

PORFOLIO OF
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PORTFOLIO OF MINE ACTION PROJECTS 2009

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Introduction

The Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2009 provides a snapshot of the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in 33 countries, territories and peacekeeping missions, and describes the strategies for eliminating each of these threats.

This 12th edition of the annual portfolio is a collection of mine action project proposals that reflect a strategic response by field-based partners to the landmine and ERW problems in specific countries or territories. The compilation has become a unique resource for donors, policy-makers and service providers.

Each country overview is accompanied by mine action project proposals from appealing agencies, including national mine action authorities, non-governmental organizations and United Nations entities. The set of projects for every country, territory or peacekeeping mission is developed in consultation with many actors and reinforces national mine action strategies. While the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects is published by the United Nations, it is a product of the broader mine action community because it reflects coordinated efforts by local, national and international partners.

Some projects in the portfolio include efforts to clear areas known or believed to be contaminated by landmines and ERW, assist victims, destroy stockpiled mines, and educate girls, boys, women and men about the dangers of these devices. Increasingly, national authorities are leading these efforts. The United Nations pledges to assist mine-affected countries in meeting their obligations under the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty and other international norms related to mine action. In May 2008, the international community stepped up its efforts to address the unacceptable impact of cluster munitions by adopting the Convention on Cluster Munitions. A number of projects in this portfolio will help countries remove and destroy millions of unexploded munitions, which are threatening people's lives and jeopardizing development efforts.

The record US \$459 million combined budgets for all 300 mine action initiatives featured in the 2009 portfolio shows the growing commitments of many mine-affected countries to eliminating the threats of landmines and ERW. So far, however, only about 5 percent of the amount needed for mine action initiatives in the year ahead has been secured. At the time last year's portfolio was published, about 10 percent of the necessary funding had been committed.

Since 2007, the annual portfolio has been automated, allowing mine action programmes and individual appealing agencies to provide their inputs directly to an online system and manage updates in real time. This effort not only facilitates the production process, but also promotes greater local and national ownership of the portfolio process, and supports capacity development in terms of outreach efforts, especially to donors.

The overviews, projects, budgets and funding shortfalls listed in this publication are updated regularly throughout the year and are available online at www.mineaction.org. Please visit the website to view the updated—and new—project information and country profiles.

2009 Portfolio Highlights

33 countries, territories, missions

This 12th edition of the annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects features overviews and project outlines for 33 countries, territories or missions affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

300 projects

There are 300 projects in the 2009 portfolio. Africa accounts for the largest number: 125.

Broad range of participation

The 2009 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 93 appealing agencies submitted proposals.

More than two-fifths of the projects were submitted by either international or national NGOs. National NGOs submitted about 20 percent of all projects for 2009, 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.

Record shortfall

The combined budgets of all projects in the 2009 portfolio total US \$459 million. So far, about US \$22 million has been secured, leaving a record US \$437 million shortfall as of November 2008. Asia has the largest shortfall at US \$215 million. Africa ranks second, with a US \$178 million shortfall.

As in 2008, clearance activities account for 56 percent of the funding shortfall—US \$247 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 about 30 percent of the overall funding shortfall.

Afghanistan has requested the largest amount of funds—US \$104 million—in this year’s portfolio. The smallest amount requested—US \$300,000—is for the Russian Federation (Chechnya).

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.

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 October 2008. After the portfolio is published, the country overviews and project proposals are posted and regularly updated online at 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.

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) and the CAP Financial Tracking Service managed by OCHA (at www.re liefweb.int/fts).

The print version of the 2009 portfolio was launched prior to completion of the 2009 CAP and therefore does not indicate which portfolio projects are also included in the CAP.

Country/Territorial Profiles and Projects

Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)

SUMMARY

The Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) was the world's first humanitarian mine action initiative. It encompasses all pillars of mine action: advocacy, demining (surveying, marking and clearance), stockpile destruction, mine risk education and victim assistance. Funded both bilaterally and through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), MAPA encompasses over 20 mine action organizations employing over 8,000 personnel. Their services reach almost every corner of the country. The programme is coordinated by the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA) in Kabul.

MAPA has a 20-year history of successfully delivering mine action and has cleared over 12,000 hazardous areas. Over the next five years, it will concentrate on removing the remaining hazards. The objective for the Afghan year 1388 (April 2009 to March 2010) is to survey, mark and clear 128 square kilometres of hazardous areas at 946 sites in 484 communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Another goal is to provide mine risk education through media and school activities to 362,000 people at risk in those 484 communities, to 2,300 communities that are also impacted, and to at least 195,000 returnees at assistance centres run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Additionally, in partnership with the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) and on behalf of the Government's Inter-Ministerial Body (IMB) for Mine Action, MAPA will plan, coordinate, contract implementers, provide quality management for and support mine action activities in Afghanistan in line with strategic goals to achieve the obligations of the Afghanistan Compact and anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. MACA, with the DMC, will also transfer responsibility for elements of coordination, planning, mine risk education, and victim assistance coordination and implementation to the Government.

(Note: Since Afghanistan's calendar year runs from April through March, 2009 budgets for the portfolio cover the period from April 2009 through March 2010).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of) in 2009 totals US \$104,028,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The widespread and indiscriminate use of mines during more than two decades of conflict has left Afghanistan one of the most heavily contaminated countries in the world. By August 2008, 4,924 hazardous areas remained, comprising an estimated 720 square kilometres of land and threatening 2,229 communities. If the requirements of the current portfolio request are met on top of those from the previous year, over 200 square kilometres of contaminated land will be removed from the mine action database by March 2010.

From January to July 2008, 445 victims of landmines and ERW were recorded. The vast majority were male; almost 50 percent were children. The number of victims is declining year-on-year, speaking to the success of clearance and mine risk education efforts, but much remains to be done.

Mines and ERW not only threaten Afghans with physical harm, but they also rob farmers of their livelihoods and impede housing, resettlement and the grazing of livestock. Seventy-five percent of impacted communities are found in 12 of the country's 34 provinces.

Approximately 2.7 percent of all Afghans are severely disabled, with landmine and ERW accidents accounting for around 8.6 percent of this total. The impact of disability on economic participation is substantial, impoverishing survivors and their families, straining government and other health care systems, and limiting economic growth and poverty reduction.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In 2002, the Government of Afghanistan entrusted interim responsibility for mine action programme coordination to the United Nations. In January 2008, the Government, through the IMB for Mine Action, designated the DMC under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority to work jointly with MACA. MACA and the DMC will coordinate all mine action activities in Afghan year 1388. These will include planning goals for all assets (regardless of their

funding modality/source) and quality assurance. The DMC will take over the following coordination activities: accreditation of implementers; maintenance of the Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS); coordination of external quality assurance checks; lead coordination for mine risk education with the Ministry of Education; the audit of land released, cleared and cancelled; and the preparation of the Article 7 report for submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, MACA and the DMC will develop a comprehensive UN-to-Government transition plan, and assist the IMB in creating a mine action transition plan. The DMC with MACA assistance will devise a DMC-specific capacity development plan, including for contracting. MACA will contract manage mine action implementation using VTF funding on behalf of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and international donors to humanitarian mine action.

MACA has multiple mandates: It is an UNMAS project executed by UNOPS, and carries a humanitarian mandate to ensure the mine action services funded by the VTF are delivered in a safe, efficient and effective manner. It also oversees and coordinates the broader MAPA in partnership with the Government, a responsibility confirmed by the IMB in February 2008. Based on both the expressed desire of the Government, and the UN strategic goal of assisting in the development of national institutions, MACA is also responsible for transferring authority for mine action to the Government and for supporting government efforts to develop capacities to manage MAPA.

STRATEGY

In order to effectively support the Government in achieving its mine action goals, MACA and the DMC must address a range of integrated sub-components reflecting multiple mandates and roles. These sub-components identify activities to be achieved over time, with each contributing to the overarching government Mine Action Strategy, and additional related strategies in areas such as education and disability programming. While all supporting activities are interrelated, progress is not a linear process. In particular, the critical operational outputs of demining, mine risk education and victim assistance must be effectively sustained, and not pegged to progress on transitional issues.

In outline form, the key sub-components consist of the following: Transition Sub-Strategy, Demining Operations Reform Sub-Strategy, Mine Risk Education Sub-Strategy, Victim Assistance Sub-Strategy and Support to Capacity Development Sub-Strategy. These are explained further in the MACA strategic plan document that sets the tone for the development of supporting elements such as the UN Transition Plan.

The 2009 clearance strategy for Afghanistan is focused on achieving the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) benchmarks:

- By March 2011, the land area contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced by 70 percent.
- All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by the end of 2007 (achieved).
- By the end of 2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed.

A comprehensive Integrated Operational Plan for Afghan year 1388 has been developed and is the basis for this 2009 portfolio submission. The plan was published by MACA on 30 September 2008.

PROJECT		MINE ACTION COORDINATION, TRANSITION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$11,319,000	
Funds Requested	US \$11,319,000	
Implementing Partners	Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), commercial contractors, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), government ministries	
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,300 impacted communities, government ministries, DMC, bilateral donors, UN Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) pool donors, implementing partners, commercial companies, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), other international actors	
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010	
Project Code	P04-AF02	

OBJECTIVES

With the DMC, on behalf of the Inter-Ministerial Body (IMB) for Mine Action, the project will plan, coordinate, provide quality management for, and support mine action activities in line with strategic goals to achieve the Afghanistan Compact and Ottawa treaty obligations. In addition, the project will transfer elements of mine action coordination, planning, victim assistance, advocacy and mine risk education to the Government.

ACTIVITIES

- Plan, coordinate, provide quality management for, and support activities funded by bilateral and VTF donors.
- Help develop the mine action transition plan and the DMC capacity development plan.
- Transfer responsibility for aspects of coordination, planning and implementation to the Government.
- Explore integrating mine risk education with the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) and other government initiatives.
- Implement the Landmine Safety Programme (LSP) for the UN, NGOs and government employees through the DMC.
- Develop mine risk education materials and media plans.
- Support the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) and other ministries in advocacy for persons with disabilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Appropriate planning, quality management and coordination will occur through effective, efficient use of mine action assets.
- Accreditation, maintenance of the Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS), quality assurance and auditing of cleared lands will move from MACA to the DMC.
- The DMC will take the lead coordination role for mine risk education; ministries will conduct victim assistance advocacy.
- Transition and coordination capacity development plans will be prepared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Coordination (quality management, planning, information management, liaisons)	8,940,000
Transition and capacity development (support to the DMC, advocacy, coordination)	2,379,000
Total	11,319,000

Contact: Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA); Kabul, Afghanistan; Tel: 93 700 39 21 84; e-mail: info@unmaca.org

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FIELD OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,694,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,694,000	
Implementing Partners	Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), Ministry of Education (MoE), other Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) entities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	362,000 people in 484 affected communities, 195,000 returnees at assistance centres run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2,300 mine-impacted communities	
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010	
Project Code	P07-AF01	

OBJECTIVES

By the end of Afghan year 1388 (March 2010), the project will provide mine risk education through media and school activities to 362,000 people in 484 communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), to 2,300 communities that are also impacted, and to 195,000 returnees at UNHCR returnee assistance centres.

ACTIVITIES

- Through the DMC and MACA, coordinate and monitor all mine risk education field activities in impacted communities and returnee assistance centres.
- Provide mine risk education in targeted communities and returnee assistance centres.
- Conduct a knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviour survey, analyse the data, and report the results to the DMC and the Government.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An increased number of people living or working in areas affected by mines and ERW, and returnees, deportees and internally displaced persons, will be more 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.
- Populations in all impacted communities, 362,000 people in mine-affected communities and 195,000 returnees will receive mine risk education.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine risk education for communities, returnees through implementing partners' activities	2,694,000
Total	2,694,000

Contact: Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA); Kabul, Afghanistan; Tel: 93 700 39 21 84; e-mail: info@unmaca.org

PROJECT		SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$90,015,000	
Funds Requested	US \$90,015,000	
Implementing Partners	Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), non-governmental organizations, commercial contractors	
Targeted Beneficiaries	147,097 families in 484 high-priority mine-affected communities representing 22 percent of all impacted communities in Afghanistan	
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010	
Project Code	P08-AF01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will survey, mark and clear 128 square kilometres of hazardous areas at 946 sites in 484 affected communities. It will carry out continuous, effective and efficient operations in order to achieve the Afghanistan Compact and anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 340 manual demining teams, 24 explosive remnants of war (ERW) teams, 15 battlefield area clearance (BAC) teams, 68 mechanical demining units, 29 mine dog sets, 40 mine dog groups and 25 survey teams.
- Deploy a specialized large area clearance team.
- Conduct a countrywide polygon survey to release land and further define hazards.
- Enhance community-based demining in southern Afghanistan.
- Continue village-by-village ERW clearance.
- Provide contracts and quality management through MACA.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Surveying, marking and clearance of 128 square kilometres of hazardous areas at 946 sites in 484 affected communities across Afghanistan will be completed.
- 320 impacted communities will be completely cleared.
- 29 districts will be declared free of mines and ERW.
- 300 post-demining impact assessments will be conducted on sites cleared in the previous year.
- A polygon survey of activities will be completed in 40 districts.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
340 manual demining teams	54,970,000
24 ERW teams	2,330,000
15 BAC teams	1,020,000
68 mechanical demining units	6,685,000
29 mine dog sets	2,320,000
40 mine dog groups	9,290,000
25 survey teams	970,000
Specialized large area clearance teams	10,000,000
Survey/clearance support (MACA)	2,430,000
Total	90,015,000

Contact: Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA); Kabul, Afghanistan; Tel: 93 700 39 21 84; e-mail: info@unmaca.org

MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Albania

SUMMARY

During the 1999 Kosovo conflict, forces of the former Republic of Yugoslavia contaminated 15.3 million square metres in north-east Albania with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). In addition, cluster bombs dropped by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces on Yugoslav positions along the Albanian border left UXO behind.

Albania has ratified the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. It completed its anti-personnel mine stockpile destruction programme in April 2002.

The Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), the national body for coordinating and monitoring mine action, has handed over 13.6 million square metres of surveyed and cleared land to communities in the north-east. Various demining organizations, including RONCO, HELP, the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) and DanChurchAid (DCA), have been involved. DCA is now the only demining organization operating. It is implementing a clearance project funded by the US State Department, Germany and Canada through the International Trust Fund (ITF)/Slovenia.

Two local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA) and the Albanian Red Cross (ARC) - provide mine risk education to 19 communities still affected by mines, with the support of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the US State Department through the ITF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Victim assistance activities are carried out by the Government and NGOs, involving the National Prosthetic and Orthotic Center (NPOC), regional and district hospitals, the Slovenian Institute of Rehabilitation, ICRC and FSD, HI and VMA. Funding comes from the US State Department through the ITF, and private donations at the "Night of a Thousand Dinners" supported by US and Albanian private sector concerns. These efforts ensure proper treatment and the reintegration of mine victims and other people with disabilities.

The strategic objective of the Albanian Mine Action Programme is to render Albania free from mines by 2010. This is still attainable with sufficient funding.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Albania in 2009 totals US \$2,332,553.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

An area of 15.3 million square metres along the 120-kilometre border with Kosovo was originally identified as contaminated. Thirty-nine villages, with 25,500 people, have been directly affected; 120,000 people have been indirectly affected. Since 1999, 34 people have been killed and 238 injured by mines and UXO in north-east Albania.

DCA and its local demining teams, which are fully trained and equipped, are currently conducting clearance activities. Field operations are supported by the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) cell, and the database is constantly updated with new information. Mine risk education initiatives cover the remaining 19 at-risk villages. The number of mine and UXO incidents in the Kukes region has decreased from 154 in 1999 to zero in the last three years. A mine risk education curriculum has been developed for all public schools.

Still, according to ARC data, an average of 20 persons are injured yearly in explosive remnants of war (ERW) accidents in other parts of Albania.

For victim assistance, the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) network and the Prostheses Workshop established in the mine-affected region are supporting survivors' access to medical, rehabilitative and social services. Animal husbandry initiatives have been extended to 67 survivors; 130 mine amputees have received physical rehabilitation and prostheses abroad since 2001. The provision of technical support and raw materials to the NPOC has continued.

The location of remaining mine and battle areas in harsh and remote mountainous terrain constrains mine clearance operations.

Opportunities for mine action include: a detailed Completion Plan aimed at freeing the country from mines and UXO by 2010, and a cooperative relationship with regional authorities. Mine action is linked with humanitarian and development

initiatives, leading to enhanced living conditions and improved border control.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In its 2009 consultations, the Mine Action Portfolio Country Team comprised a range of governmental and non-governmental bodies along with donor representatives.

The team attained broad consensus on the future strategy for mine action, and the division of roles and responsibilities.

Mine action partners include government representatives, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, DCA, the ICRC, the ARC, VMA, HI and the Albanian Disability Rights Foundation. Donor representatives from the Czech Republic, Germany, the United States and the ITF were consulted.

Mine action is specifically included in the UNDP Country Programme Document under the regional development component and in the National Action Plan for Pre-Accession to the European Union.

STRATEGY

The overall objective of mine action is to free Albania from landmines by August 2010.

The specific objectives include:

- The consolidation of national mine action capacities;
- The consolidation of the national capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor mine action, with UNDP support; and
- The maintenance of local and international awareness of the mine action programme through the mass media and donor missions.

Coordination and monitoring will entail all mine action activities, and include adjusting priorities and overseeing activities in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) for mine and UXO clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.

The prevention of deaths and injuries caused by landmines and UXO calls for:

- Completing the clearance and handover of all mine and battle areas in north-east Albania by December 2009;
- Discouraging life-threatening activities among vulnerable groups in 19 affected villages through mine risk education; and
- Sustaining the adoption of the new curricula for mine risk education in the Albanian education system.

The treatment and socioeconomic reintegration of mine and ERW victims and their families requires:

- Developing a revolving fund and income-generation activities for the socioeconomic reintegration of victims;
- Assisting survivors and/or their family members with vocational training;
- Further reinforcing and upgrading capacities for physical rehabilitation to treat mine victims at local and national levels;
- Developing a sustainable physiotherapy training programme through the Nursing Faculty in Tirana; and
- Reconstructing NPOC to ensure accessibility and quality treatment for survivors.

