsive mine action programming that can allocate funding to emergency activities or projects experiencing temporary funding constraints, and can support global coordination work. The latter has experienced a significant funding shortfall in recent years, which has greatly curtailed activities.

Special thanks are also extended to the governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for continuous support for the UN rapid response capacity, which was called into action in both Côte d'Ivoire and Libya in 2011.

Funding Overview:

Top Contributors to the VTF

The top three donors to the VTF, the governments of Australia, Japan and Canada, contributed a total of US \$42.7, representing 56.5 percent of all voluntary contributions in 2011. The top 10 contributors provided US \$67.4 million, representing 89.2 percent of all VTF resources.

The donor base for the VTF became more diversified in 2011, with a total of 28 donors, a 47.4 percent increase over 2010, in which 19 donors contributed to the VTF. This diversification is a result of ongoing outreach efforts as well as donor interest in specific new programmes, such as the emergency response in Libya. It has reduced the concentration of funding provided by key donors and the associated risks of such concentration. UNMAS hopes to continue this trend into 2012 by working with long-term, new and prospective donors to the VTF to foster even greater diversity of funding sources going forward.

Additional contributions came from the governments of Andorra, Austria, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as the European Union. Contributions from non-governmental donors came from the CHF, the IRU and students at the Ballard School.

Australia increased its contribution to the VTF dramatically in 2011, providing US \$18.2 million to programming in Afghanistan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea Bissau, Libya, South Sudan and Tajikistan, and to global coordination. This increase in funding, up from US \$1.4 million in 2010, made Australia the largest contributor to the VTF in 2011. It was also the largest individual donor to UNMAS programming in Afghanistan and Libya, providing critical funding at the beginning of the crisis in the latter, and additional funding to maintain operations and catalyse resources from other donors.

Italy significantly increased the breadth and amount of its contribution to the VTF from US \$738,000 for two programmes in 2010 to US\$ 2.1 million in 2011 for programming in Libya, South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia, and for global advocacy. Luxembourg also increased and diversified its contribution for 2011, from US \$300,000 in 2010 for one programme to US \$1.9 million in 2011 for efforts in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, and for global coordination.

Donors earmarked 98 percent of funds in 2011. Of the total voluntary contributions of US \$75.5 million, US \$41.3 million (54.7 percent) was earmarked for Afghanistan. The next largest earmarking of US \$6.1 million (8.1 percent) was for activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Programming in Libya was the third largest recipient of VTF funding at US \$5 million (6.6 percent of total contributions).

To help ensure coordinated UN system-wide global and national mine action activities, UNMAS continued to encourage donors to provide direct support for global coordination. UNMAS is very grateful to the governments of Australia, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for their support to headquarters coordination totaling US \$3 million.

Financial Performance Overview

Total income of US \$167,944,310.37 was received from the three major sources of funding for mine action programmes. Programme expenditures of US \$164,379,332.62 were incurred during the financial period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011.

As noted, most donor contributions received by the VTF were earmarked for specific programmes or projects. The mine action components in 10 peacekeeping missions and support offices (MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNIFIL, AMISOM, UNISFA, UNOCI, UNMIS and UNMISS) were funded from appropriations by the General Assembly for peacekeeping mission budgets. The Peacekeeping Support Account continued to cover the costs of six headquarters-based personnel, including five professional staff, who manage and oversee operational mine action activities carried out within the mandates of the 10 peacekeeping missions and support offices.

Voluntary contributions to the VTF increased by 19 percent, from about US \$63.5 million in 2010 to just

over US \$75.5 million in 2011. Appropriations² by the General Assembly for the mine action component of peacekeeping mission budgets increased by 13 percent, from US \$80.6 million in 2010 to about US \$91.3 million in 2011. Financial resources under the Peacekeeping Support Account increased by 3 percent, from US \$1,060,000 in 2010 to US \$1,090,000 in 2011.

The costs of UNMAS coordination at headquarters, which were covered by the VTF, amounted to US \$4.3 million in 2011, compared to US \$4.4 million in 2010.

Expenditures for UNMAS thematic projects reached US \$3 million, compared to US \$1.8 in 2010, while those for joint projects with UNDP and UNICEF totaled US \$4.6 million, compared to US \$693,100 in 2010.

As in the past, UNMAS used donor contributions to the VTF to support other implementing partners and projects in Cambodia and Senegal with a total of US \$24,771. Activities in Colombia are reported under the category of country programmes this year.

² Represents the average of the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 peacekeeping appropriations by the General Assembly.