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN ALBANIA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		DanChurchAid (DCA) / Albanian Mine Clearance Organization (AMCO)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,819,929; 2010: US \$133,925
Funds Requested		US \$1,819,929
Implementing Partners		AMCO
Targeted Beneficiaries		Approximately 10,000 directly affected inhabitants in 19 remaining villages within the regions of Kukes, Has and Tropoje in north-east Albania
Project Duration		January 2009 through February 2010
Project Code		P04-AL02

OBJECTIVES

In cooperation with stakeholders, the project plans to release the remaining contaminated areas, thus clearing all known dangerous areas in north-east Albania.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue clearance operations in dangerous areas with an already established capacity, including seven manual clearance teams and one task preparation team.
- Complete all clearance activities by the end of 2009; close down the programme by February 2010.
- Conduct all daily activities (operational, logistical, administrative and financial) through the AMCO under the oversight of the DCA-appointed international programme manager, and supported by DCA headquarters.
- Carry out clearance operations in close cooperation with the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) and Ministry of Defence.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By the end of 2009, civilians living in north-east Albania will enjoy their basic human right to live, work and go to school free from any major threats from mines and unexploded ordnance.
- All remaining known dangerous areas in north-east Albania will be released by the end of 2009.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff (field staff, quality assurance visits from headquarters)	160,200	27,450
National staff	1,138,368	42,035
Supplies/capital costs	47,151	0
Operational costs	346,815	55,065
Indirect costs (headquarters administration, bank charges, contingency)	127,395	9,375
Total	1,819,929	133,925

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PROJECT	SUPPORT TO THE ALBANIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)
Project Budget	2009: US \$463,548; 2010: US \$273,876
Funds Requested	US (\$273,876)
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Defence, Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC), AMAE, Kukes prefecture
Targeted Beneficiaries	120,000 inhabitants of the prefecture of Kukes, 39 of the villages originally affected by mines, AMAC, AMAE, the regional authority for Kukes prefecture, non-governmental organizations
Project Duration	January 2009 through August 2010
Project Code	P04-AL07

OBJECTIVES

The project will help assure regular coordination and monitoring of mine action activities in the country for the elimination of the contamination of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), thus favouring the resumption of normal economic activity, reconstruction and development.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the regular functioning of the AMAE and AMAC until Albania's anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations are fulfilled by August 2010.
- Support the management of the administrative aspects of the AMAE under a direct execution modality.
- Provide support services for the implementation of field activities through the Ministry of Defence.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Mine Action Programme in Albania will be effectively coordinated in terms of policy, operations, resource mobilization and advocacy.
- Field activities will be implemented safely in accordance with international standards.
- All remaining mined areas in north-east Albania will be cleared by 2010 and handed over to communities to be used.
- Mine accidents in north-east Albania will remain at zero.
- The quality of life of mine and UXO survivors will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Human resources	282,902	152,681
Capital costs	6,221	0
Operational costs	144,100	103,277
Overhead	30,325	17,918
Total	463,548	273,876

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PROJECT		VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND MID-CAREER DEVELOPMENT FOR MINE SURVIVORS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	
Project Budget	2009: US \$190,000; 2010: US \$170,000	
Funds Requested	US \$190,000	
Implementing Partners	VMA, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Regional Department of Employment Services in Kukes	
Targeted Beneficiaries	238 mine victims and 2,000 family members (20 to 35 candidates per year)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P06-AL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide young survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war and/or their family members with access to vocational training and other socioeconomic opportunities. This will increase their employment opportunities in the local labour market and support their socioeconomic reintegration.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a mine survivors resource centre.
- Equip the centre with resources necessary for functioning.
- Conduct vocational courses according to labour market needs.
- Expand and diversify options for local households by helping them to improve the use of local assets and providing short-term intensive training on entrepreneurship, management, curriculum vitae preparation, job seeking, career development, and enterprise establishment and management.
- Increase mine survivors' access to support services provided by the centre.
- Bolster the enterprise initiatives of mine survivors and their family members with interest-free loans.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Thirty mine survivors and their families per year will gain employable skills to enter the local or national job markets.
- The resource centre will provide services to mine survivors and other people with disabilities in Kukes.
- Beneficiaries of vocational training will be able to obtain employment in the local or national job markets.
- Mine survivors and other people with disabilities will have access to other social services offered by the centre.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	25,000	25,000
Operational costs	10,000	10,000
Capital (Internet, computers, equipment, furniture for resource centre)	42,000	15,000
Vocational training	90,000	90,000
Support of enterprise development initiatives	15,000	22,000
Administrative costs	8,000	8,000
Total	190,000	170,000

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PROJECT		POST-CLEARANCE IMPACT SURVEYS OF THE USE OF RELEASED LAND
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$79,000; 2010: US \$50,000	
Funds Requested	US \$79,000	
Implementing Partners	Anti-mine committees, schools in former mine-affected communities, Regional Council, local municipality authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	30,000 mine-affected community members (15,300 females and 14,700 males) in 39 villages originally affected by mines in the Kukes region of north-east Albania	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-AL03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will analyse the actual and perceived use of recently released land in mine-affected communities to measure social and economic changes, and determine the potential development of the villages. About 35 percent of households in mine-affected areas will be targeted through interviews and focus group discussions. After an analysis of data and development priorities, planning and proposed actions will be determined for each village.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect and analyse data on the social and economic impacts of mines on the lives of people in north-east Albania.
- Collect and analyse data on dangers from mines as a factor influencing behaviour change in mine-affected communities.
- Collect and analyse data on the assistance provided to mine-affected communities to compensate for damages caused by contamination from mines and explosive remnants of war.
- Assess how already released land is being used and how this benefits or influences the improvement of socio-economic conditions.
- Collect and analyse data on infrastructure and income-generation potentials to cater to the needs of the affected population.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will produce a report on the social and economic impacts of mine action, particularly clearance.
- A portfolio of future projects for each village will be developed by the end of 2010.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	10,000	10,000
Operational costs	15,000	10,000
Programme costs	50,000	27,000
Administrative costs	4,000	3,000
Total	79,000	50,000

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PROJECT	ARMS AND ERW RISK EDUCATION IN 10 PREFECTURES
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$37,500
Funds Requested	US \$37,500
Implementing Partners	ICRC; Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE); the prefectures of Shkodra, Dibra, Lezha, Tirana, Durrësi, Kukesi, Gjirokastra, Elbasani, Korça, Fieri
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by arms and munitions, local authorities in affected communes, municipalities in prefectures targeted by the project
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-AL01

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to contribute to achieving national strategies for mine action by reducing the socioeconomic impacts of weapons contamination on the population. The project will carry out surveillance of incidents related to arms and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and report this information to the national MAC for further data processing.

ACTIVITIES

- Select and prioritize villages, communes, and municipalities for mine risk education.
- Work with all partners to develop an effective surveillance system that includes data on arms and unexploded ordnance risk education activities, victims and suspected dangerous areas.
- Organize seminars for training volunteers.
- Produce and place billboards in eight of the most contaminated areas (hot spots) in Albania, and distribute leaflets in 39 branches of the ARC, via schools and village leaders.
- Submit the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) forms on any new and/or unreported incidents to the AMAE.
- Monitor and evaluate the process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Trained volunteers will engage in mine, arms and ERW risk education.
- Political leaders and civil society will become more involved in mine action.
- The number of arms and ERW victims will decline.
- There will be enhanced public awareness regarding the dangers of arms and ERW.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National coordinator	11,450
Local staff	4,700
Training of volunteers	950
Mine risk education, surveillance of incidents, monitoring	14,300
Publications (billboards, leaflets)	6,100
Total	37,500

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PROJECT		ERW AND MINE RISK EDUCATION IN SCHOOL CURRICULA PILLAR: MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes
Project Budget		2009: US \$150,000
Funds Requested		US \$140,000
Implementing Partners		Ministry of Education and Science, Institute of Curricula and Training, VMA
Targeted Beneficiaries		45,000 students, 1,600 teachers of compulsory school
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P09-AL02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to integrate mine risk education in the school curricula in seven regions (Durres, Lezhe, Fier, Berat, Diber, Elbasan and Tirana/rural Gerdec). It will provide school manuals to raise awareness and prevent students from taking risks resulting in accidents from mines, unexploded ordnance or explosive remnants of war (ERW). In 2009, the project seeks to create remaining regional teachers' training units to gradually expand and scale up mine risk education across the country.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a national workshop to share experiences, coordinate common efforts and decide on the scaling up of a national plan for mainstreaming mine risk education into school curricula.
- Update and re-publish manuals for students and teachers.
- Create seven new regional teachers' training units.
- Train 1,600 teachers from 13 regions on incorporating mine risk education in extracurricular activities.
- Help 500 compulsory school teachers create cross- and extracurricular mine risk education activities by providing models, methods, techniques and strategies.
- Produce risk education materials for targeted pilot schools.
- Monitor and assist targeted schools to make sure they have adopted new techniques and methodologies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Training of trainers teams will participate in mine risk education activities to share experiences.
- Manuals for teachers and students will be published.
- Seven new regional teachers' training units will be established and able to conduct mine risk education training of primary school teachers.
- Up to 1,600 teachers will apply mine risk education in extracurricular activities.
- Up to 45,000 students will learn about the dangers of mines and ERW through extracurricular activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Local staff (human resources)	20,000
Trainings/workshops	45,000
Monitoring of training of trainers work with teachers in each region	27,000
Updating teacher and student manuals and publications	40,000
Poster with updated information on risky behaviours	5,000
Monitoring and evaluation	6,000
Operating, management expenses	7,000
Total	150,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN NORTH-EAST ALBANIA
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes
Project Budget	2009: US \$50,000; 2010: US \$35,000
Funds Requested	US \$50,000
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Kukes regional authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	17,000 community members and children (8,374 males and 8,626 females) from mine-affected areas in 19 villages of the Kukes region in northern Albania (direct beneficiaries); 115,000 inhabitants of Kukes, Has and Tropoje (indirect beneficiaries)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-AL03

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the risks of deaths and injuries (maintaining a zero level of accidents) from mines and unexploded ordnance by keeping mine-affected community members informed about threats.

ACTIVITIES

- Disseminate regular information on mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risks through school and community meetings.
- Distribute mine risk education materials to school children and community members.
- Organize mobile presentations, and school-based theatre performances.
- Provide mine risk education training and support to anti-mine committees, peace activists, governments and school teachers.
- Support teachers in mainstreaming mine risk education in school curricula.
- Host extracurricular mine risk education for school children (producing drawings and poems, sports events, etc.).
- Organize community ceremonies during handovers of cleared lands.
- Promote the post-clearance development of cleared land.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A zero level of accidents will be maintained.
- Awareness of mine and ERW threats will improve among community members.
- Behaviours and responses to threats will improve.
- Community and school involvement in mine risk education will increase.
- School teachers will provide more mine risk education services.
- More people will use cleared areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	18,000	10,000
Transport costs	5,000	5,000
Media publications	5,000	4,000
Mine risk education activities	20,000	15,000
Administrative costs	2,000	1,000
Total	50,000	35,000

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PROJECT		PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ERW SURVIVORS OF THE GERDEC EXPLOSION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	
Project Budget	2009: US \$155,000; 2010: US \$115,000	
Funds Requested	US \$155,000	
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), hospitals, primary health-care and village nurses	
Targeted Beneficiaries	About 300 survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-AL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to build confidence among the local people in Gerdec in returning to a normal life. In particular, it will reach out to the 300 survivors of the Gerdec explosion to support their reintegration into society through improved access to psychosocial services, and governmental and non-governmental assistance.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a survey on the psychosocial needs of the communities affected by the Gerdec tragedy.
- Establish community friendly social centres; promote services offered by them.
- Establish a community-based network to provide ongoing delivery of psychosocial and rehabilitation services to survivors of explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- Train 20 network members in Gerdec.
- Provide ongoing logistical support to survivors to get medical and psychosocial services.
- Conduct regular home visits to survivors to provide counselling sessions and follow up their health situation.
- Organize recreation and sports activities for survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 300 survivors of the Gerdec explosion will have access to psychosocial services provided by a community-based network.
- An effective and sustainable community-based protection structure and referral mechanism will be established to address the holistic needs of survivors.
- About 30 percent of ERW survivors will be reintegrated into their societies, actively involved in social life, and engaged as organizers of different cultural and sports activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	30,000	30,000
Operational costs	25,000	25,000
Capital costs (equipment, furniture, vehicle)	37,000	5,000
Project activities (surveys, medical/psychosocial services, logistics, recreation)	55,000	50,000
Administrative costs	8,000	5,000
Total	155,000	115,000

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PROJECT**SUPPORTING SURVIVORS AND PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES TO ACCESS THE KUKES REHABILITATION
UNIT**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes
Project Budget	2009: US \$50,000; 2010: US \$35,000
Funds Requested	US \$50,000
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Kukes Regional Hospital, primary health-care and village nurses, local authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries	238 survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance, people with disabilities in need of prosthetic and physical rehabilitation
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-AL05

OBJECTIVES

Considering the difficult terrain, lack of infrastructure, immobility of mine survivors and poor medical services in the villages of north-east Albania, this project will provide logistical support to help beneficiaries obtain full access to the physiotherapy and prosthetic services offered at the Kukes Rehabilitation Unit in the Kukes Regional Hospital.

ACTIVITIES

- Assist mine survivors with logistical support in accessing important rehabilitation services from the prosthetic and physiotherapy workshops in Kukes Hospital.
- Conduct regular home visits to mine survivors to provide counselling sessions and to follow up their health situation.
- Produce media materials for people with disabilities and mine survivors to educate them on health issues.
- Conduct training workshops with survivors on the maintenance of prostheses and the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Organize recreation and sports activities for survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) will have equal access to specialized medical services and psychosocial support services.
- The social status and health situation of 238 survivors will improve through VMA facilitation.
- Up to 84 survivors and people with disabilities will have their prostheses produced and repaired in Kukes.
- About 40 percent of mine and ERW survivors will be actively involved in social life.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	16,000	10,000
Capital costs (equipment, vehicle)	5,000	3,000
Project activities (medical services, logistics, recreation, trainings, publication)	27,000	20,000
Administrative, operational costs	2,000	2,000
Total	50,000	35,000

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PROJECT		UXO RISK EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF THE GERDEC EXPLOSION
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$85,000; 2010: US \$50,000	
Funds Requested	US \$85,000	
Implementing Partners	AMAE, regional authorities, Ministry of Defence	
Targeted Beneficiaries	16,400 community members and children in the Gerdec area	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-AL06	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase the awareness of 14,000 community members and 2,400 school children about threats from unexploded ordnance (UXO) scattered after the Gerdec explosion. It will keep them constantly informed about risks. The project also seeks to build confidence among local communities in six affected villages as they return to normal life.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community meetings, sessions and speaking tours to disseminate information about UXO.
- Produce and distribute UXO risk education materials to school children and communities.
- Host extracurricular UXO risk education for school children (poster competitions, sports, etc.).
- Organize direct presentations and theatre performances on UXO risk education.
- Provide training and support to peace activists and school teachers to disseminate UXO risk education information to communities in affected villages.
- Collect information about people injured by the explosion.
- Regularly monitor activities and liaise with clearance companies and government authorities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of UXO incidents will decline.
- Community involvement in UXO risk education will grow.
- Peace activists, student governments and school teachers will have capacities to disseminate information on UXO.
- Up to 16,400 community members will better understand the dangers of UXO.
- There will be increased response to UXO threats in communities in affected areas.
- Communities and children will embrace safe behaviours.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local staff	25,000	18,000
Transport, operational costs	10,000	5,000
Publications	7,000	5,000
Mine risk education activities	40,000	20,000
Administrative costs	3,000	2,000
Total	85,000	50,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Arben Braha (CPC)	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)
Aurora Bushati	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Ramadan Disha	Albanian Red Cross (ARC)
Flora Kalemi	Albanian Disability Rights Foundation
Petrit Karabina	Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC)
Jonuz Kola	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes
Vladimir Malkaj	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Victor Myev	Embassy of the United States of America
Merita Myftari(Pone)	Handicap International (HI)
Claus Nielsen	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Hans Taeubert	Embassy of Germany

Angola

SUMMARY

Since the recommitment to peace in April 2002, great improvements have been achieved in the implementation of the national mine action programme in Angola. The national authority for demining and humanitarian assistance has been well established, and the extension of authority and coordination to the provinces has been completed by the creation of 18 provincial operational rooms. These steps, along with the process of elaborating provincial plans, have provided an opportunity to engage more consistently with national institutions and organizations in the national programme. Despite the positive developments of the past year, however, Angola remains the most mine-affected country in sub-Saharan Africa and one of the most mined countries in the world. Organized mine action has been ongoing since early 1995, and a mine survey component was included in the UN Angola Verification Mission Number 3 (UNAVEM III) deployed following the 1994 Lusaka Peace Accord.

The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), for which fieldwork was conducted from April 2004 through May 2007, identified 1,988 mine-impacted communities and 3,293 suspected hazardous areas. LIS implementation was interrupted when the Survey Action Center (SAC) faced an unexpected financing shortfall in May 2005. The National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) assumed responsibility for continuing the overall management of the LIS and the development of its database; the UN Development Programme (UNDP) assisted with funding. The LIS was completed in June 2007 and officially launched in September 2008. It represents a complete countrywide survey, having collected data from all but 19 of the 556 comunas and finding 383 of them affected. In 2003 and 2004, increased support from donors secured the establishment of CNIDAH, which aims to increase operational efficiency and safety through improved coordination and quality control procedures for specialized mine action operators. While the managerial and technical capacities of national institutions are still being developed, operational output and coverage have risen.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Angola in 2009 totals US \$21,320,420.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affect all 18 provinces of Angola to various degrees. The LIS covered all known communities in all accessible areas. Based on its data, 1,304 square kilometres are contaminated by landmines and ERW, and there are 3,393 suspected hazardous areas in 1,988 communities. An estimated 8 percent of the 23,504 communities of Angola are impacted by mines.

The LIS identified a total of 341 people killed or injured by mines or unexploded ordnance (UXO) during the 24 months preceding the fieldwork in each province. An estimated 2.4 million people, or 17 percent of the national population, live in mine-afflicted communities. Of the 1,988 affected communities, 2 percent are categorized as high impact, with another 23 percent categorized as medium impact. Overall, the LIS reduced the suspected affected area from an ill-defined "30 percent of the national territory" to a very conservatively estimated combined suspected hazardous area total of less than one percent of the national territory.

The results of the LIS have already been incorporated into planning and tasking. This has been promoted by CNIDAH, which provided ready access to the interim data as the LIS was completed in individual provinces.

Provincial authorities are responsible for annual operational planning. The most commonly reported economic blockage is to rain-fed agriculture, which was reported in 61 percent of impacted communities. Non-agricultural rural land was the second most commonly reported blockage, noted by 42 percent of affected communities. Other blockages include to irrigated land (5 percent), roads (23 percent) and drinking water (7 percent).

The Armed Forces of Angola (FAA) has participated in UNDP's recent stockpile destruction project, which should provide a clearer understanding of residual threats surrounding installations of the military and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

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.

Directly supporting these activities are two projects co-financed by the European Commission and UNDP: "Mine Action in Angola 2007 to 2008: Technical advice for the consolidation of CNIDAH capacities at national and provincial levels," and "Rapid Response Fund for Mine Action."

The specific objective of the first project is to provide technical assistance and training to CNIDAH to perform its role, as spelled out in the 2006-2011 Strategic Mine Action Plan. The project target groups are CNIDAH managers and employees; the end beneficiaries are populations affected by mines in their areas of residence, and economic and social activity. The second project will enable operators to meet the short-term needs of vulnerable communities, and perform urgent tasks to allow humanitarian and recovery operations.

There are ongoing efforts to incorporate mine action in the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, pending approval of text on mine action, and to mainstream mine action in the planning cycles of various concerned ministries. The preparation of the 2009 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 2006–2011 Strategic Mine Action Plan was designed on the basis of interim results from 12 provinces surveyed by the LIS. It sets goals of resolving mine issues in 100 percent of high-impact communities and 50 percent of medium-impact communities within its time frame.

By the end of 2010, CNIDAH envisions an Angola where the risks and socioeconomic impacts of mines and UXO are reduced and regulated; where people and goods move freely along the main communication lines; where there is support for the reintegration of vulnerable groups, such as displaced people and returnees; and where the population can return to sustainable livelihoods.

In support of this vision, CNIDAH's overall objective is "to promote and improve the general level of results, more efficient use of available capabilities, and enhance the safety and quality of operational activities."

The 2006-2011 Strategic Mine Action Plan emerged from wide consultation and is pending endorsement from the Government. CNIDAH has proposed three objectives to support its overall aim:

- Consolidate CNIDAH as the national mine action authority, efficiently regulating and coordinating the sector;
- Develop national institutions (National Institute for Demining or INAD, the FAA, National Police and NGOs), with priority given to assisting the INAD's operational capacity and its Demining School; and
- Support a careful and sustainable expansion of operational capacity, with priority given to promoting improvements in operational outputs, without compromising the safety and quality of the work; encouraging resolutions to problems to boost the operational efficiency of existing capacities; and advancing coordination and collaboration on the provincial level and generally within the sector.

UNDP is supporting capacity development efforts within the INAD. General work patterns and processes will be developed as the information management process for the LIS and the application of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) are more broadly implemented throughout the sector.

PROJECT		LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF MINE RISK EDUCATION IN HUAMBO, BENGUELA AND BIÉ
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget		2009: US \$517,485
Funds Requested		US \$517,485
Implementing Partners		National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), National Demining Institute (INAD), local networks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries		People in impacted areas, and women, children, returnees (indirect beneficiaries); agents and leaders of networks, municipal administrations, cultural groups, local NGOs (direct beneficiaries)
Project Duration		January 2006 through December 2008
Project Code		P04-AN26

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to contribute to reducing unexploded ordnance (UXO) and mine accidents in targeted zones of the Planalto region, and to bolster the economic and social development and political stability of Angola. It will support Angolan networks and organizations by strengthening the capacities of leaders and local administrations to provide integrated and sustainable mine risk education.

ACTIVITIES

- Consolidate mine risk education networks, working on the capacity development of agents and leaders as key actors in providing information on avoiding mine and UXO risks.
- Strengthen links between the networks and local administrations to promote the involvement of the latter as coordination units; interface with the CNIDAH.
- Strengthen the capacities of local NGOs to develop mine risk education activities and become recognized actors in development.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacities of mine risk education networks will grow, with activities reaching the most vulnerable municipalities.
- National NGOs will implement mine risk education activities.
- Capacities to identify groups at risk, mobilize communities and tailor messages will improve.
- Networks, local administrations and partners will interact to insure the better coverage, efficiency and relevance of mine action.
- All mine risk education networks will be mobilized through CNIDAH.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	120,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	65,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	42,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, victim assistance)	227,050
Indirect programme support costs	63,435
Total	517,485

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PROJECT	COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FOR MINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2009: US \$736,035; 2010: US \$736,035
Funds Requested	US \$736,035
Implementing Partners	Mine action partners and local authorities in Huambo, Benguela, Huila and Namibe provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries	5,000 mine victims, private and public companies, pupils and professors, 8,000 community members
Project Duration	July 2006 through December 2010
Project Code	P07-AN01

OBJECTIVES

The project will improve social and economic reintegration of mine victims jointly identified with the provincial authorities of the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration in Benguela, Huila and Namibe.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide ongoing training of community-based rehabilitation teams.
- Maintain rehabilitation centres.
- Keep up to date the diagnosis of needs, and available resources and services.
- Conduct a market study on work opportunities.
- Identify the capacities and reinforcement needs of community associations.
- Develop a training work plan, link associations and other partners in a network, and support selected projects submitted by the associations.
- Conduct sensitization and awareness-raising (campaigns, media outreach, events in schools and companies, etc.).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The needs of mine victims and their families will be understood, and communities will be able to provide responses using existing resources and services.
- The representation and intervention capacities of associations of/for mine victims and disabled people will be strengthened in urban, suburban and rural areas.
- Mine victims will be better accepted in their communities.
- Mine victims and their families will be ensured a decent and dignified life.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	211,240	211,240
National staff	125,500	125,500
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	59,000	59,000
Programme costs	204,000	204,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	136,295	136,295
Total	736,035	736,035

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PROJECT	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF INAD
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,945,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	National Institute of Demining (INAD), Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS)
Targeted Beneficiaries	INAD, government partners that use its services (direct beneficiaries); mine-affected communities, those benefiting from mine clearance (indirect beneficiaries)
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2009
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 mine clearance time 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.

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.
- Seven demining brigades will be trained and equipped to respond safety to development needs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	1,000,000
Travel	200,000
Equipment, supplies	450,000
Administrative support	90,000
Rent, maintenance	145,000
Other service costs	60,000
Total	1,945,000

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PROJECT		LANDMINE AND ERW CLEARANCE, KUNENE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		MgM
Project Budget		2009: US \$800,000
Funds Requested		US \$800,000
Implementing Partners		Provincial government of Kunene, National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), local authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries		150,000 people in Kunene
Project Duration		January 2008 through December 2009
Project Code		P08-AN01

OBJECTIVES

MgM has been operational in Kunene since 2000. Using specialist techniques, MgM is close to ridding the province of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). To clear the known minefield and targets highlighted in the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), MgM requires funding for a further two years of operations. The completion of clearance will allow the free movement of the populace, especially nomadic herdsmen, and open areas for re-population and the work of the Electoral Commission.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out a full technical survey to allow for efficient planning and clearance of all suspected areas around the settlement.
- Support the relocation of returnees to their homes.
- Assess and clear minefields that are hindering resettlement and the free movement of Electoral Commission agents.
- Provide maintenance and logistics for the movement and operations of MgM's mechanical demining support machines.
- Support MgM's residual explosive vapour detection dog teams.
- Increase the size of MgM's operational staff commitment.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Returned and in-situ populations will be safer.
- Landmine and other ERW accidents should be eliminated.
- Land will be safe for redevelopment and nomadic movement.
- There will be safe access to water sources, homes and fields.
- Development of the settlement will continue with support from the provincial government, providing normal conditions for the growth of stable communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	110,000
National staff (field staff, support staff)	225,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	75,000
Programme costs (investment, vehicle rental, fuel, spare parts, communications)	300,000
Contingency costs (8%)	55,000
Administrative costs (5%)	35,000
Total	800,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN ANGOLA
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Alliance of Angolan NGOs on Mine Risk Education
Project Budget	2009: US \$641,900
Funds Requested	US \$641,900
Implementing Partners	Club de Jovens (Huila), Enxame de Abelhas (Moxico), Secut Bagos (Uige), Palanca Negra (Malanje), the Support Centre for the Promotion and Development of Communities (CAPDC, Lunda Sul), National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war, local authorities in affected provinces and municipalities, CNIDAH, Ministry of Education
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P08-AN02

OBJECTIVES

The project will implement community education projects on mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) risks. It will take place in areas that are highly and moderately affected, as indicated by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). Activities will focus on promoting behavioural change, creating risk reduction mechanisms to mitigate mine and UXO risks, and training teachers to integrate mine risk education within school systems.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education in high- and medium-risk communities, as indicated by the LIS.
- Collect risk information and formulate risk reduction solutions in five provinces (Huila, Moxico, Uige, Malange, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul).
- Train school teachers in primary and secondary schools to provide mine risk education in classrooms.
- Create mine risk education mini-instructors in schools and communities.
- Organize activities to promote and advocate the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Landmines and UXO incidents will decline.
- Mine and UXO risks will be reduced due to mine risk education activities (including community marking and better maintenance of mine signs).
- School teachers will be equipped and willing to teach mine risk education in schools.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
5 non-governmental organization staff (administrators, trainers, volunteers)		250,000
Production of mine risk education materials		15,000
Programme costs (training, activities, coordination)		164,900
Costs to organize national mine risk education coordination workshops		53,400
Costs to organize advocacy events		17,500
Operational costs (transportation, communication, office rent, monitoring)		141,100
Total		641,900

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PROJECT		SALINAS VILLAGE, SCHOOL AND SALT-WORKS DEMINING TASKS, NAMIBE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		MgM
Project Budget		2009: US \$800,000
Funds Requested		US \$800,000
Implementing Partners		Provincial government of Namibe, National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), local authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries		5,000 people living near the village of Salinas
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P08-AN03

OBJECTIVES

Salinas is a small community north of Namibe. Its meagre existence is based on salt production and fishing, but the entire beachfront is contaminated with three minefields. Removal with MgM's specialist techniques developed in the Namibian desert will end these threats to livelihoods. The project will also look at clearing and rehabilitating the water pipeline to provide the village with fresh water.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out a full technical survey to allow for efficient clearance of all suspected hazardous areas around the settlement.
- Support the continued rehabilitation of the village.
- Assess and clear minefields hindering the resettlement of returning populations.
- Provide maintenance and logistics for the movement and operation of MgM's mechanical demining support machines.
- Support MgM's residual explosive vapour detection dog teams.
- Increase the size of MgM's operational staff commitment.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Returned and in-situ populations will be safer.
- Children will be free to attend school and play safely.
- The settlement, backed by the provincial government, will have normal conditions to develop a stable community.
- Safe access for tourists will enhance the economy for continued development.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	110,000
National staff (field staff, support staff)	225,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	75,000
Programme costs (investments, vehicle rental, fuel, spare parts, communications)	300,000
Contingency costs (8%)	55,000
Administrative costs (5%)	35,000
Total	800,000

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PROJECT		SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN HUAMBO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$355,000; 2010: US \$388,000	
Funds Requested	US \$355,000	
Implementing Partners	Local disabled people's organizations, vocational centres, public institutions related to social and economic reintegration (Institute for the Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers or IRSEM; National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training or INEFOP; Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or MAPESS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	350 persons living with disabilities, including mine victims, accident victims in communities affected by unexploded ordnance and war remnants, local associations, social and economic actors	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-AN04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will mobilize economic and social partners and create a network of stakeholders to provide employment, income and vocational training opportunities to people living with disabilities. It will contribute to their social and economic integration.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct activities to increase the professional skills of people living with disabilities.
- Provide trainings on disabilities and work issues, the legal framework and the process of finding employment.
- Lobby enterprises and government officials involved in professional issues.
- Promote opportunities for self-employment, micro-credit programmes and the formal sector.
- Raise awareness on the integration of people living with disabilities in vocational training centres, informal training schemes and enterprises.
- Advocate for inclusive politics and actions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Disabled people's organizations will support people living with disabilities in professional integration, and will promote their right to work and access training.
- People living with disabilities will be included in economic life and gain financial autonomy, improved social status and increased self-confidence.
- Vocational training centres and enterprises will be sensitized on including disabled people.
- Governmental bodies will be aware of the need for inclusive policies.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	139,000	150,000
National staff	45,000	50,000
Supplies/capital costs	27,000	30,000
Programme costs	105,000	115,000
Indirect programme support costs	39,000	43,000
Total	355,000	388,000

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PROJECT		WILDLIFE RELOCATION THROUGH LANDMINE CLEARANCE
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	MgM	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,300,000; 2010: US \$1,300,000; 2011: US \$1,370,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,300,000	
Implementing Partners	Provincial government of Kuando Kubango, National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), local authorities, Roots of Peace, Conservation International	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 200,000 people in Kuando Kubango	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2011	
Project Code	P08-AN05	

OBJECTIVES

The development of the new Trans-frontier National Park in Kuando Kubango has been stalled due to the threat of landmines. Over 130,000 elephants are waiting to move from Botswana through the park. This process has been held up until the park is free of the threat of landmines. If action is not taken soon, a cull of the elephants will result. MgM's specialist demining techniques and equipment are required to open this area as rapidly as possible.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out a full technical survey to allow for efficient clearance of all suspected hazardous areas, and migratory routes of the elephants and other animals.
- Develop relationships with present and former game wardens who are conversant with these migratory routes.
- Locate and develop relationships with former combatants who understand the mine and explosive remnants of war problems in the area.
- Assess and clear minefields, mined routes and stockpiles remaining from former conflicts.
- Provide maintenance and logistics for the movement and operations of MgM's mechanical demining and support machines.
- Support MgM's residual explosive vapour detection dog teams.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All animals will be able to move freely through the "Super National Park" joining Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- People in the area will be able to move safely and freely.
- The area will be safe for tourists and safaris.
- Gradual economic development related to the park will benefit the province as a whole.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	300,000	300,000	300,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	200,000	200,000	200,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, survey materials)	90,000	90,000	70,000
Programme costs (investments, vehicle rental, fuel, spare parts, communications)	560,000	560,000	650,000
Contingency costs (8%)	93,000	93,000	93,000
Administrative costs (5%)	57,000	57,000	57,000
Total	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,370,000

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PROJECT	LIS II
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2009: US \$4,500,000
Funds Requested	US \$4,500,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH, Survey Action Center (SAC), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), partners
Targeted Beneficiaries	Angolan citizens, communities, country residents
Project Duration	February 2009 through October 2009
Project Code	P09-AN01

OBJECTIVES

Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) II will build on the efforts of LIS I, thus finalizing the process of surveying the remaining 19 communes, 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.
- Produce and launch final report.
- Update the CNIDAH database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The CNIDAH central database will be updated and able to support ongoing national demining and reconstruction efforts.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Proposed programme	4,500,000
Total	4,500,000

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PROJECT	MINE VICTIMS NATIONAL NETWORK
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2009: US \$5,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$5,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH at national and provincial levels, approximately 20 international and national non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 100,000 mine victims and their relatives in 18 provinces
Project Duration	April 2009 through April 2011
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.
- Strengthen existing networks.
- Make contact with relevant state or philanthropic institutions.
- Register mine victims.
- Facilitate access to health, education and other relevant institutions.
- Train staff.

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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	600,000
Equipment	1,000,000
Programme costs	3,000,000
Other direct costs	400,000
Total	5,000,000

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PROJECT	MINE VICTIMS NATIONAL REGISTRATION
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2009: US \$6,500,000
Funds Requested	US \$6,500,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH's national and provincial structures
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their relatives
Project Duration	February 2009 through February 2010
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

- Define terms of reference.
- 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	700,000
Equipment	1,500,000
Programme costs	4,100,000
Other costs	200,000
Total	6,500,000

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PROJECT		SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE FOR MINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$170,000	
Funds Requested	US \$170,000	
Implementing Partners	Uniao Crista Feminina	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 female mine victims from the province of Kuanza Sul	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-AN04	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to strengthen the capacities of female mine victims. By increasing their agricultural knowledge, it will help improve their economic prospects.

ACTIVITIES

- Offer training in agricultural techniques.
- Provide the target group with seeds.
- Promote the creation of community farms.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The lives of women in the target group will improve.
- They will reduce their dependency on men.
- Poverty will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	20,000
Equipment	30,000
Programme costs	100,000
Other direct costs	20,000
Total	170,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Augusto Santana (CPC)

CNIDAH

Azerbaijan

SUMMARY

The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) was established under a July 1998 presidential decree to oversee all mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) issues. In April 1999, an agreement was signed between the Government of Azerbaijan and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to provide financial and technical support through a joint mine action programme.

ANAMA undertakes its mine action management role through its headquarters in Baku; the Regional Office in Fizuli; the Regional Training Centre in Khanlar; three operational centres in Terter, Agjabedi and Aghstafa; and contracts with two national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Dayag (Relief Azerbaijan) and the International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) to perform mine clearance activities. As of mid-2008, 365 employees worked for ANAMA, of which 250 were operational staff and 115 were for administrative support. ANAMA also supervises the two NGOs, who together employ 152 staff. The total number of people involved in mine action stands at 517, along with 35 mine detection dogs and 5 mechanical demining machines.

Following the signing of a 2004 Memorandum of Understanding between ANAMA, the Ministry of Education and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), a school curriculum for mine risk education was developed and is currently being taught in about 600 schools.

Two integrated summer camps for children who are mine victims or come from families with mine victims were organized by ANAMA, UNICEF, and two local and one international NGO for 115 children. They had the opportunity to improve their social interaction skills, receive information on mine risks and get psychosocial support.

The massive implementation of pilot projects on mine survivor assistance in Azerbaijan, supported by UNDP and funded by the European Commission (EC), started in 2006 to support more than 560 survivors.

The major donors contributing through UNDP, besides the EC, are the UK Department for International Development (DFID); the governments of Canada, Italy, Norway and Sweden; and UNICEF. In addition, the governments of Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United States are providing bilateral funding to ANAMA.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Azerbaijan in 2009 totals US \$3,160,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

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

From early 1991 to the end of July 2008, there were 2,334 landmine and UXO casualties registered. Of this, 273 were children (227 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, however, and no concerted efforts are being made to support those already identified. ANAMA is increasingly receiving requests from local communities and local aid and relief agencies for mine victim support.

As of July 2008, ANAMA has reduced and cleared a total of approximately 72 million square metres of land contaminated with mines and UXO. Contaminated land has become a substantial hindrance to the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts of the government, the return of internally displaced people (IDPs), and the ability of local populations to use it. The procurement of new mechanical demining machines has allowed ANAMA to substantially increase its demining capacity.

ANAMA is presently operating on national funding, as well as resources from DFID, the governments of Sweden and Switzerland, and the US Department of State. Pipeline and potential commitments are from the Government of Azerbaijan, the EC, the US Government and the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO).

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Numerous meetings have been held between the agencies working on mine risk education and the rehabilitation of IDPs in government-defined locations.

The Joint Working Group (JWG) was established in 1999 under the directive of the Deputy Prime Minister. It is composed of relevant ministries, and donor and implementing agencies. Its objective is to review policies, procedures and the performance of the mine action programme, and make recommendations for improvement.

The group has met only three times, however. The inclusion of ANAMA in the government Plan on Socioeconomic Development for the regions has helped it regenerate active contacts with various participating ministries and agencies. ANAMA plans to revisit the needs and composition of the JWG, and review its overall concept to insure the active involvement of all interested parties, further enhance JWG's role, and adjust the group to current demands and requirements.

ANAMA organizes sub-group meetings such as the Mine Victim Assistance Working Group (MVAWG) and the Mine Risk Education Working Group. These meet fairly regularly, comprising donors, and implementing agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF.

UNDP and ANAMA jointly host the Mine Action Donor Group meeting each year. This event provides comprehensive information to all donors and stakeholders on achievements made, and presents upcoming funding needs.

STRATEGY

The 2007-2013 Azerbaijan Mine Action Programme Multi-Year Strategic Plan aims for the further development and sustainability of national mine clearance capacities to deal with current problems and future challenges. Projects under the strategy support further improvement and development of ANAMA managerial and technical capacities to eliminate mine threats throughout Azerbaijan. This entails the following directions.

- The integrated capability growth of the mine action programme will contribute to the continued undertaking of community-based mine risk education; making the best use of the outputs of the extensive Mine Victim Survey and implementing the strategy developed accordingly; and further supporting manual clearance, mine detection dog and mechanical demining capacities.
- Strengthening the capacities of the ANAMA will further strengthen national strategic planning, management, coordination and control of operational activities; further develop operational, information and logistics support management capacities through staff participation in various training courses and exchange programmes; and help maintain and revise standard operating procedures in accordance with national standards and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

The strategic plan and projects implemented under it correspond to the main aim of the Government embodied in the State Programme for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of post-war lands and resettling of refugees at the places of their permanent residence.

PROJECT		COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECTS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$430,000; 2010: US \$420,000	
Funds Requested	US \$430,000	
Implementing Partners	ANAMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors and their families, community members	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
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 in 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 micro-credit for people with disabilities and survivors.
- Provide medical care and psychological support to survivors in sanatoriums.
- Continuously monitor mine survivors' health, 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	40,000	60,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	190,000	140,000
Equipment costs	150,000	180,000
Administration	50,000	40,000
Total	430,000	420,000

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PROJECT		SUSPECTED AREA REDUCTION AND MECHANICAL CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget		2009: US \$880,000
Funds Requested		US \$880,000
Implementing Partners		ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries		Internally displaced people (IDPs), populations near identified mined areas and battlefields
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
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 (UXO).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An additional flail will be procured, tested and integrated into operations.
- Human capacities will be developed to provide adequate support to mechanical demining operations.
- All mechanical demining machines will be incorporated into overall mine clearance operations, leading to an increase in production 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Marking, fencing	80,000
Operational and running costs	150,000
Mechanical demining support	650,000
Total	880,000

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PROJECT		LEGAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROFILE STUDY OF HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE AND ERW DISPOSAL
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$47,500	
Funds Requested	US \$47,500	
Implementing Partners	ANAMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Donors and the international mine action community, mine action management and field personnel, social protection officials	
Project Duration	January 2009 through July 2009	
Project Code	P09-AZ01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will develop recommendations and proposals for changes in legislation on the legal and social status of employees working on mine clearance and the disposal of explosive remnants of war (ERW). These will be based on a needs assessment.