Income Received

Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget	\$91,306,989.50
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	\$75,546,920.87
Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the mine action component of the UN Peacekeeping Support Account	\$1,090,400.00
Total	\$167,944,310.37

Provisional Expenditures

Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget	\$59,501,651.71
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	\$103,900,794.61
Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the mine action component of the UN Peacekeeping Support Account	\$976,886.30
Total	\$164,379,332.62

Headquarters Coordination: Challenges and Achievements

1. UNMAS Core Activities in New York and Geneva

Income				\$2,958,310
Expenditure	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total	
Personnel	▪	\$2,555,349	\$2,555,349	
Official travel of staff	\$13,769	\$257,455	\$271,224	
Consultants and expert groups	▪	\$17,675	\$17,675	
Communications	▪	\$37,410	\$37,410	
Supplies, materials and furniture	▪	\$25,239	\$25,239	
Contractual services (including UNMAS project finance system development, and support and printing services)	\$116,334	\$527,747	\$644,081	
Operating expenses (e.g., utilities and rental of equipment)	▪	\$35,432	\$35,432	
Hospitality, official functions	▪	\$1,675	\$1,675	
Premises	▪	\$271,000	\$271,000	
Subtotal	\$130,102	\$3,728,983	\$3,859,085	
Programme Support Costs	▪	\$434,634	\$434,634	
Total	\$130,102	\$4,163,617	\$4,293,720	

Thematic Projects

2. UNMAS Thematic Projects

Income [From Voluntary Trust Fund]				\$822,589
Expenditure	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total	
Project				
Advocacy	▪	\$39,796	\$39,796	
Advocacy and public information in support of the UN Mine Action Team	\$41,703	\$128,937	\$170,641	
Landmine UXO/ERW safety	\$29,180	\$44	\$29,223	
Standing Mine Action Capacity and Rapid Response Plan	\$1,035,729	\$1,709,035	\$2,744,763	
Evaluation of UN Mine Action	▪	\$27,332	\$27,332	
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining Evaluation of the International Mine Action Standards	▪	\$36,050	\$36,050	
Total	\$1,106,612	\$1,941,194	\$3,047,805	

3. UNMAS Joint Projects with United Nations Partners

Country / territory project activities	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Egypt			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Support to the ongoing operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance	\$1,390	•	\$1,390
UNDP Completion Initiative			
Income	•	•	\$1,683,285
Expenditure	•	•	•
UNDP Completion Initiative	\$929,856	\$852,613	\$1,782,469
Mine Risk education, victim assistance and advocacy in support of the UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team			
Income	•	•	\$1,683,285
Expenditure	•	•	•
Mine risk education, victim assistance and advocacy in support of the UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	\$1,155,636	\$428,464	\$1,584,100
Guinea Bissau			
Income	•	•	\$374,601
Expenditure	•	•	•
Guinea Bissau clearance and mine risk education	\$82,989	\$290,339	\$373,328
Pakistan			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Mine risk education	•	\$489,090	\$489,090
Jordan			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Capacity Building	•	\$165,513	\$165,513
Tajikistan			
Income	•	•	\$158,715
Expenditure	•	•	•
Coordination	•	\$3,386	\$3,386
Laos PDR			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Coordination and clearance support to UXO Lao	\$43,942	\$197,501	\$241,442
Total	\$2,213,813	\$2,426,905	\$4,640,718

4. UNMAS Support to Other Implementing Partner

Project / implementing partner country / territory	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Cambodia - landmine victim assistance	▪	\$17,446	\$17,446
Senegal - victim assistance	▪	\$7,325	\$7,325
Total	▪	\$24,771	\$24,771

National Mine Action Programmes Supported by UNMAS

Colombia

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund			\$247,360
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination and capacity development	\$95,438	\$494,393	\$589,831
Total	\$95,438	\$494,393	\$589,831

Nepal

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination	\$2,432	\$71,526	\$73,959
Total	\$2,432	\$71,526	\$73,959

UNMAS-Managed Programmes

Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund			\$41,255,696
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination and capacity development	\$4,166,859	\$16,889,089	\$21,055,949
Landmine and ERW survey clearance	\$4,588,565	\$45,035,996	\$49,624,561
Mine risk education and victim assistance	\$135,749	\$2,510,788	\$2,646,537
Victim assistance	\$755,712	\$801,896	\$1,557,608
Total	\$9,646,885	\$65,237,770	\$74,884,654

UNMAS-Managed Programmes [continued]

Chad

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund			\$1,284,600
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination			\$557,973
Operation			\$1,365,727
Subtotal			\$1,923,700
Total			\$3,208,300