ACTIVITIES

- Study international experiences on the legal and social status of mine action personnel.
- Assess approaches in other fields with hard working conditions.
- Prepare a proper questionnaire and train surveyors in methods of applying it.
- Conduct a needs assessment on the legal and social status of mine action personnel.
- Discuss recommendations and proposals with the national mine action authority; make amendments.
- Organize and conduct a regional workshop.
- Prepare and distribute a report on survey findings to interested parties.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Survey instruments for identifying and assessing the legal and social needs of mine action personnel will be developed and applied.
- Experiences gained during the project and the results obtained will be discussed at the regional workshop on the legal and social status of mine action personnel.
- The final report on the results of the survey, recommendations and proposals will be submitted to donors, interested parties and specialists.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	10,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	10,500
Equipment costs	3,000
Regional workshop	20,000
Administration	4,000
Total	47,500

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PROJECT	CLEARANCE OF UXO IN SALOGLU VILLAGE, AGSTAFA
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,500,000; 2010: US \$1,600,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,500,000
Implementing Partners	ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, local populations living near areas identified as contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-AZ02

OBJECTIVES

The present statistics on the level of contamination in Saloglu signify the magnitude of a human-made and ecological catastrophe that poses a serious humanitarian, socioeconomic and environmental threat to the local population. The principal goal of this project is to contribute to clearing the extensive UXO hazards in the Agstafa region.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide UXO clearance operations, including inspection of ordnance to identify what is unsafe and safe, and to remove UXO and inert ordnance and scrap metal from the territory of Saloglu, the area with the highest and most complicated level of UXO contamination.
- Finalize clearance operations by disposing of and destroying UXO, either on the spot or at a demolition area.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Modern techniques and technologies will encourage efficiency in UXO clearance.
- About 200 hectares of heavily affected areas will be cleared and handled over to locals, helping to decrease the total number of injuries in Azerbaijan and letting people use the land for socioeconomic development.
- Local people will be temporarily employed in providing essential administrative and technical support to the operations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Operational costs (personnel expenses, transportation)	890,000	1,190,000
Procurement of special equipment, mechanical devices	280,000	0
Administrative and travel expenses	210,000	260,000
Running costs	120,000	150,000
Total	1,500,000	1,600,000

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PROJECT		PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION TO MINE SURVIVORS IN SANATORIUMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$36,000	
Funds Requested	US \$36,000	
Implementing Partners	ANAMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through July 2009	
Project Code	P09-AZ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to support the provision of health care and psychological rehabilitation services to mine victims based on the updated identification of those most in need of care. Few sanatoriums offer specific services to people with disabilities. The project plans to work through sanatoriums to assist 70 to 80 people mainly in war-torn districts of Azerbaijan.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit personnel.
- Identify and contract sanatoriums.
- Select mine survivors in targeted districts.
- Provide medical assistance in sanatoriums.
- Prepare and submit a final report.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 70 mine survivors will receive medical treatment and psychological rehabilitation services in existing facilities.
- A database will be developed and maintained on the health conditions, and physical, social and vocational rehabilitation needs of these people.
- The monitoring and evaluation of health care and rehabilitation services will be conducted.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (management and experts)	6,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	25,000
Equipment costs	2,000
Administration	3,000
Total	36,000

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PROJECT		STRESS MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN THE AREA OF HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN AZERBAIJAN
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$135,000	
Funds Requested	US \$135,000	
Implementing Partners	ANAMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Donors and international mine action community, mine action management and field personnel, psychologists	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-AZ04	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to develop methods of psychological testing for staff after demining or unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal accidents, improve training manuals and means, devise methods to eliminate stress and psychological tension, provide recommendations on establishing teams of individuals, and improve individual performance and team efficiency. It will arrange a specialized regional workshop (for South-East Europe, the Near East and Central Asia) to discuss project outcomes.

ACTIVITIES

- Prepare an appropriate questionnaire and conduct a survey on the social composition of mine action employees.
- Develop a package of psychological tests.
- Discuss psychological tests with the national mine action authority and make amendments.
- Develop a special software tool for processing project data.
- Train surveyors in applying the psychological tests.
- Analyse survey results, deriving recommendations and proposals.
- Discuss recommendations and proposals with the national mine action authority and make amendments.
- Organize and conduct a regional workshop.
- Prepare a final report and distribute it among interested parties.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Methods for the psychological testing of demining and UXO disposal staff will be prepared.
- Recommendations and proposals will be developed based on the results of the tests.
- Experiences from project implementation and its results will be discussed at the regional workshop.
- The final report on survey results, recommendations and proposals will be submitted to donors, interested parties and specialists.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International experts	30,000
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	25,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	60,000
Equipment costs	8,000
Administration	12,000
Total	135,000

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PROJECT		THE CULTIVATION OF SORGO AND PRODUCTION OF SWEEPS TO INTEGRATE MINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$60,000	
Funds Requested	US \$60,000	
Implementing Partners	ANAMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors in villages	
Project Duration	January 2009 through October 2009	
Project Code	P09-AZ05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist community capacity building in the cultivation of sorgo and production of sweeps to generate income. It will be implemented for particular mine survivors (10 persons and their families) in one village. The production of sweeps is popular in the Aghstafa district. Related activities will take place using land cleared during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)-ANAMA Saloglu UXO (unexploded ordnance) Clearance Project.

ACTIVITIES

- Hire land and respective services.
- Build working premises.
- Carry out planting and cultivation of sorgo.
- Produce sweeps.
- Sell sweeps and prepare for the next season.
- Prepare and submit a final report.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Capacities to cultivate sorgo will grow, supporting income generation.
- Eight people will be employed at the beginning of the project, with the prospect for further hiring.
- The money earned will ensure business continuity.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (management and experts)	8,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	32,000
Equipment costs	15,000
Administration	5,000
Total	60,000

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PROJECT**THE PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPER
ARTICLES ON MINE VICTIMS' PROBLEMS**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$30,000
Funds Requested	US \$30,000
Implementing Partners	ANAMA, International Trust Fund for Mine Clearance and Mine Victim Assistance (ITF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-AZ06

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at issuing a special newspaper devoted to mine survivors, advocating for their rights, sensitizing society to their problems and encouraging donors to provide assistance.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a project implementation group.
- Officially register the newspaper.
- Establish an editorial board including mine survivors.
- Collect documents and materials for publication from various sources, mainly ANAMA, ITF and local non-governmental organizations.
- Print the newspaper.
- Ensure donor subscriptions to the newspaper.
- Disseminate the newspaper through the mine survivors' network.
- Prepare and submit a final report.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine survivors' stories will be published and made known to society.
- Knowledge of Azerbaijani legislation and the legal rights of people with disabilities will improve.
- Reports on mine victim assistance activities and other valuable information will be provided to mine survivors and other stakeholders.
- Society will be sensitized to the problems of mine survivors; stakeholders will be encouraged to address their needs.
- Cooperation with other mass media entities will be established.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (management, correspondents)	8,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	15,000
Equipment costs	4,000
Administration	3,000
Total	30,000

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PROJECT**VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR MINE CLEARANCE AND ERW DISPOSAL PERSONNEL**

Pillar	Advocacy
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$41,500
Funds Requested	US \$41,500
Implementing Partners	ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action management and field personnel, social services practitioners
Project Duration	January 2009 through October 2009
Project Code	P09-AZ07

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide opportunities to employees working on mine clearance and explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal at the critical age before retirement. It will organize training in computer literacy, accounting, entrepreneurship and foreign languages. Respective curricula will be developed, and at the end of the project the knowledge and skills of trainees will be assessed. Recommendations and proposals will be elaborated accordingly.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify and employ instructors.
- Develop curricula and training materials.
- Conduct training in computer literacy, accounting, entrepreneurship and foreign languages.
- Assess the knowledge and skills of trainees.
- Develop recommendations and proposals.
- Prepare and distribute a final report to donor and other interested parties.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action field personnel will receive vocational training in five subjects to ease their social rehabilitation and reintegration into society after retirement.
- The final report on the results of the project, recommendations and proposals will be submitted to donors, interested parties and specialists.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (management)	6,000
National staff (instructors)	15,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	13,000
Equipment costs	3,500
Administration	4,000
Total	41,500

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Shamil Rzayev (CPC)

Nazim Ismaylov

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

SUMMARY

Mines contaminate 1,735 square kilometres or 3.35 percent of the land of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Despite mine action efforts and significant improvements in mine action management, mines still represent one of the main obstacles to the safety of citizens and economic and social development. Although a great deal of work has been invested in identifying and clearing mine-contaminated areas, they still can be found across the country. Identifying locations is very complicated, since most are not correctly documented or the records have been lost. An additional problem is that minefields most often have unknown patterns, with individually placed mines or mine groups in low-density concentrations across broader areas.

Technology for field operations is generally insufficiently developed, which makes the whole process slow and expensive. This is particularly so in the survey process, which is the greatest current requirement.

Limited funding is the main challenge. 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 2009 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 2019. 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 2009 totals US \$3,487,166.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

According to the last general assessment of mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are 1,631 identified communities' impacted by mines and/or unexploded ordnance. These threats directly affect the safety of approximately 921,513 people, out of whom 154,538 live in high-impact communities, 342,550 in medium-impact communities and 424,425 in low-impact communities.

Out of all mine-affected communities, 122 (7.48 percent) are categorized as high impact, 625 (38.32 percent) as medium impact and 884 (54.19 percent) as low impact.

Mines pose direct threats and blockages to all forms of infrastructure and development of the economy, from the immediate provision of services to communication systems to the potential for tourism.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) reported an increase in mine-related incidents from 2006 to 2008. In 2005, there were 19 mine victims, a figure that climbed to 34 mine-related injuries in 2006. In 2007, there were 30 mine victims; in 2008 there were 33.

From 2006 to 2008, mine clearance and technical survey operations were implemented by NGOs, the Bosnian Armed Forces, and civil protection and commercial companies. They cleared and technically surveyed 10.7 million square metres in 2006, 10.3 million square metres in 2007, and 4.5 million square metres in the first six months of 2008.

A general estimation is that there are still more than 220,000 mines and explosive remnants of war that can be found throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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 mine problem.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Ministry for Civil Affairs plays a lead role on mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The National Demining Commission, consisting of representatives from the ministries of civil affairs, foreign affairs, and human rights and refugees, provides senior political guidance on mine issues. The state-level BHMAC acts as the operational arm of the National Demining Commission. It 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 (ITF). It meets every sixth months or as required.

STRATEGY

In accordance with the stipulation in the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty to clear all known mined areas by March 2009, the Council of Ministers on 28 November 2006 made a decision to start the evaluation process of the existing National Mine Action Strategy for the period from 2005 to 2009, as well as the preparation of a new strategic document for the period from 2009 to 2019. The latter will provide the basis for an extension of the treaty deadline for the total removal of mines.

There is a recognition that mine action needs to be planned according to national priorities and needs, as well as available knowledge and techniques. The 2009-2009 strategic plan aims to gradually eliminate remaining suspected hazardous areas by 2019 in the first and second categories of priority. It will focus on general and technical surveys, mine clearance, and continuous prevention activities such as permanent marking and mine risk education. A third priority category will be eliminated by survey activities supported with regular movement prohibition measures. With adequate support by 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina could become a country free of mines, with no mine incidents and with mine victims integrated into society. According to the national strategy, national budgets should ensure progressive increased financing commencing in 2009. This initiative is seen as an incentive for greater donor participation.

A total of 790.54 million BAM are required for the 2009-2019 strategy.

The portfolio team aims to support the continuation of demining operations in line with the needs of the country, available resources and personnel, and 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.

PROJECT		COMMUNITY-BASED INTEGRATED MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$385,000	
Funds Requested	US \$385,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Civil Affairs, National Demining Commission, Ministry of Education, civil protection authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-BH20	

OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to strengthen capacities to manage the risks posed by landmines at the community, local and country levels. UNICEF will focus on supporting BHMAC in establishing an integrated mine action approach at the municipal level, and on assisting with community mine risk management in medium-impact communities where no demining is planned in the near future. The project will aid the Ministry of Education with school-based mine risk education.

ACTIVITIES

- Support mine risk assessments and planning at the municipal level, with the participation of community and at-risk populations in analysis and priority-setting.
- Help implement municipal plans for mine risk mitigation, through urgent and permanent marking, training of community representatives, direct interaction with at-risk groups, promotion of local initiatives, involvement of local media and the printing of materials.
- Support the Ministry of Education in strengthening a sustainable mine risk education capacity by training pre- and in-service teachers and peer educators.
- Provide 5,000 urgent marking signs for the most affected communities.
- Conduct monitoring, document lessons learned and assess achievements.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community resilience will increase through the development and implementation of municipal risk mitigation plans.
- Teachers and children will be equipped with skills and motivated to actively participate in mitigating risks from mines and small arms.
- The technical and programmatic capacities of national authorities, and local NGOs and institutions in community integrated mine action and school-based risk education will grow.
- Best practices will be identified and shared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Technical assistance, project management and implementation, programme costs, supplies	385,000
Total	385,000

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PROJECT		LINKING LANDMINE VICTIMS TO HEALTH CARE, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND RIGHTS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Project Budget	2009: US \$860,000	
Funds Requested	US \$860,000	
Implementing Partners	Survivor Corps Regional Hub for South East Europe	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-BH09	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to improve landmine survivors' health and quality of life, employment and economic opportunities, and social empowerment and inclusion.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide individual and peer support counselling to survivors.
- Organize economic educational groups and thematic trainings.
- Raise awareness on health-related issues for amputees, and promote favourable policies and procedures.
- Provide financial assistance for health care and basic human needs.
- Support employers to create job placements for survivors.
- Conduct disability rights advocacy trainings for survivors, and educational round tables for service providers.
- Promote and advocate for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 600 landmine survivors will benefit from the LSN model in 2009.
- Survivors' health, social well-being and civic participation will improve.
- Employment opportunities will increase.
- Access to health and economic services will grow.
- There will be wider awareness of the capabilities and rights of persons with disabilities.
- Policies, practices and laws affecting persons with disabilities will be strengthened.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Programme costs	860,000
Total	860,000

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PROJECT		ADDRESSING THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF MINE-AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - France	
Project Budget	2009: US \$605,148; 2010: US \$1,363,336; 2011: US \$1,032,301	
Funds Requested	US \$605,148	
Implementing Partners	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC); civil protection authorities at the entity, cantonal and municipal levels; local authorities; local and national non-governmental organizations involved in mine action and/or social inclusion; Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees; Directorate of Economic Planning	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine-affected populations in six mine-affected municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-BH01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve social inclusion and the quality of life of mine-affected populations through a systematic and participatory process of linking mine action and development.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve the access of mine-affected populations to socioeconomic resources to alleviate extreme poverty, using participatory community appraisals, demining, mine risk management, institutional lobbying, social inclusion project implementation and networking.
- Enhance the ability of people and organizations to engage in development initiatives through capacity building for local actors and institutions, civil society networking, conflict resolution, small-scale projects and the sharing of lessons learned at all levels.
- Support local mine-affected citizens to mobilize themselves and influence their locality by strengthening community structures, contributing to legal and policy frameworks and promoting civil society roles.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine-affected populations will be provided with better opportunities and access to resources necessary to participate in social, economic and cultural life.
- Mine impacts on development resources will be reduced.
- Legal mechanisms to assist governmental bodies and civil society in adopting socially inclusive decision-making for mine action will be shared among key stakeholders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Project staff, running costs, capacity building, mine action, advocacy	605,148	1,363,336	1,032,301
Total	605,148	1,363,336	1,032,301

Contact: Fabian Clement; Mine Action Desk Officer; Handicap International; 14 Avenue Berthelot, 69361 Lyon Cedex 07-France; Tel: 33 4 26687686; Fax: 33 4 78697990; e-mail: fclement@handicap-international.org

PROJECT		INTEGRATED LANDMINE SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE IN MINE-AFFECTED RETURNEE COMMUNITIES
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mercy Corps Scotland	
Project Budget	2009: US \$475,000	
Funds Requested	US \$475,000	
Implementing Partners	Mercy Corps Scotland; Union of Associations of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Returnees in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Landmine Survivors Network (LSN); Republika Srpska Fund for Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities; Association Centre for Development and Support (CRP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims in general	
Project Duration	July 2008 through October 2009	
Project Code	P09-BH02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide 90 landmine survivors from target communities with an opportunity to develop livelihoods and increase household income. This should strengthen their socioeconomic position, and improve prospects for employment for mine victims and other people with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Select the final beneficiaries.
- Provide training to beneficiaries.
- Offer production resources.
- Help create market opportunities.
- Encourage social reintegration.
- Conduct an awareness campaign.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Final beneficiaries will complete the trainings.
- They will have received production resources.
- They will have increased their level of socioeconomic reintegration.
- The private and public employment sectors will have an increased level of awareness about mine victims and people with disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Total budget	475,000
Total	475,000

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PROJECT		MATCHING FUNDS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND/OR MINE ACTION PROJECTS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$893,095; 2010: US \$338,464	
Funds Requested	US \$893,095	
Implementing Partners	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC); civil protection authorities at entity, cantonal and municipal levels; local authorities; local and national non-governmental organizations involved in mine action and/or social inclusion; Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees; Directorate of Economic Planning	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine-affected populations in the municipalities of Berkovici and Stolac	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-BH03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve social inclusion and the quality of life of mine-affected populations in the municipalities of Berkovici and Stolac through a systematic and participatory process of linking mine action and development. Following social inclusion and mine action needs assessments, local development plans will be devised and a cross-entity border municipal fund will be established to address priority needs.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve the access of mine-affected populations to socioeconomic resources to alleviate extreme poverty through participatory community appraisals, demining, mine risk management, institutional lobbying, social inclusion projects and networking.
- Enhance the ability and readiness of people and organizations to engage in development initiatives through capacity building for local actors, civil society networking, conflict resolution, small-scale projects and shared lessons learned.
- Support mine-affected citizens in mobilizing themselves to influence events in their locality by strengthening community structures, promoting a sense of belonging, contributing to legal and policy frameworks, and bolstering the role of civil society.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine-affected populations will be provided with better opportunities and access to resources necessary to participate in social, economic and cultural life.
- The impacts of mines on development resources will decline.
- Legal mechanisms to assist government bodies and civil society in adopting socially inclusive decision-making for mine action will be shared among key stakeholders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Capacity building, mine action, facilitation, lobbying, advocacy	893,095	338,464
Total	893,095	338,464

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PROJECT		MINE RISK AND SALW EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Genesis
Project Budget		2009: US \$71,500
Funds Requested		US \$71,500
Implementing Partners		Primary and secondary schools, universities
Targeted Beneficiaries		School children, university students
Project Duration		October 2009 through May 2010
Project Code		P09-BH04

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to empower targeted children, schoolteachers, representatives of local communities and students in teaching schools to organize and facilitate educational activities related to reducing risks from mines and small arms and light weapons (SALW). The goal will be the permanent education of new generations about dangers from mines, unexploded ordnance and SALW, along with methods of protection.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education and SALW training for schoolteachers and representatives of local communities.
- Create mine risk education and SALW core groups to establish collaboration between primary schools and local communities.
- Hold trainings for students at teaching schools as they prepare for their future work as schoolteachers.
- Offer workshops for peer educators.
- Create an interactive, educational mine risk education and SALW puppet show.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education and SALW topics will be integrated in school curricula through peer educators and schoolteachers, and the use of the Handicap International (HI) Mine Risk Education Handbook and Genesis educational materials.
- Positive and long-term collaboration between primary schools and local communities will be established.
- Mine risk education and SALW educational activities will be continually implemented by the core groups and peer educators.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine risk and SALW education for one school semester	71,500
Total	71,500

Contact: Ms Dijana Pejic; Project Officer; Kalemegdanska 20; Tel: 387 51 461477; Fax: 387 51 461477; e-mail: genesis@inecco.net

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - France	
Project Budget	2009: US \$150,000	
Funds Requested	US \$150,000	
Implementing Partners	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) Mine Risk Education Department, non-governmental organizations accredited for mine risk education, heavily mined municipalities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 municipal and civil protection mine action coordinators, 120 local civil society and grass-roots organizations, all inhabitants of targeted municipalities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-BH05	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to empower local actors in 40 municipalities to implement decentralized, inclusive, efficient and cost-effective mine risk education projects.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a standardized training curriculum with the BHMAC Mine Risk Education Department.
- Organize mine risk education training sessions for municipal, civil society and grass-roots organizations, and representatives of mine-impacted municipalities.
- Accompany targeted municipalities in planning medium-term mine risk education activities.
- Develop a list of all trainees accredited for mine risk education and deliver it to BHMAC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Municipal authorities and civil society organizations will develop their mine risk education implementation and planning skills, according to their means and constraints.
- Civil society and grass-roots organizations will be accredited by BHMAC to implement mine risk education plans at the local level, in partnership with municipalities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Project staff, operations, cost for trainers	150,000
Total	150,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION COMPETITIONS
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH)
Project Budget	2009: US \$47,423
Funds Requested	US \$47,423
Implementing Partners	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Ministry of Education, schools, media, governmental and non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Primary and secondary school children
Project Duration	August 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-BH06

OBJECTIVES

The project will support RCSBiH's leadership and work on preventing mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents, educating people on how to live safely in mine- and UXO-contaminated areas, and sharing information on dangers and needs within affected communities. Through competitions at all levels, children will acquire knowledge, exchange their experiences and practise safe behaviour in contaminated areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a quiz competition for primary school children at the municipal, cantonal/regional and entity levels, and as part of the Brcko District State competition.
- Produce and distribute promotional materials.
- Involve entire communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Students and teachers will be motivated to further transmit mine risk education messages.
- Children will share their knowledge from the competitions with their friends, parents and other people with whom they come in contact.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Testing school children, competitions, organization, monitoring, communications material	47,423
Total	47,423

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Saša Obradovic (CPC)

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Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Burundi

SUMMARY

Burundi is emerging from 13 years of internal conflict, during which an estimated 300,000 people lost their lives. A peace agreement was signed in 2000, which put in place a transitional Government to prepare for elections. These were held in 2005, and the new president was sworn in that August. On 7 September 2006, the Government signed a comprehensive ceasefire agreement with the last remaining rebel group (the Forces nationales de libération or FNL). It is now working with international partners to rebuild the country and improve the lives of the people.