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination	\$7,499	\$148,527	\$156,025
Clearance	\$1,042,484	\$1,786,724	\$2,829,208
Subtotal	\$1,049,983	\$1,935,250	\$2,985,233
From UN Peacekeeping Budget			
Coordination			\$494,738
Operation			\$1,210,948
Subtotal			\$1,705,686
Total	\$1,049,983	\$1,935,250	\$4,690,919

Côte d'Ivoire

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination			\$638,531
Operation			\$2,055,769
Total			\$2,694,300

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Budget	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination			\$136,046
Operation			\$438,066
Total			\$574,052

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund		\$6,112,960
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget		
Coordination		\$2,398,527
Operation		\$2,462,161
Subtotal		\$4,860,688
Total		\$10,973,648

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination	\$62,619	\$599,413	\$662,032
Operation	\$1,915,197	\$6,256,068	\$8,171,265
Subtotal	\$1,977,816	\$6,855,480	\$8,833,297
From UN Peacekeeping Budget			
Coordination			\$1,757,740
Operation			\$1,804,374
Subtotal			\$3,562,114
Total	\$1,977,816	\$6,855,480	\$12,395,410

Gaza / Occupied Palestinian Territory

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund		\$1,604,349
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Clearance, mine risk education and capacity building	\$49,822	\$1,436,207	\$1,486,209
Total	\$49,822	\$1,436,207	\$1,486,209

UNMAS-Managed Programmes [continued]

Lebanon

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund			\$91,712
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination			\$1,384,050
Total			\$1,475,762

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Clearance	•	•	•
Coordination and quality assurance	\$313,061	\$67,253	\$380,313
Subtotal	\$313,061	\$67,253	\$380,313
From UN Peacekeeping Budget			
Coordination			\$1,144,656
Subtotal			\$1,144,656
Total	\$313,061	\$67,253	\$1,524,969

Libya

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund			\$5,010,269
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Emergency response in Libya	\$17,656	\$1,214,212	\$1,231,869
Information management	•	\$90,421	\$90,421
Total	\$17,656	\$1,304,633	\$1,322,289

Somalia

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund		\$2,474,777
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget		
Coordination		\$7,530,365
Operation		\$12,543,085
Subtotal		\$20,073,450
Total		\$22,548,227

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination, mine risk education, survey and clearance (south-central)	\$25,323	\$318,762	\$344,105
Coordination, mine risk education, survey and clearance (north)	\$52,967	\$4,449,186	\$4,502,154
Subtotal	\$78,290	\$4,767,968	\$4,846,258
From UN Peacekeeping Budget			
Coordination			\$4,765,553
Operation			\$7,937,828
Subtotal			\$12,703,381
Total	\$78,290	\$4,767,968	\$13,047,486

South Sudan

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund		\$2,609,658
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget		
Coordination		\$3,594,886
Operation		\$13,288,047
Subtotal		\$16,882,933
Total		\$19,492,591

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Budget	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination			\$1,123,409
Operation			\$4,152,539
Subtotal			\$5,275,948
Total			\$5,275,948

UNMAS-Managed Programmes [continued]

Sudan

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund		\$4,189,054
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget		
Coordination		\$5,351,930
Operation		\$19,782,739
Subtotal		\$25,134,669
Total		\$29,323,723

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Integrated landmine and ERW survey clearance	\$2,978,207	\$7,452,407	\$10,430,614
Technical assistance and coordination	\$301,648	\$3,870,172	\$4,171,820
Mine risk education		\$259,045	\$259,045
Victim assistance		\$1,182,459	\$1,182,459
Subtotal	\$3,279,856	\$12,764,084	\$16,043,939
From UN Peacekeeping Budget			
Coordination			\$5,335,043
Operation			\$19,720,316
Subtotal			\$25,055,359
Total	\$3,279,856	\$12,764,084	\$41,099,298

Sudan - Abyei

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget		
Coordination		\$1,004,616
Operation		\$5,316,334
Total		\$6,320,950

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011	Total
Coordination			\$41,813
Operation			\$221,270
Total			\$263,083

Sudan - Darfur

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget

Coordination			\$4,914,908
Operation			\$5,372,042
Total			\$10,286,950

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget

Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011

Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Total

Coordination			\$3,899,615
Operation			\$4,262,317
Total			\$8,161,931

Western Sahara

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund

\$186,490

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget

Coordination			\$640,740
Operation			\$1,104,560
Subtotal			\$1,745,300
Total			\$1,931,790

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund

Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2011

Expenditure for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Total

Coordination	\$78,803	\$409,742	\$488,546
Operation	-	-	-
Subtotal	\$78,803	\$409,742	\$488,546

From UN Peacekeeping Budget

Coordination			\$387,477
Operation			\$667,965
Subtotal			\$1,055,442
Total	\$78,803	\$409,742	\$1,543,988



CONTACT

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