The Burundi Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC) began work in June 2004 under the auspices of the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB) with the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). The UNMAS programme was completed on 31 July 2006, and moved under the administration of the Government of Burundi with UN Development Programme (UNDP) support. The centre was functionally operational in 2005 due to the early training of BURMACC national UNOPS and UNDP staff, who in turn trained their government counterparts. Since 2006, a phased reduction of international supervision has been successfully achieved.

In October 2007, the Ministry of Interior and Public Security formally established the Department for Humanitarian Mine Action and Unexploded Ordnance (DAHMI) to coordinate and monitor mine action activities, through support provided by a project to comply with Article 4 of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. On 17 March 2008, in a ceremony presided over by the President of the Republic, and with UNDP support, 664 anti-personnel mines were destroyed. They constituted the entire stock of the Burundian Army Forces (FDN). Burundi has almost reached the goals sets by the mine-ban treaty to make every effort to identify mined areas under its jurisdiction and control, and to destroy all anti-personnel mines. It should achieve these goals by the end of 2008.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Burundi in 2009 totals US \$1,683,596.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Landmine contamination in Burundi is relatively limited. Strategic mine action efforts, such as the current accelerated rates of clearance of suspected hazardous areas, could result in highly and moderately impacted communities being free of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) threats by the end of 2008. From January to September 2008, 272 dangerous areas were cleared through explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks, directly benefiting 2,228 families or 13,318 individuals, over half of whom were children. Nine mines and 1,036 ERW were destroyed by two international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during this period. Mobile EOD and mine clearance teams working among local populations have served to dispel fears with regard to land safety, and re-establish confidence in areas formerly suspected of being hazardous.

Nearly 40,000 square metres were cleared in the first quarter of 2008. The limited remaining suspected areas in the western provinces of Bubanza and Kayanza along the Kibira forest, which represent two percent of the recorded suspected zones, cannot be completed due to current insecurity. Burundi is nonetheless on track to fulfil its mine-ban treaty obligation to clear all suspected areas in 2008, six years before the 2014 deadline.

Mine risk education was provided to nearly 31,000 people in 2008 in the Bujumbura rural provinces by DanChurchAid (DCA). It was closely linked to demining operations, with the assistance of DAHMI and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Burundi has a confirmed presence of 1,561 landmines and unexploded ordnance. Mine-related accidents decreased significantly after 2004 and were mainly linked to unexploded items as grenades. There were 54 accidents in 2004 and 2 accidents in 2008. National mine action management continues to effectively address the impacts of landmines and ERW. Work to prevent and reduce armed violence helps create a secure environment, and provides significant humanitarian and development benefits in support of the national poverty reduction plan.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Burundi's oversight of mine action is vested in the National Civil Protection Service within the Ministry of Interior and Public Security. As of August 2006, BURMACC has been responsible for all humanitarian mine action activities. Throughout 2006 and 2007, the centre fostered the development of mine action management capacities, and helped ensure that mine clearance, quality assurance, battle area clearance, EOD, minefield marking, and survey tasks were carried out in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The centre assisted in monitoring demining organizations and updating national standards, as well as in establishing mine action coordination mechanisms on behalf of the Government.

UNDP, UNICEF and other partners continue to provide an integrated programme of capacity development services to the centre. It has worked with UNICEF on mine risk education and victim assistance, and coordinated and supported the clearance and survey activities of a number of NGOs. The centre continues to provide feedback for the pilot Version 5 of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). The most recent update includes a number of changes designed to improve the performance of the system's geographic information system (GIS) components and the process used to create local data collection forms. BURMACC ongoing efforts to coordinate and implement mine action in support of humanitarian relief include clearing land needed for agriculture, and creating safe passages for returning refugees and internally displaced persons. This helps to pave the way for consolidating peace.

The centre has become a focal point for national data analysis, and the production of maps for national and international entities. Training of national staff to manage the database, which included building geo-databases and ArcGIS techniques, was completed in 2007. Three national database advisors were trained in structured query language (SQL); data entry and mapping utilizing ArcGIS 9.2; and analysis with IMSMA for national strategic development programmes and operational planning, including disaster prevention surveillance.

STRATEGY

By the end of 2008, Burundi aims to make every effort to identify mined areas under its jurisdiction and control, and to destroy all anti-personnel mines and be free of ERW. It will achieve this through a sustainable national programme linked to national poverty reduction plans. A mine action strategy based on mine action impacts and an action plan owned by national authorities have been swiftly implemented, and might make Burundi one of the first mine-affected countries in Africa to be declared mine free before the deadline prescribed in the mine-ban treaty.

The two mains outcomes are as follows:

- Improved human security as a precursor to sustainable peace and development through defence and security forces able to protect citizens and property under the rule of law, improved government control of small arms, and reduced incidence of armed violence and mine impacts; and
- Enhanced social cohesion within war-torn communities through the socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, internally displaced and repatriated persons, mine victims and other disabled persons, as well as women and children associated with armed groups and forces, towards the overarching goal of poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods.

Burundi is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as of April 26 2007. It should receive all appropriate support in developing a national strategy and accompanying legal framework, and securing donor commitments. Activities for the community-based rehabilitation of mine victims and their families should include vocational training, and upgraded national and local capacities to meet their mobility and socioeconomic needs.

The main goal for the mine action programme in 2009 will be strengthened national capacities for peaceful reintegration and socioeconomic community recovery, including for vulnerable people and mine survivors. Comprehensive victim surveillance and assistance strategies through community-based rehabilitation projects began in 2008, and will be expanded in 2009 to strengthen local capacities to plan, organize and monitor all activities.

PROJECT	COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION PROJECT IN RUYIGI
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium
Project Budget	2009: US \$361,568
Funds Requested	US \$361,568
Implementing Partners	Solidarités pour l'Assistance et le Développement (SOPRAD) in Ruyigi province; Ministry of Interior and Public Security; Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Burundi Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC); UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB); UN Development Programme (UNDP); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Physically disabled war victims, mine survivors, people with disabilities in mine-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P08-BU01

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide persons with disabilities, war victims and mine survivors in Ruyigi province with access to basic services, education, health and income-generation activities, thereby fulfilling their potential as fully fledged members of society.

ACTIVITIES

- Create community-based rehabilitation committees at a hill level, including stakeholder representatives trained in community-based rehabilitation.
- Build the capacities of Caritas committees at the commune level to organize awareness-raising campaigns addressed to mainstream communities about the rights of people with disabilities and the principles of an inclusive society.
- Design and implement a plan to support people with disabilities in collaboration with at least half of the nine Caritas committees in Ruyigi; the plan should ensure access to health, employment and education, and the protection of specific rights.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacities of people with disabilities, war victims and mine survivors will grow; they will be more socially reintegrated.
- They will have greater capacities to be active in family and community life.
- Their families will be able to secure a decent living.
- Communities will provide people with disabilities and their families with adapted services.
- Project partners will have the capacity to organize and monitor all activities to ensure access to health, education and employment.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National and expatriate staff	145,565
Capital costs	44,115
Operational costs	159,700
Overhead	12,188
Total	361,568

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PROJECT		REINTEGRATION OF CHILD SURVIVORS OF MINE ACCIDENTS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$245,200	
Funds Requested	US \$245,200	
Implementing Partners	Min. of interior/public security, ed., cult.; Burundi Human. Mine Action Coord. Ctr. (BURMACC); UN Int. Office in Burundi (BINUB); UN Dev. Prog. (UNDP); UN High Com. for Refugees (UNHCR); Handicap Int'l (HI)-Belgium; Association pour la Paix, l'Education et le Développement (ASSOPED); Réseau des Centres de Personnes Handicapées du Burundi (RCPHB)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities and vulnerable groups in the two remaining suspected provinces of Bujumbura-Rural and Bubanza	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-BU02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help improve access to education and learning for 100 children who have survived mine or explosive remnants of war (ERW) accidents. It will foster social well-being by encouraging children to return to their studies.

The project will also empower victims of mines and ERW by increasing their understanding and capacities related to the human rights of survivors and related advocacy. It will encourage the full involvement of people with disabilities in policy-making.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide support to children to attend school.
- Purchase and distribute school and educational materials for pupils.
- Assist in the development of ministerial capacities to institutionalize activities for the disabled.
- Assist in the creation of an inter-ministerial task force to monitor progress in victim assistance.
- Train mine and ERW victims in the two remaining suspected provinces of Bujumbura-Rural and Bubanza on human rights and advocacy.
- Conduct one advocacy and awareness campaign in each province, developed by local victims.
- Support local counterparts in participating in national groups and networks for the disabled.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 100 pupils will be reintegrated into the education system.
- Access to education will improve, and learning achievement will increase.
- Mass media campaigns will be conducted, and communication capacities for disability awareness enhanced.
- Mine and ERW victims and their families will be able to advocate for their own human rights.
- A dialogue will grow among local groups working on disabilities.
- Advocacy will promote employment rights for people with disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
School materials	60,000
Training and support to non-governmental partners, workshops	70,000
Operational costs (transport, mission allowance, monitoring)	15,000
International staff (project coordinator)	75,000
Overhead	25,200
Total	245,200

Contact: Gopal Sharma; Chief, Child Protection Programme; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Tel: 257 2 26888; e-mail: gsharma@unicef.org

PROJECT		ADVOCACY FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$86,328	
Funds Requested	US \$86,328	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Decade Steering Committee (DSC) with the networks of disabled people's organizations and physical re-adaptation centres; Burundi Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Union des Handicapés Physiques du Burundi (UPHB); local groups	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National authorities, civil society groups (youth, women, faith-based organizations, public and private media, disabled people and their families, the Burundian population in general)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-BU01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will advocate for enhancing the quality of life of people with disabilities, including through full participation and empowerment. It will bring together partner organizations to include disabilities and persons with disabilities in policies and programmes in all sectors of society in Burundi.

ACTIVITIES

- Prepare a comprehensive national plan to advocate for the development of national policies and legislation on disabilities and related issues.
- Plan, promote and assist in the dissemination of information and the creation of greater awareness through all types of media, including traditional and cultural forms of communication.
- Organize local or national seminars, workshops or meetings on special themes of disability in order to educate people, promote awareness of problems and find suitable solutions.
- Be actively involved in advocacy around the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities; encourage regional exchanges of experiences.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Information products will be developed to support advocacy.
- Public awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities will rise.
- Powerful advocacy messages will be generated to bolster human rights.
- A network of different partners will be established to improve assistance to people with disabilities.
- A national plan will be developed to benefit all people with disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	12,000
Workshops, meetings	50,000
Publications, materials	10,000
Operational costs	7,200
Support and administrative costs	7,128
Total	86,328

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$75,000	
Funds Requested	US \$75,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Burundi Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for physically disabled persons; Réseau des Associations de Personnes Handicapées du Burundi (RAPHB)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	150 landmine survivors and physically disabled people	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-BU02	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to develop networks of people with disabilities to protect and promote their rights, achievements and interests. It will advance their reintegration by strengthening their associations and sponsoring sports activities. It will help provide work opportunities (include for mine survivors), and advocate for education and training as part of economic reintegration. Partnerships with organizations of people with disabilities will support the drafting of a national disability policy.

ACTIVITIES

- Promote positive changes in attitudes in Burundian society towards people with disabilities.
- Participate in or contribute to government policy-making bodies in formulating legislation/regulations on job quotas appropriate to the physical abilities and skills of people with disabilities, and the accessibility of opportunities and the physical environment.
- Provide options to develop skills in the negotiation process, organizational capacities, mutual support mechanisms, information sharing and vocational abilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Organizations of people with disabilities will effectively support their members.
- There will be increased respect for the rights of disabled people through advocacy for the adoption, monitoring and enforcement of appropriate disability legislation; government, NGO and private sector policies; and the ratification of and adherence to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Mine survivors will acquire improved skills and dignity through income-generation projects.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Capital costs (literacy supplies for training; sewing, basketry, toy-making equipment)	57,000
Operational costs	14,500
Overhead	3,500
Total	75,000

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PROJECT	BURUNDIAN PHYSICAL REHABILITATION CENTRES
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium
Project Budget	2009: US \$915,500
Funds Requested	US \$915,500
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Interior and Public Security; Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender; Burundi Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC); UN Development Programme (UNDP); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Reseau des Centres de Personnes Handicapees du Burundi (RCPHB); nat'l sports federation; groups for the disabled
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities, including war victims
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-BU03

OBJECTIVES

The objective is to ensure that disabled people have access to orthopaedic equipment and physical rehabilitation. The project will increase the rehabilitation of disabled people in four provinces, Gitega, Makamba, Muyinga and Bujumbura-mairie, through the development of physical rehabilitation centres. These will provide quality service throughout the lives of people with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Enhance the quality of services by implementing refresher courses in physiotherapy, and by exploring the feasibility of providing formal training in prosthetics, orthotics and physiotherapy.
- Increase beneficiaries' physical, social and economic autonomy through the provision of orthopaedic devices, access to physiotherapy information, and counselling.
- Support the creation of professional associations.
- Promote the long-term functioning of services by supporting assisted centres in their efforts to source income, and by continuing to help make their managerial staff self-sufficient.
- Facilitate access to services by providing direct support to those in need through the Social Fund.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Financial resources will be available for people with disabilities to travel to health-care facilities and buy medicine.
- Up to 25 percent of victims will receive medical support.
- Physical impairments that result from injuries in emergency settings will be minimized.
- Victims will be more integrated into society.
- Services will be offered within a broader framework set by partners contributing to the comprehensive field of support to the disabled.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Local staff	274,000
Capital costs	89,500
Operational costs	512,500
Overhead	39,500
Total	915,500

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Gerard Chagniot (CPC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Cambodia

SUMMARY

Numerous conflicts over 35 years have left Cambodia littered with mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It is one of the most heavily contaminated nations in the world. In line with its National Mine Action Strategy, Cambodia plans to clear all high-priority mined areas by 2015. An estimated 226 square kilometres of high-priority land (out of 427 square kilometres) remain to be cleared. If current levels of funding are maintained, complete clearance of high-impact areas is achievable by 2015, but maintaining this level of funding is a great challenge.

A major recent development has been the drafting of a national strategy on ERW. The strategy comes in response to recent accident trends, which have shown that although the landmine problem is being gradually dealt with, ERW casualties remain very high (over 50 percent of the overall mine and ERW casualties). Decisive action is required to proactively expand and improve ERW operations, and to develop national capacities to deal with this long-term problem, even after the phasing out of international assistance.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cambodia in 2009 totals US \$17,761,168.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

According to national level one survey results released in 2002, close to half of Cambodian villages are affected by mines and ERW, with a suspected contaminated area of 4,466 square kilometres. From 1979 to 1999, the average number of mine and ERW casualties was over 2,700 per year. From 2000 to 2005, the average number of casualties was about 850 per year. In 2006, there was a drastic drop to about 450 casualties. The figure fell to about 350 in 2007 and about 300 in 2008 (projected). One-third of the victims have been rural children, especially in areas where poor people are resettling to look for economic opportunities. The overall number of mine and ERW victims tops 62,000, with an estimated 43,000 people injured or disabled. Mines and ERW are major obstacles to human security and national development in Cambodia.

In terms of ERW, intensive aerial bombardments during the late 1960s and early 1970s have affected most of the country's eastern provinces. Recent estimates indicate that US bombardments alone resulted in 50,000 tons of unexploded general-purpose bombs and 3.75 million unexploded bomblets. These estimates are conservative and do not take into account air operations conducted by other armies or yet undisclosed US operations and ground-to-ground ammunition.

A recent report estimates that the area requiring clearance or explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) comprises about 200 square kilometres, with another 733 square kilometres requiring a combination of technical surveys and clearance due to the potential presence of mines.

Constraints to mine action in Cambodia include remoteness and difficult terrain (especially in the rainy season), the absence of minefield records and insufficient funding compared to the scope of contamination.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Integrating mine action within a pro-poor development approach has been emphasized in Cambodia's National Poverty Reduction Strategy and more recently in the National Strategic Development Plan. In October 2004, the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) paved the way for integrating mine clearance in development at the provincial level based on a bottom-up mechanism. Priority tasks are selected with several criteria, including their relevance to local and national development plans.

The CMAA is in charge of overall coordination for the sector. It has delegated responsibility for the coordination of victim assistance services to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY). The Disability Action Council (DAC), which includes staff from the ministry, coordinates disability issues, working to secure the rights of disabled persons to have equal opportunities and to fully participate in society. In December 2006, a meeting organized by the CMAA, MoSAVY and DAC brought together relevant donors, and national and international non-governmental organizations. They decided to establish the Landmine Victim Assistance Steering Committee to develop strategic plans and coordinate services for landmine survivors. The National Plan of Action for People with Disabilities is expected to

roll out in late 2008.

The CMAA acts as the focal point for mine risk education. As a result of greater coordination, better targeting of mine risk education, improved messages, the involvement of police in ERW reporting, closer targeting of clearance, favourable climatic conditions and other contributing factors, Cambodia saw a drastic drop in mine and ERW casualties to about 450 in 2006, about 350 in 2007 and about 300 in 2008 (projected).

The CMAA regularly calls mine action coordination committee meetings attended by concerned institutions, operators, donors and relevant development partners. The Government has established a technical working group on mine action for high-level dialogue between donors and the Government on sector funding and strategic issues.

STRATEGY

The operational principles of the National Mine Action Strategy include: limiting the role of expatriates and simultaneously building up national capacities; integrating all activities within the National Mine Action Strategy and the five-year mine action plan (2005 to 2009); executing mine clearance with a pro-poor approach within the broader framework outlined in national plans, especially the National Strategic Development Plan (2006 to 2010); carrying out the selection and prioritization of clearance tasks at the community level with national endorsement; increasing mine risk education and reduction activities, especially in ERW-contaminated areas; and implementing activities outlined in the Action Plan for Victim Assistance in Cambodia.

The National Mine Action Strategy's long-term goals are to: eliminate the risk of death or injury to individuals caused by mines and ERW; significantly reduce the negative socioeconomic impacts of mines and ERW; and achieve humanitarian and national development goals by 2015 by sustaining a national capacity to address the problem in the remaining contaminated and remote areas by 2020.

The 2006-2015 draft national ERW strategy includes a number of key objectives, such as to: develop a national ERW centre of excellence; support ERW capacity development for the army; support ERW reporting capacities within the national police; and expand and improve current EOD operations.

Overall, Cambodia is aiming to deal with the residual landmine problem and long-term ERW contamination with limited international assistance after 2015. Achieving capacity development objectives will allow for a smooth exit strategy.

Cambodia plans to develop a comprehensive national strategy for mine action in 2009. The new strategy is expected to set clear directions and objectives for the sector, and will probably change the way the sector operates. It will be used to prepare the 2009 extension request under Article 5 of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

PROJECT**KIEN KHLEANG VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT FOR THE DISABLED**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Association for Aid and Relief, Vocational Training for the Disabled (AAR VTD)
Project Budget	2009: US \$152,589
Funds Requested	US \$152,589
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY)
Targeted Beneficiaries	58 poor people with disabilities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-CA05

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist people with disabilities in increasing their incomes through vocational training and social education (literacy, social mores, human rights, environment, gender, business, etc.). This will contribute to improved self-esteem and quality of life.

ACTIVITIES

- Select 58 poor persons with disabilities from across the country as trainees.
- Provide them with skills training related to TV and radio repair, sewing and motorbike repair.
- Provide free accommodation and food to the trainees.
- Provide needed tools to trainees who have started new businesses for six to eight months after the one year of training.
- Take follow-up steps after graduation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The 58 trainees will gain knowledge, skills and tools required to run their own business, and generate income to support their families.
- Living conditions of the trainees will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (14 staff members, 1 driver)	47,061
Capital costs (vocational training project cost)	47,718
Operational costs (administrative costs)	48,465
Audit fee	2,800
International travel for meeting and project support	6,545
Total	152,589

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PROJECT	ACCIDENT AND INJURY PREVENTION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$704,000
Funds Requested	US \$704,000
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Disability Action Council (DAC), international and local non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities including victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), mine- and UXO-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-CA08

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to strengthen monitoring and surveillance systems for accidents and injuries related to mines and explosive remnants of war. It will advocate and raise awareness on the need to prevent childhood accidents and injuries, including by mobilizing communities around accident prevention. It will also seek to enhance the coverage and quality of services for persons with disabilities, and strengthen government capacities related to accident and injury prevention, and service provision.

ACTIVITIES

- Strengthen monitoring and surveillance systems through nationwide data collection.
- Support the Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System to collect data and provide mine risk education and short-term emergency assistance.
- Support coordination mechanisms.
- Help communities implement mine risk education and risk reduction.
- Promote physical rehabilitation, economic support, health facilities, vocational training and educational opportunities for children with disabilities.
- Help develop the capacities of government staff and local communities to respond to the needs of children with disabilities through client identification, psychosocial support and community follow up.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A surveillance system for accidents and injuries will be established.
- Mine and UXO risks and casualties will decrease.
- Basic services will improve in mine-affected communities.
- Community participation in prioritizing mine action will increase.
- The social and economic reintegration of people with disabilities will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (project directors, marketing coordinators, support)	50,000
Operational costs (materials, travel, rent, website, communications)	302,000
Capital costs (vehicles/motorbikes)	250,000
Computer software, office equipment	70,000
Overhead	32,000
Total	704,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE'S DEMINING PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$13,500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$13,500,000	
Implementing Partners	Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National Government, the most at-risk populations in the most mine-affected provinces	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-CA11	

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue strengthening national capacities to manage CMAC. It will maintain mine risk education and community-based mine risk reduction initiatives, strengthen an effective mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance programme, build technical survey and area reduction capacities, provide training in mine action, and continue active implementation of the mine-ban treaty. The bolstering of survey capacities will contribute to updating the national Landmine Impact Survey.

ACTIVITIES

- Implement the Cambodian Mine Action Standards.
- Conduct technical surveys and area reduction in high-priority areas.
- Improve mine action efficiency through new technologies.
- Support existing CMAC teams, which manage manual clearance, mine risk reduction, mine risk education, technical surveys, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), mine detection dogs, sub-surface battle area clearance (BAC) demining machines and community mine clearance.
- Increase manual and mechanical demining productivity and efficiency.
- Maintain an effective explosive detection dog capacity.
- Expand response capacities for explosive remnants of war, both surface and sub-surface.
- Strengthen the training centre, and research and development activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Approximately 38 million square metres of land will be cleared in 2009.
- The project will help deploy 32 platoons, 18 mine/explosive detection dog teams, 27 mechanical mine clearance machines, 27 survey teams, 30 EOD teams, 16 sub-surface BAC teams, 9 community mine clearance teams, 5 community-based demining platoons, and 6 mine and UXO risk reduction and education teams.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (including capacity building)	7,000,000
Capital costs (equipment purchase and maintenance)	1,000,000
Operational costs (accommodations, transportation, support, etc.)	5,500,000
Total	13,500,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,000,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000	
Implementing Partners	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-CA13	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to develop the national capacity to manage sustainable and cost-effective ERW operations. It will help enlarge the capacity of the armed forces to address ERW issues, including through the creation of appropriate management structures and systems.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical advisory support to the Engineer Corps of the RCAF.
- Put in place a performance-based incentive system for armed forces staff.
- Design and deliver ERW training to concerned staff.
- Implement the Cambodia Mine Action Standards and Quality Management System, in line with the policies and procedures of the armed forces.
- Provide new technologies and methodologies to improve mine clearance productivity.
- Oversee internal quality management to evaluate the operation's progress and ensure compliance with CMAA procedures.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ERW interventions conducted by the armed forces will be more efficient.
- The armed forces will develop a sustainable capacity to address ERW issues.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff performance incentives	200,000
Equipment (purchase, maintenance, spare parts)	1,500,000
Support and administration	100,000
Capacity development	200,000
Total	2,000,000

Contact: Mr Sam Sotha; Ambassador for Mine Action, CMAA Secretary-General; Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA); Phnom Penh; Cambodia; Tel: 855 012 815 055; Fax: 855 023 213 543; e-mail: samssotha@everyday.com.kh

PROJECT	CAMBODIAN DISABILITY SPORTS DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Cambodia National Volleyball League of the Disabled (CNVLD)
Project Budget	2009: US \$334,050; 2010: US \$373,145
Funds Requested	US \$334,050
Implementing Partners	Cambodian Ministry for Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY), German Olympic Sports Federation, Women's Sports International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), corporate sector supporters
Targeted Beneficiaries	Cambodian people with disabilities, especially landmine survivors and women
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P06-CA05

OBJECTIVES

CNVLD sports programmes are designed to promote and assist the reintegration of mine victims and other persons with disabilities by using sports as a catalyst for restoring self esteem, and increasing awareness of disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Convene a professional national annual sports training and competition programme for Cambodians with disabilities, with a focus on landmine survivors and women.
- Integrate CNVLD disability sports programmes into Cambodian educational and institutional frameworks.
- Foster the participation of Cambodian athletes with disabilities in regional and international sporting events.
- Continue working towards establishing Cambodia as the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Centre for Disability Sports Development

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Sports will support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
- Cambodians with disabilities will have greater self esteem, a sense of discipline and a desire for meaningful employment.
- Support networks for Cambodians with disabilities will expand through a national disability sports club framework.
- There will be increased national and international awareness of the abilities of Cambodians with disabilities.
- National and international awareness of mine issues will rise.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff (personnel costs, staff training costs, athletes subsidies)	110,000	142,000
International staff (secretary-general, technical advisors)	68,000	42,000
Operational costs (sports programmes and competitions)	65,000	72,500
Capital costs (wheelchair manufacture, sports court construction)	48,700	60,000
Administrative overhead	42,350	56,645
Total	334,050	373,145

Contact: Mr Christopher Minko; Secretary-General, Cambodia National Volleyball League of the Disabled; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Tel: 855 023 212869; e-mail: cminko@standupcambodia.net

PROJECT		CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF THE ARTISANS ASSOCIATION OF CAMBODIA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Artisans Association of Cambodia (AAC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$88,524	
Funds Requested	US \$88,524	
Implementing Partners	AAC member organizations, government ministries, Homenet South East Asia (HNSEA), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), European non-governmental organization co-financing	
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 organizations representing more than 1,900 artisans comprised of persons who are landmine survivors, otherwise disabled or disadvantaged, victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and individuals with HIV and AIDS; their families	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P06-CA06	

OBJECTIVES

The main aims of the AAC are to coordinate and improve access to existing resources, assist with technical inputs, support marketing strategies to expand market access and international promotions, and provide information to emerging producer groups.

ACTIVITIES

- Strengthen member organizations so that they continue to increase the quality of their products and develop greater self-sufficiency.
- Increase local and international sales of products produced by artisans.
- Increase AAC's self-sufficiency so that it can function without outside support.
- Strengthen the management structure of the organization; further strengthen the board through expansion and increased executive responsibility.
- Maintain the existing boutique in Phnom Penh to sell products in a central location.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Export sales will rise from US \$1,850,000 to US \$2 million in 2009.
- Up to 2,000 artisans and staff will benefit.
- Average wages for artisans will top US \$120 per month in Phnom Penh and US \$80 per month in provinces.
- AAC members will be highly satisfied with AAC services.
- A high number of members will be self-sustaining.
- Services, membership fees and sales will make up 30 percent of income, reaching 50 percent by the third year.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	5,000
National staff (assistant project officer, prog. assistant, marketing officer, designer)	40,710
Sundries, supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	14,714
Membership, networking	1,600
National professionals, auditing, internal assessment	2,500
Duty travel	4,000
Training, capacity building, programme costs (coordination, exposure)	20,000
Total	88,524

Contact: Men Sinoeun; Country Director; World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF); Phnom Penh; Tel: 855 012 790 735; e-mail: aac@online.com.kh

PROJECT		SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE AND ERW SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$83,197	
Funds Requested	US \$83,197	
Implementing Partners	OEC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities in the Moun Russey, Phnomproek, Sompovloun, Kamrieng, Somlot, Ratanak Mondul, Bovel districts of Battambang province, and Pailin city	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-CA01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide people with disabilities and victims of explosive remnants of war (ERW) with emergency support, good quality rehabilitation and health care, recreation and income-generation options, and social skills. It will enable the children of ERW survivors to attend mainstream schools, promote awareness of mines and ERW, and help people with disabilities and ERW survivors develop confidence, self-reliance, socialization and job security.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide emergency support and refer people with disabilities and ERW survivors to appropriate services for health care, surgery, rehabilitation and counselling.
- Promote rehabilitation and life skills in workshops.
- Promote awareness related to mines, reproductive health, birth spacing, human rights and parental obligations.
- Help the children of people with disabilities attend public schools; provide school materials, uniforms and bicycles.
- Provide credits for a cow and other income-generation options such as drilling pounds.
- Build awareness on child rights, child exploitation, health care, hygiene, and latrines through the daily activities of OEC social workers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 250 people with disabilities and 50 ERW survivors will receive rehabilitation and health care services.
- Up to 60 people with disabilities will be trained on rehabilitation methods and life skills.
- Up to 100 people with disabilities will start businesses and other income-generation activities.
- Up to 1,551 children of people with disabilities will attend public schools.
- Four drilling pounds will be built.
- Training on human rights will reach 240 people with disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (project manager, project assistants, social workers, admin. support)	25,247
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	1,680
Programme costs (coordination, training, life skills, victim assistance)	56,270
Total	83,197

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CAMBODIAN MINE AND ERW VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM	
Pillar	Advocacy
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$214,008
Funds Requested	US \$214,008
Implementing Partners	CRC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) action practitioners, victim assistance agencies
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CA01

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to collect information on mine and ERW casualties and survivors to guide the provision of victim assistance and risk education services to victims, their families and their communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect data on mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) casualties, accidents and locations.
- Maintain the database, analyse its data, and disseminate monthly, annual, and customized or ad hoc reports.
- Financially support medical care and socioeconomic reintegration for victims and their families.
- Provide mine and ERW risk education services.
- Offer disability awareness services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Comprehensive information on mine and UXO casualties and the circumstances of their accidents will be collected.
- Information on mine and UXO locations will increase.
- Regular, high-quality analysis on casualties, locations and victim assistance will be disseminated.
- Communities will be aware of the dangers of mines and UXO.
- Mine and UXO victims will have better living conditions.
- Disabled people and their families will be aware of their rights.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Data gathering	96,465
Store, report, analyse and disseminate mine and ERW casualty information	111,443
Training for local staff	6,100
Total	214,008

Contact: Mr Lim CHHIV; Project Manager, Mine Victim Information System,; Cambodian Red Cross (CRC); Cambodian Red Cross, Phnom Penh, Cambodia,; Tel: 855 17 695431; e-mail: chhiv.lim@redcross.org.kh; Mr SOK Long; Director of Health Department,; Cambodian Red Cross (CRC); Cambodian Red Cross, Phnom Penh, Cambodia,; Tel: 855 012 688 081; e-mail: longsok@online.com.kh

PROJECT		DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ERW REPORTING AND MONITORING CAPACITY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$184,800; 2010: US \$177,650	
Funds Requested	US \$184,800	
Implementing Partners	National Police	
Targeted Beneficiaries	2.5 million adults and children living in the most affected districts of Battambang, Pailin, Bantey Mearneay, Otdar Mearneay, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham provinces	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-CA02	

OBJECTIVES

The project is designed to develop appropriate capacities for the National Police to provide an effective reporting structure for ordnance, and to stop the role of the scrap metal trade in encouraging high-risk behaviour within communities, particularly with respect to children.

ACTIVITIES

- Facilitate the implementation of the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition in relation to the scrap metal trade.
- Standardize the police response to ordnance reports.
- Integrate community networks in a consolidated reporting structure.
- Develop organizational cooperation between national police and explosive ordnance disposal service providers.
- Facilitate the establishment of guidelines for scrap metal collectors regarding their relationships with local communities, and encourage responsible purchasing practices.
- Stimulate public awareness on the legal regime regarding ordnance handling and on how to safely report items of ordnance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In target provinces, annual figures for new casualties from explosive remnants of war (ERW) will drop 40 percent.
- A permanent and mainstreamed reporting capacity for ordnance will be established in the National Police; a reporting structure will be operational in nine provinces.
- The legal regime for ordnance handling will be understood, and the National Police will sanction behaviour that contravenes standards of safety and acceptability.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local personnel (project manager, project officers, assistant project officers, support)	42,000	42,000
Expatriate personnel (operations coordinator, programme manager, short-term consultants)	55,000	50,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, workshops, awareness campaign, communication)	68,000	68,000
Capital equipment costs (office, information technology equipment)	3,000	1,500
Management indirect costs (10% activities costs)	16,800	16,150
Total	184,800	177,650

Contact: Mr Hugo Hotte; Humanitarian Mine Action Program Manager, Handicap International – Belgium; PO Box 838, #18, Street 400, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.; Tel: 855 023 217 298

PROJECT		NATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION IN CAMBODIA
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	CMAA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, mine action practitioners, concerned development organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CA03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help improve the management and coordination of mine action activities in Cambodia. It will contribute to maximizing mine action results by assigning mine action assets to the most affected areas in an effective and efficient manner.

ACTIVITIES

- Involve and consult with demining operators, development organizations, development partners, government institutions, and the leadership of the CMAA to develop a national strategy on mine action.
- Organize regular mine action coordination committee meetings that involve demining operators, development organizations, development partners, and relevant government institutions to report on their work and discuss issues of interest to the mine action sector.
- Implement annual core activities as presented in the CMAA Roadmap for 2009.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sound national strategy on mine action will be developed and approved.
- Four mine action coordination committee meetings will be held; players within the sector will understand the progress being made, the direction of mine action and the challenges within the sector, and propose solutions.
- Management and coordination of mine action activities will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Technical assistance (training, strategic knowledge management, research and development)	300,000
Capital costs (equipment, information technology)	100,000
Operational costs	100,000
Total	500,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

H.E. Sam Sotha (CPC)	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Steve Munroe	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Plong Chhaya	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Ouk Kim Lek	National Police
H.E. Heng Ratana	Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
Chan Rotha	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Men Sineoun	Artisans Association of Cambodia
Huoy Socheat	Association for Aid and Relief, Vocational Training
Men Neary Sopheak	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
Sem Sovanny	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)

Chad

SUMMARY

As a result of some three decades of conflicts, vast stretches of Chadian territory are contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The National Demining High Commission (Haut Commissariat National de Déminage or HCND) was set up in 1998; Chad ratified the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty in 1999. A survey was conducted from 1999 to 2001 to assess the impacts of mines and UXO contamination. In 2002, the Government formulated the National Mine Action Strategy, which was incorporated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2003. The goal is to eliminate anti-personnel mines from state-controlled territory by 2009.

The presence of mines and UXO is a permanent day-to-day danger. It obstructs humanitarian and socioeconomic activities, constricting freedom of movement, and access to pastures, water points, roads and economic hubs.

From 2002 to 2008, despite numerous constraints, especially low and very irregular financing, HCND undertook a number of demining and clearance operations with the support of international operators.

The HCND was restructured in 2007 and 2008. It now comprises a Steering Committee and the National Demining Centre (Centre National de Déminage or CND), with four operational regional centres and one sub-centre. CND has an operational capacity of two demining units and three clearance units, and mine risk education and victim assistance teams. The last two activities are implemented in association with national and international actors.

In 2008, clearance operations were implemented in areas affected by recent fighting. Since July, UXO clearance operations have been ongoing in the eastern Abeche region with the support of the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), while demining has resumed in Ounianga with the support of Libya.

The priorities for 2009 to 2011 include UXO clearance in the south and south-east; the creation of rapid response teams; demining operations; Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) management; and the development and implementation of a national mine victim assistance strategy.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Chad in 2009 totals US \$5,230,076.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Most of the areas known to be contaminated by mines are located in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T) region in the north of the country. Minefields are generally a mix of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines of various origins. UXO represents a major problem especially in the north, east and south-east.

The identification of the exact locations of mines and UXO is difficult due to a lack of comprehensive records, and shifting positions due to rainfall and the movement of sand dunes. The technical survey planned for 2009 will help to accurately define the location and exact surface of areas to be cleared.

Mine and UXO contamination affects the livelihoods and safety of over 280,000 persons. In 2007, 190 new victims were identified and recorded (57 died and 133 were injured); 80 percent were children. Between January and August 2008, 95 new victims were identified and recorded (17 died and 78 were injured).

The conflicts affecting the country between December 2005 and June 2008 have increased UXO contamination and risks for the population, especially in the east (the border with Sudan), the south (the border with the Central African Republic), and the capital, N'Djaména.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Since 1998, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) has provided support to the Government for the coordination of the National Mine Action Strategy, with the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as implementing agency. To date, this approach has helped optimize the use of national and international resources.

Demining and clearance operations are performed by CND teams, with the support of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and companies. The four CND regional centres coordinate activities within their respective

zones. Mine victim assistance activities are supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and national institutions and NGOs. Mine risk education activities are implemented by the CND teams, with support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) through a school mine risk education curricula project.

With mine action critical for peace, security and long-term development in Chad, it was integrated in the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and approved by the Chadian Government. The UNDP Programme Document for Chad was elaborated within the framework of UNDP interventions for 2006-2010, based on Chad's national development priorities and objectives. It was prepared in cooperation with key partners including ministries, civil society, UN workers and donors. Lastly, consultations were organized to ensure that the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) reviews were consistent with projects presented in the annual mine action portfolio.

STRATEGY

The Government of Chad has built its strategy and reviewed its action plan based on obligations arising from the mine-ban treaty, and humanitarian and socioeconomic needs in contaminated areas. In July 2008, the Government submitted a request for a two-phase extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines (Article 5). The first phase, from 2009 to 2011, will focus on technical surveys and the creation of new demining units.

The National Mine Action strategy aims to strengthen national mine action capacities to reduce risks and constraints affecting people's livelihoods, to provide assistance to mine victims, and to carry out demining and clearance operations on state-controlled territory.

The strategy has been reviewed to respond to needs related to risk prevention, UXO clearance and the relaunch of demining operations. The priorities set for 2009 to 2011 are:

- UXO clearance operations, including to carry on and extend clearance of identified contaminated zones (in the east and south-east), and to create and deploy rapid response teams in urban centres;
- Technical surveys on contaminated regions, particularly Kalaït Fada, Wadi Doum, Kouba Olanga, Bahai and Gouro;
- Demining operations in the Ounianga, Kalaït Fada and Wadi Doum zones;
- Improved management of the IMSMA;
- Systematized mine risk education for risk prevention, and to support clearance and demining operations, along with continued development of the school curricula module;
- The design of a mine victim assistance strategy and enhanced national victim assistance capacities;
- The enlargement of national mine action capacities; and
- The leveraging of national, bilateral, and multilateral resources and contributions.

PROJECT	SKILLS TRAINING AND VICTIM REHABILITATION
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$101,844
Funds Requested	US \$101,844
Implementing Partners	Association pour la Réhabilitation des Personnes Handicapées (ARPH), Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of mines and unexploded ordnance, disabled persons
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P05-CH07

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue the work of the ARPH in the field of survivor assistance by supporting the association's current vocational training activities. It will strategically target assistance through data collection on gender and the socioeconomic issues of people with disabilities, including landmine survivors, in ARPH's geographical areas of intervention. Activities will be oriented towards meaningful employment options.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a census of people with disabilities, including landmine survivors, in ARPH's areas of intervention; collect sex-disaggregated socioeconomic data.
- Integrate data in a larger database in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity.
- Organize a new phase of ARPH's vocational training activities based on the data collected.
- Develop and implement strategies to orient vocational training around meaningful employment.
- Train 15 to 20 participants with disabilities per year.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reliable data will be collected and used to target ARPH's vocational training activities.
- Fifteen to 20 persons with disabilities will be trained per year.
- Survivor assistance will be made available to a larger portion of the population.
- The capacities of the ARPH will increase; operations will be more cost-effective.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	19,000
Census campaign	19,500
Capital costs (information technology, tools, materials)	31,800
Operational costs (training, materials, communication)	24,000
Overhead	7,544
Total	101,844

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PROJECT		SUPPORT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$268,570	
Funds Requested	US \$268,570	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Disabled people; families; communities; Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2008	
Project Code	P07-CH03	

OBJECTIVES

The project objective is to evaluate the situation of people with disabilities and the services available to them; identify the prevalence of various types of disabilities; assess the needs of people with disabilities, including survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war; and propose a five-year action plan. An international consultant will be recruited for one year to provide support to the national team and reinforce the ministry's capacities.

ACTIVITIES

- Sensitize people with disabilities and their families about the need to register themselves with national mine action and disability authorities and institutions.
- Assess the number of people with disabilities in 18 areas of the country.
- Assess existing capacities and available support services.
- Analyse data and determine whether existing support meets people's needs.
- Design a five-year action plan.
- Provide technical assistance and training of the ministry team.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reliable qualitative data on people with disabilities will be available by the end of 2008.
- Reliable qualitative and quantitative data on the existing means of support at the national level will be available before the end of 2008.
- A five-year action plan covering all aspects of the problem will be available by the end of 2008.
- Ministry capacities will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International consultant	150,000
National consultant	50,000
Office equipment and supplies (computer hardware, furniture, etc.)	6,000
Operational costs (field missions, logistics, posters, training, data collection, etc.)	45,000
Administrative costs	17,570
Total	268,570

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PROJECT	LET THE MINE VICTIMS WALK AGAIN
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$26,000; 2010: US \$26,000
Funds Requested	US \$26,000
Implementing Partners	Association d'Entraide aux Handicapés Physiques au Tchad (AEHPT)
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,400 people with disabilities, a large number of them mine survivors
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P07-CH06

OBJECTIVES

Taking into account the high price of prosthetics, wheelchairs and tricycles, the project will provide canes and crutches to people with disabilities, with the aim of assisting them to be more mobile, improving their living conditions, and supporting their social rehabilitation and reintegration. Disabled people will manufacture the canes and crutches.

ACTIVITIES

- Reinforce AEHPT's existing carpentry team (three people).
- Renew some existing carpentry materials.
- Provide jobs to some of the disabled people employed by AEHPT.
- Produce 700 wooden canes or crutches annually.
- Distribute wooden canes and crutches to deprived people, and keep an updated record of the distributed materials.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In two years, 1,400 disabled people will have received wooden canes or crutches.
- Recipients will become more mobile and better reintegrated into society.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Equipment	4,000	4,000
Operating costs	2,000	2,000
Materials	18,000	18,000
Overhead	2,000	2,000
Total	26,000	26,000

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PROJECT		PROMOTING THE MOBILITY OF MINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$19,000; 2010: US \$19,000	
Funds Requested	US \$19,000	
Implementing Partners	Association d'Entraide aux Handicapés Physiques au Tchad (AEHPT)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 members of AEHPT, survivors of landmines or unexploded ordnance, families, communities, the Government	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-CH07	

OBJECTIVES

Given survivors' low incomes and the high cost of tricycles, the project will provide tricycles to aid the mobility and reintegration of disabled people.

ACTIVITIES

- Reinforce existing welding workshops by opening new posts for victims employed by the AEHPT to manufacture the tricycles.
- Update workshop operations, and renew unused machines.
- Produce and distribute 40 tricycles per year, ensuring mechanical check-ups and support.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Forty disabled people per year will gain mobility and a means of transportation.
- Jobs for the disabled will be generated.
- Forty disabled people will be better reintegrated and more financially self-sufficient.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Investment (equipment renewal)	4,000	4,000
Operational costs	5,000	5,000
Purchase of materials and fabrication	8,000	8,000
Overhead	2,000	2,000
Total	19,000	19,000

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PROJECT		ADVOCACY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DISABLED PERSONS
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$71,720	
Funds Requested	US \$71,720	
Implementing Partners	Voix des Personnes Handicapées (VPH), National Demining Centre (CND)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, disabled persons countrywide	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CH01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will draw the attention of public and private decision makers to the importance of Law No. 007/PR/2007, which protects disabled persons. The law grants benefits in health, education and training, socioeconomic integration, transport, housing, etc. With the implementation decree for the law not yet adopted, knowledge and recognition of these benefits need to be strengthened. Another objective is to expand awareness of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

ACTIVITIES

- Organize four information and training workshops in N'Djamena for members of Government, parliamentarians, representatives of international institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society, political parties, religious authorities, managers of private enterprises, business persons and media practitioners.
- Organize four information and training workshops in four major towns (Moundou, Sarh, Abéché and Bol) for administrative officers, traditional authorities, civil society, political parties, religious authorities, managers of private enterprises, businesspersons and media practitioners.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The law protecting disabled persons will be better known and understood, and the cost of specific needs will be met.
- The implementation decree for the law will be signed.
- The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities will be known; decision makers will be sensitized to its aims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National personnel (speakers, support staff)	7,720
Workshops (transport, accommodation, rental of hall)	40,000
Communication (banners, radio programmes, publicity)	10,000
Administrative costs	14,000
Total	71,720

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PROJECT		ASSISTANCE TO CHILD VICTIMS OF MINES AND UXO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$21,721; 2010: US \$21,721; 2011: US \$21,721; 2012: US \$1,421	
Funds Requested	US \$21,721	
Implementing Partners	Catholic Charity for Development (Secours Catholique du Développement or SECADEV), Kabalaye Prostheses and Reeducation Centre (Centre d'Appareillage et de Rééducation de Kabalaye or CARK)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	150 children and their families (50 children each year for three years)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-CH02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to lessen the suffering of child victims of mines and to reeducate the disabled for future social reintegration. Each year, CARK will receive, reeducate and equip with orthopaedic equipment 50 child victims of mines. The project will also help parents, most of whom cannot afford the cost of treating their offspring. Once equipped, these children can play games like other children and go normally to school.

ACTIVITIES

- Care for child victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO); provide medical and disabilities diagnostics through a physiotherapist and orthopaedist team.
- Manufacture orthopaedic equipment according to types of handicaps.
- Reeducate patients and offer psychosocial support.
- Provide patients with orthopaedic equipment.
- Renew orthopaedic equipment as the child grows.
- Ensure ambulatory medical follow-up for patients.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Fifty children will be examined and equipped each year over a period of three years.
- Fifty children each year will become autonomous in their movement and able to attend school.
- After equipment provision, technical services and psychosocial support will be given to beneficiary children.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consultation; psychological, medical, social follow up	500	500	500	0
Equipment for 25 child mine victims	11,500	11,500	11,500	0
Rehabilitation of 25 child victims of polio and IMC	5,300	5,300	5,300	0
Field visits and psychosocial follow up	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Administrative costs	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421
Total	21,721	21,721	21,721	1,421

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PROJECT	AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF MINE AND UXO RISKS
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$42,000
Funds Requested	US \$42,000
Implementing Partners	Association d'Entraide aux Handicapés Physiques au Tchad (Association for Mutual Assistance to the Physically Disabled in Chad or AEHPT)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The population of the north, centre and south of the country
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CH03

OBJECTIVES

This awareness and prevention project aims to reduce the disabilities rate in the country, raise awareness of the dangers from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and inform competent authorities about existing and discovered risks. The targeted regions are in the north, south and centre of the country.

ACTIVITIES

- Undertake field visits to meet local authorities, community leaders and the population in Abeche (north), N'Djamena (centre) and Moundou (south).
- Identify partners and participants for the organization of a forum in each city.
- Organize an awareness and prevention forum on mines and UXO risks in each city.
- Implement activities in partnership with the National Demining Centre (CND).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local authorities and community leaders will be sensitized on mines and UXO awareness and prevention.
- The population will be aware of the risks of mines and UXO.
- An awareness and monitoring committee will be put in place in each city.
- The rate of mine and UXO accidents will decline in the three regions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Investments	13,000
Operating costs	21,000
Purchase of materials and manufacturing	6,000
Administrative costs	2,000
Total	42,000

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PROJECT	DEMINING OF WADI-DOUM ZONE (MINEFIELDS)
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,197,595; 2010: US \$1,599,451
Funds Requested	US \$2,197,595
Implementing Partners	International non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population living in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region, Government of Chad, National Demining High Commission (HCND), CND
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-CH04

OBJECTIVES

This project is linked to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations related to mines destruction. The objective is to relaunch demining operations in the Wadi-Doum area (minefields) to release access to tracks, roads and regional economic hubs. The project consists of conducting technical surveys; reducing suspected hazardous areas; and performing marking, demining and clearance operations. It will be implemented by two demining units and a mine risk education team.

ACTIVITIES

- Train, deploy and supervise demining units for technical surveys, data collection, marking and demining of Wadi-Doum area minefields.
- Deploy a mine risk education team to the zone.
- Reduce contaminated areas.
- Remove and dispose of mines and unexploded ordnance that can be treated on the spot.
- Mark untreated areas.
- Update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Produce reports and analysis to guide future operations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of accidents and the risk level will be reduced.
- Living conditions will improve.
- Land will be released, and tracks and roads will be reopened to encourage socioeconomic and development activities.
- The IMSMA database will be updated.
- The capacities of CND operational teams will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International demining operator support (NGOs, companies)	497,684	437,491
Acquisitions (vehicles, demining unit materials and equipment)	510,579	29,465
CND operational costs (transport, maintenance, medevac, etc.)	950,511	955,511
Mine risk education	30,000	25,000
Management and administrative costs	208,821	151,984
Total	2,197,595	1,599,451

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PROJECT		INFORMATION AND SENSITIZATION FOR MINE AND UXO VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$62,532	
Funds Requested	US \$62,532	
Implementing Partners	Voix des Personnes Handicapées (Voice of Handicapped Persons or VPH)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, disabled persons	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CH05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will undertake multiple actions to reinforce the rights of disabled persons, especially victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and to fight all forms of discrimination. A specific objective will be to inform and sensitize people, nationally and internationally, on the general situation of disabled persons in Chad. The project will also disseminate national and international conventions and legislation related to mines, protecting the disabled and preventing discrimination.

ACTIVITIES

- Broadcast a series of radio programmes in French, Arabic and Sara.
- Resume the publication of the monthly journal “Perspectives”.
- Produce and distribute information and awareness leaflets on the rights of disabled persons.
- Cooperate with the national radio and television stations to reach the widest audiences.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A monthly journal will be published and weekly radio programmes broadcast.
- Information leaflets will be produced and distributed to target groups.
- Information on mine-related risks and the rights of disabled persons will be shared with various partners (local administrations, populations, schools, non-governmental organizations, etc.).
- The social integration of mine victims will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National personnel	20,100
Radio production and printing materials	33,000
Field operations	4,800
Administrative costs	4,632
Total	62,532

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PROJECT	MINE AND UXO RISK EDUCATION IN CHAD
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$53,500
Funds Requested	US \$53,500
Implementing Partners	Ministry of National Education, National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Francophone and Arabophone primary schools in areas affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in eastern Chad, beginning with the town of Abeche; indirectly, all communities as a whole
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CH06

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to ensure the provision of mine risk education to all pupils. It will build capacities among teachers to sensitize pupils on the dangers of landmines and promote behaviour change. Other objectives are to foster peer education on the risks of landmines and UXO, and to enhance the training capacities of CND mine risk education teams.

ACTIVITIES

- At the national level, provide support for the introduction of mine risk education courses in the curricula of primary schools and teacher training colleges.
- At the local level, focus on training active teachers during their participation in pedagogic days, prioritizing training by the degree of contamination in different zones.
- Offer specific lessons on the prevention of mine risks to pupils in various cycles of primary education.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The training of primary school teachers in the most polluted zones of the eastern region will be assured.
- Pupils will be sensitized to the dangers of landmines and UXO, and the risk of accidents will decline due to behaviour change in the face of danger.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Implementation of training activities for education personnel	50,000
Recovery costs	3,500
Total	53,500

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PROJECT	PROMOTE ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR DISABLED WOMEN
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$97,370
Funds Requested	US \$97,370
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family
Targeted Beneficiaries	Women victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CH07

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to facilitate the socioeconomic reintegration of women victims of mines and UXO through vocational training. A consultant will be recruited to collect data (the number and geographical location of women victims), assess training needs and opportunities, and design an action plan. The plan will be adopted by the Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family within the wider context of a national plan for socioeconomic reintegration of mine and UXO victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Gather information on women victims of mines and UXO, and training needs.
- Analyse the information.
- Identify national vocational training organizations.
- Prepare a 12-month vocational training plan for 15 to 20 women victims in partnership with selected training organizations.
- Implement the vocational training plan.
- Monitor and evaluate the programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A reliable database will exist and be used to choose vocational training activities designed for women victims of mines and UXO.
- Vocational training needs and opportunities will be identified.
- Fifteen to 20 disabled women will be trained each year.
- Victim assistance will be extended to a greater part of the population.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel (consultant, census agents)	50,000
Vocational training costs	20,000
Field activities (visits to sites, monitoring and evaluation missions)	15,000
Office equipments and supplies	6,000
Administrative costs	6,370
Total	97,370

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PROJECT		RAPID RESPONSE TEAM FOR MINES AND UXO CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$325,784
Funds Requested		US \$325,784
Implementing Partners		International non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNDP, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), National Demining Centre (CND)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Population of N'Djaména and its outlying regions, Government of Chad, National Demining High Commission (HCND), CND
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P09-CH08

OBJECTIVES

In 2008, the frequent discovery of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and related accidents in N'Djaména and its outlying regions became highly critical problems. They highlight the urgent need for a rapid response mechanism. The project aims at supporting the creation of a rapid response team for fast intervention in case of discovery of any suspicious device, during an investigation or after an accident. The team of seven persons will comprise operational and health support components.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a dedicated telephone line for rapid and emergency response.
- Conduct technical surveys and area marking.
- Perform clearance in N'Djaména and its outlying areas.
- Provide mine risk education, help raise public awareness, and gather information and data.
- Enhance the capacities of CND explosive ordnance disposal teams.
- Replicate the initiative in other contaminated cities and zones.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The risk level and number of accidents will be reduced, opening the door to better livelihoods for the population.
- People and the authorities will be better informed.
- The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database will be updated.
- A rapid response capacity will be created within the CND.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International demining operator support (NGOs, companies)	83,000
Acquisitions (rapid response team vehicles, materials and equipment)	188,787
Operational costs (transport, maintenance, medevac, etc.)	11,040
Mine risk education	12,000
Management and administrative costs	30,957
Total	325,784

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PROJECT		SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF VICTIMS OF MINES AND UXO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$21,300; 2010: US \$21,300; 2011: US \$21,300	
Funds Requested	US \$21,300	
Implementing Partners	Catholic Charity for Development (Secours Catholique du Développement or SECADEV), Kabalaye Pro- theses and Reeducation Centre (Centre d'Appareillage et de Rééducation de Kabalaye or CARK)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	30 victims per year for three years	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-CH09	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the suffering of mine victims, help them become more autonomous and facilitate their socioeconomic reintegration. Thirty tricycles will be manufactured and supplied each year to victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Priority will be given to double amputees, and, among these, to children.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide patients with care and state diagnostics through a team of physiotherapists and orthopaedists.
- Put in place assistance mechanisms.
- Manufacture and supply tricycles to mine and UXO victims.
- Undertake the functional reeducation of victims.
- Repair broken tricycles.
- Provide ambulatory medical follow up to the patients.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- For three years, 30 mine and UXO victims each year will be examined and equipped with tricycles.
- Thirty victims will be trained in the use of tricycles.
- The socioeconomic conditions of mine and UXO victims will improve through effective integration.
- Disabled children's access to education will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Consultation; psychological, medical and social follow-up	500	500	500
Manufacture of tricycles	18,000	18,000	18,000
Maintenance and repairing	1,000	1,000	1,000
Management costs	800	800	800
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	21,300	21,300	21,300

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PROJECT		UXO CLEARANCE AND DEMINING IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,879,140; 2010: US \$1,347,404
Funds Requested		US \$1,879,140
Implementing Partners		National Demining Center (CND), UNDP, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), international non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Population living in risky zones, Government of Chad, National Demining High Commission (HCND), CND
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P09-CH10

OBJECTIVES

The project objective is to build on mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operations in the east by launching operations in the south-east. The project will conduct a technical survey of contaminated areas, reduce and mark the areas, and clear all zones possible during the project period. The marking of remaining zones to be cleared will reduce risks. The project will be implemented by two explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units and two mine risk education teams.

ACTIVITIES

- Train, deploy and supervise EOD teams for technical surveys, data collection, and marking and clearance of risky zones in south-east Chad.
- Deploy a mine risk education team to the zones.
- Conduct area reduction in contaminated zones.
- Remove and dispose of mines and UXO that can be treated on the spot.
- Mark untreated areas.
- Update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Produce reports and analysis to guide future operations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of accidents will decline; people's living conditions will improve.
- Planning and implementation of humanitarian and development projects in contaminated zones will be facilitated and safer.
- Accurate information will be provided to mine action authorities, partners and donors on workload and needed resources.
- The IMSMA database will be updated.
- The capacities of CND operational teams will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International demining operator support (NGOs, companies)	512,030	438,209
Acquisitions (vehicles, EOD team materials and equipment)	417,308	15,720
Operational costs (transport, maintenance, medevac, etc.)	746,241	750,441
Mine risk education	25,000	15,000
Management and administrative costs	178,561	128,034
Total	1,879,140	1,347,404

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PROJECT		VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND UXO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$42,000	
Funds Requested	US \$42,000	
Implementing Partners	Association d'Entraide des Handicapés Physiques au Tchad (AEHPT)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), physically disabled persons	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CH11	

OBJECTIVES

The project will consist of a pilot training centre set up for the socioeconomic reintegration of mine victims in Chad. Offices and facilities will be upgraded, and the management team given the necessary means of transport and communication. Vocational training (soldering, sewing and carpentry) will be offered to enable disabled men and women to become more financially independent. AEHPT has a membership of over 1,463 people.

ACTIVITIES

- Modernize existing offices and workshops.
- Provide the centre with a vehicle suitably equipped to transport wheelchairs.
- Equip workshops with the necessary tools and materials.
- Train 15 disabled persons yearly.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An operational structure for the socioeconomic reintegration of mine and UXO victims will be reestablished.
- Mine and UXO victims will be able to achieve economic independence, with due consideration given to men and women alike.
- The number of persons having access to victim assistance will increase.
- AEHPT's centre and workshop capacities will be strengthened; cost efficiency will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel	4,000
Equipment	30,000
Operational costs	6,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
Total	42,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Eva Faye	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Mahamat Awada	Ass'n d'Entraide des Handicapés Physiques au Tchad (AEHPT)
Adoum Bachar, Brahim	Ministry for Planning
Allassoum Bédoum	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Mahamat Bodingar	Secours Catholique et Developpement (SECADEV)
Nodjina Danmadji	Ass'n. pour la Réhab. des Personnes Handicapées (ARPH)
Muriel Legros	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
M. Mbaiquedem	Ministry for Planning
Ngardelbaye Morbe	World Health Organization (WHO)
Assane Ngueadoum	Centre National de Déminage (CND)
Djimnayel Robkedi	Voix des Personnes Handicapées (VPH)
Mbaïtoubam Saklah	Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity

Colombia

SUMMARY

The precise extent of Colombia's mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem is unclear. Since 1990, mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosive ordnance have been used in Colombia during the conflict with non-state armed groups and paramilitary forces. It is reported that anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines laid by the former are found along routes used by government forces, around the bases of these groups, and around schools, houses, national parks, the land of indigenous communities and coca production sites.

The Government of Colombia has demonstrated its commitment to humanitarian mine action thorough the ratification of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and completion of the destruction of its stockpile of landmines. It established the requisite institutional framework for mine action, first creating the National Landmines Observatory (NLO), and assigning it the responsibility for managing clearance, victim assistance and mine risk education. In 2007, the institutional arrangement of the NLO was considered insufficient to coordinate the broad range of initiatives and tasks oriented around reducing the impacts of anti-personnel mines. In response, the Colombian Government created the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), as a measure to increase institutional resources. The new institutional arrangement should enable the Colombian Government to develop the technical capabilities needed to formulate and implement a long-term mine action policy. The anti-personnel mine and IED "technology" used by the non-state armed groups is ever more complicated and increasingly difficult to detect. Governmental mine action staff operating in rural locations report that these groups have threatened and prevented them from accessing at-risk communities. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducting mine risk education and victim assistance activities in a neutral manner have not been targeted to date.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Colombia in 2009 totals US \$7,069,444.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

As of June 2008, a total of 8,147 suspected hazardous areas had been recorded, of which 4,742 had received military clearance of some kind.

The Government had laid mines around 34 military bases prior to becoming a state party to the mine-ban treaty in 2001; 10 had been cleared by June 2008 and a further 6 should be cleared by December 2008.

In 2007, the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM) identified at least 895 casualties, including 193 people killed and 702 injured. An ever-decreasing percentage of casualties recorded by PPAICMA have been civilian, totalling 190 or 21 percent in 2007, compared to 32 percent in 2005–2006 and 49 percent in 2002. Of the 190 civilian casualties in 2007, 36 were killed and 154 injured in 390 incidents. Most victims were men (123), followed by boys (44), women (14), and girls (7); the gender of two adult casualties was unknown. At least 28 of the casualties were indigenous people. The vast majority of incidents were caused by anti-personnel mines (161), compared to ERW (29). Civilian casualties were recorded in 19 departments; all but one, an ERW-tampering casualty in Bogotá, occurred in rural areas. The largest number of casualties took place in Nariño department (50) due to continued intense conflict, followed by Antioquia (24), Guaviare 398 (19, including 16 casualties in one ERW incident) and Arauca (18).

Colombian non-state armed groups continue to use IEDs and anti-personnel mines as a defensive tactic and to protect strategic areas under their control, such as coca crops. To date, a total of 52 peasants linked with manual coca crop eradication have been affected by these weapons. Affected communities are fearful of reprisals from the non-state armed groups, which impedes the flow of information about dangerous and suspected hazardous areas.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team includes representation from the Government, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Through a series of multilateral consultations with stakeholders, using working groups for different thematic areas, an outline of the areas of priority concern for mine action was established. From there,

through bilateral consultations and individually, members worked on the construction of the projects included in this year's portfolio.

STRATEGY

In the area of demining, the portfolio team defined compliance with Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty as a priority. This namely entails the development of the required capacities to free areas suspected of being contaminated with mines, unexploded ordnance or IEDs. Three areas of focus include creating a system to enable registration of suspect areas; establishing technical criteria for freeing areas; and increasing the capacity and productivity of humanitarian demining activities. The need to proceed with decentralizing the information system was determined. The creation of working groups would permit discussions about suspect areas towards reducing those requiring intervention.

In the field of victim assistance, several objectives were defined. They aim to ensure attention to and compensation for victims. They include improving institutional capacities to guarantee medical attention to victims from the moment of an accident; reducing the barriers that prevent victims from accessing integrated rehabilitation (blockages that occur not solely for legal reasons, but also due to institutional practices or lack of coordination); reducing hindrances to the legal rights of victims; and improving the quality of life of victims using a differential approach.

In mine risk education, strategic priorities include: to design a joint plan prioritizing the creation of departmental teams; to consolidate standardized methodologies for monitoring and evaluating mine risk education teams; to implement a mechanism to guarantee quality control; to create rapid response teams and strengthen regional capacities; to formulate an editorial committee to oversee and provide technical guidance on mine risk education materials and methodologies; to institutionalize mine risk education; and to raise awareness of the subject in the Ministry of Education and the Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF).

On a broader level, the Mine Action Portfolio Country Team identified a series of cross-cutting themes that are pertinent to all of the mine action pillars in Colombia.

- Public policy development: namely, the need to design a monitoring and evaluation system to control the development of public policy, review its effectiveness and foster capacities to institute recommended changes;
- Information management: comprising data collection and analysis, and community empowerment for data management;
- Mine action coordination: to establish mechanisms that will provide support at the territorial level in the design, formulation and execution of local policies; and
- Advocacy: to design mechanisms promoting the inclusion of mine action in the agendas of different entities at the national and international levels.

The importance of clarifying the roles of each of the territorial entities and relating this to the national level was underlined by all.

PROJECT		SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE AND UXO ACCIDENT SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$305,200	
Funds Requested	US \$305,200	
Implementing Partners	Regional campaigns to ban landmines, National Education and Learning System (SENA), departmental governors' offices, local and regional businesspeople, universities, Ministry of Social Protection and Work	
Targeted Beneficiaries	100 landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accident survivors in five departments (Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Bolívar, Santander)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-CB04	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to provide landmine and UXO survivors with tools (skills and equipment) for employment.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify mine survivors; collect and analyse survivor data to identify skills and work experience.
- Define intervention strategies that suit survivors' needs and departmental characteristics.
- Develop training plans.
- Identify projects, conduct psychological evaluations, and train survivors on technical and administrative matters.
- Identify co-funding mechanisms.
- Facilitate letters of commitment between local authorities and social organizations working on the project.
- Provide seed capital for projects.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Survivors will be identified and details processed effectively at the local level in selected departments.
- Survivor data and labour opportunities will be studied.
- An intervention strategy will be defined and adapted to the needs of each survivor.
- Training plans will be prepared.
- Productive projects will be identified and proposals prepared.
- Survivors will be trained and supported to continue ordinary life.
- Up to 100 projects will begin for 100 families of victims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
3 project professionals (six months)	9,000
Administrative professional/technician (2)	20,400
Local coordinators (1 per department)	28,800
Local training (includes travel, per diem)	126,000
Support to projects (seed capital)	100,000
Coordination meetings	6,000
Transportation, logistical support	13,000
Systematization	2,000
Total	305,200

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PROJECT		INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND CREATION OF 64 MUNICIPAL PLANS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$294,645	
Funds Requested	US \$294,645	
Implementing Partners	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), CCCM, mayors, councillors, municipal planning authorities, municipal offices of spokespersons, National Ombudsman, National Federation of Councillors, National Federation of Mayors	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mayors, councillors, municipal planning authorities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-CB06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will develop and implement mine action plans for 64 municipalities, according to Action 19 of the 2005-2009 Nairobi action plan.

ACTIVITIES

- Train mayors, councillors and municipal planning authorities of the 64 prioritized municipalities on the significance of and their responsibilities towards the implementation of the 2005-2006 Nairobi action plan, specifically Action 19.
- Train 64 municipal focal points to work with municipal authorities to build understanding of their responsibilities towards the completion of the Nairobi action plan.
- Promote and strengthen municipal mine action units.
- Build municipal mine action plans.
- Define a strategy to monitor the implementation of the plans.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 64 municipal plans on mine action will be constructed, along with mechanisms to monitor and follow up on them.
- Mayors, councillors and municipal planning authorities will be trained on Action 19 of the 2005-2009 Nairobi action plan.
- Up to 64 municipal mine action units will be strengthened.
- Up to 64 trainers will be trained on responsibilities under the 2005-2009 Nairobi action plan.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	140,527
Travel, accommodation	94,691
Equipment, supplies	25,687
Services, communications	5,116
Indirect programme support costs, contingency (10%)	28,624
Total	294,645

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PROJECT		PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS FOR MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$349,900	
Funds Requested	US \$349,900	
Implementing Partners	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM), Peace and Democracy, Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC), Fundacion Mi Sangre, Programa Desarrollo 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 2008 through December 2009	
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 capacity 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

- Create a national training team to design methodologies and train community facilitators.
- Pilot test the materials with three groups — children, young people and adults.
- Adjust materials according to the pilot findings, and conduct a final test with the three groups.
- Print and produce final materials (quantities and types of materials to be defined as part of preparatory testing currently under way).
- Implement training workshops for partner institutions in the seven departments.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Training materials for mine risk education facilitators and community members will be designed, produced, tested and delivered.
- 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources (national training team)	40,000
Travel and accommodation (training)	40,500
Equipment, supplies	6,000
Other costs, services, communications	15,500
Costs (training of community facilitators, community members)	107,000
Indirect programme support costs, contingency (10%)	20,900
Printing and distribution of materials	120,000
Total	349,900

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PROJECT		REDUCTION OF ACCIDENT RISKS AND STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL CAPACITIES IN MONTES DE MARIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia	
Project Budget	2009: US \$194,000	
Funds Requested	US \$194,000	
Implementing Partners	Departmental governments, local administrations, Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM), social networks, Programme for Development and Peace in the Region of Montes de María	
Targeted Beneficiaries	At-risk communities, 60 survivors and victims of landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO), local authorities and community organizations, teachers, leaders, social networks	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-CB08	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the impacts of mines and UXO on the civilian population by strengthening local capacities for mine action, implementing community-based strategies for mine risk education, and supporting 60 survivors in 15 municipalities of the Montes de María region.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct ongoing training of local facilitators.
- Provide mine risk education activities to at-risk communities, with an emphasis on children, young people and educational institutions.
- Locate and identify victims of landmines and UXO.
- Train workers from state institutions, social organizations, and victims in the procedures and processes to access health services and humanitarian assistance.
- Strengthen field-based activities through the training and support of municipal agents, provided by the project's technical team.
- Identify and offer awareness-raising activities and training to social organizations, partners and survivors on mine action issues.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action will be included in local development plans, and on regional and local public agendas.
- Strategies and methodologies for mine risk education will be socially and culturally adequate.
- Critical gaps in care for victims will be pinpointed and appropriate alternatives promoted.
- At-risk populations will know basic prevention messages, and protect themselves from mine and UXO risks.
- Accident victims will be identified, and understand their rights and how to access them.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Technical team	60,000
Municipal facilitators (15)	52,000
Materials	17,000
Field activities	42,000
Training, accommodation, travel costs	23,000
Total	194,000

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PROJECT		ADVOCACY AND TRAINING ON THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$554,558	
Funds Requested	US \$554,558	
Implementing Partners	Local authorities in 42 towns, 9 departments	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local authorities in 42 towns, 9 departments	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB01	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to improve the knowledge of municipal authorities on the rights of people with disabilities and victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will help empower local authorities to fulfil legal obligations, and work with local authorities and organizations to coordinate actions with the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA). It will help empower victims of conflict by informing them of procedures to claim their rights.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and print materials on the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and national laws.
- Implement methodologies for the training workshops.
- Conduct training workshops.
- Perform follow up and monitoring.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community members will be trained.
- An effective annual work plan will be produced and implemented by authorities.
- Local budgets will be assigned.
- The capacity for coordination at every level (local, department and national) will increase.
- Mine and UXO victims will claim their rights.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Technical support	473,981
Operational costs	23,700
Indirect costs	56,877
Total	554,558

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PROJECT		ATTENTION SYSTEM FOR MINE RISK EDUCATION EMERGENCIES
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: 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 in particular conditions of vulnerability	
Project Duration	January 2009 through September 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB02	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to arrange a capacity for immediate responses to crisis situations (such as alerts or urgent measures), from the design of a strategy for assistance and protection to the implementation of mine risk education actions.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify a national mobile team for immediate assistance.
- Design a protocol for operational and logistical implementation.
- Define the platform for action of the national mobile team to support mine risk education operators.
- Coordinate with local authorities in organizing and implementing contingency plans to mitigate the effects of emergencies.
- Consolidate tools that facilitate the analysis of potential alerts for team action in order to provide humanitarian responses to communities in imminent danger through strategies for disseminating information and community outreach.
- Conduct preventive monitoring actions in situ.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- As a result of emergency mine risk education interventions supported by local coordination mechanisms, mine impacts will decline.
- Preventive monitoring will be prioritized along with effective response measures.
- There will be a consolidated inventory of institutional policies, activities and contributions.
- There will be effective logistical and operational conditions to encourage local emergency response initiatives.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	33,475
Travel and accommodation costs	23,911
Equipment, materials	9,963
Communications, services	5,978
Total	73,327

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PROJECT	COMMUNITY TRAINING IN BASIC LIFE SUPPORT
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$79,777
Funds Requested	US \$79,777
Implementing Partners	National Learning Service (SENA), Antioquia University (Medical Faculty/Simulation Centre), Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, mine risk education operators
Targeted Beneficiaries	360 community members in high-risk areas affected by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in six departments prioritized by the occurrence of civilian victims in the past three years
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB03

OBJECTIVES

The project plans to improve the capacity for responding to accidents in communities facing high risks from mines and UXO through the training of first responders in basic life support and individual vulnerability reduction.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a self-help and mutual aid programme for populations in high-risk areas in six departments.
- Generate local response capacities through the qualification of trainers in relief entities in prioritized departments.
- Elaborate strategies consistent with local social realities.
- Deliver basic first aid materials to those attending trainings.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community organization will be strengthened, including through the identification and training of 180 leaders and 180 representatives of relief entities at the municipal level.
- Training in first aid for mine accidents will cover 360 participants.
- Participants will have the basic first aid equipment required to perform primary care.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Travel, accommodation	37,234
Equipment, materials	26,586
Services, communications	15,957
Total	79,777

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PROJECT		CREATION OF SEEDS OF HOPE GROUPS IN FOUR MUNICIPALITIES OF NARIÑO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$492,421	
Funds Requested	US \$492,421	
Implementing Partners	CIREC, mayors, communities, the Church, local authorities, hospitals	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, persons with disabilities in four municipalities in Nariño	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB04	

OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to create four local Seeds of Hope groups that are legally approved to provide health support to survivors of mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents, helping to reduce poverty. The groups will raise awareness and motivate local authorities and community members. The programme aims to build on the capacities of victims, mobilize resources for local populations, strengthen basic social services and promote income-generation activities for mine-affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Meet with local authorities to form alliances.
- Create and legalize the Seeds of Hope groups.
- Gather information on individuals affected by mines and UXO, and people with disabilities.
- Determine their physical, psychological and social health.
- Provide medical and psychological assistance, and orthopaedic devices; offer services within a broader framework.
- Establish an attention centre, and a bank of technical and orthopaedic aids.
- Train project beneficiaries and family members in different activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Services and programmes for survivors and people with disabilities will be created and sustained.
- There will be an updated victims database.
- Mine victims and people with disabilities will enjoy improved health.
- Seeds of Hope groups will have a greater capacity to conduct activities.
- Local authorities and communities will be more aware of the needs of mine victims and people with disabilities, and will support and cooperate with Seeds of Hope groups.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Training on community-based rehabilitation	90,088
Technical and professional personnel	43,320
Equipment, materials	12,877
Productive income-generation activities	31,350
Other costs	10,333
Rehabilitation brigades	171,898
Rehabilitation fund	132,555
Total	492,421

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PROJECT		DECENTRALIZATION OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND ON-SITE DATA COLLECTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$37,152	
Funds Requested	US \$37,152	
Implementing Partners	Mine action stakeholders	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Colombian population affected by anti-personnel mines	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-CB05	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide reliable and timely information on anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices. It will also support the production of data on the risk reduction operations developed within the national mine action framework.

ACTIVITIES

- Increase the number of information sources included in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA 5.2).
- Homogenize tools and procedures for on-site data collection between mine action stakeholders.
- Design and implement standard procedures that allow mine action stakeholders to collect on-site information about situations and interventions in each region.
- Increase the quality of data-recording process associated with mine action.
- Reduce the time for registration and increase the timeliness of data reported.
- Implement standard procedures for updating information on site and providing for different sources.
- Consolidate a single information management system for mine action in Colombia.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reliable and timely information on mines and operations to reduce hazards will be developed nationwide.
- The information will help in evaluating different situations, and designing strategies and operations to reduce risks and improve victim assistance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	14,583
Travel, accommodation	13,889
Equipment, materials	3,472
Communication, services	5,208
Total	37,152

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PROJECT		DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND UXO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$398,611	
Funds Requested	US \$398,611	
Implementing Partners	Local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in departments where departmental meetings for victims will be implemented	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will operate in 5 out of 12 prioritized departments to establish a meeting space, care and counselling for victims of mines and UXO. It will help update information on victims, and establish partnerships between victims and non-governmental organizations with expertise in different aspects of victim assistance. It will support the geo-referencing of accidents through contact with primary sources of information.

ACTIVITIES

- Hold meetings with departmental authorities in mine action to garner support for departmental meetings for victims.
- Define a strategy to reach victims of mines, UXO and IEDs.
- Define the role of an event coordinator.
- Interact with agencies and organizations with expertise in mine action.
- Convene the meeting for victims.
- Systematize meeting results.
- Evaluate results obtained.
- Update the national system for information on victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Organizations to assist victims of mines and UXO will be formed in five departments.
- PPAICMA will have updated and accurate information about the conditions of victims.
- Victims will have physical and mental assistance.
- Links among organizations will be established to comply with victim assistance requirements in each department.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Meetings of victims	229,167
Data collect team, coordinator fees	100,000
Travel fees	69,444
Total	398,611

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PROJECT		FOSTERING DEPARTMENTAL AND REGIONAL CAPACITIES FOR LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$82,639	
Funds Requested	US \$82,639	
Implementing Partners	Departmental and municipal authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Departmental authorities and institutional structures that coordinate and articulate mine action	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will contribute to reducing the impacts of mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices in affected regions by promoting improved responses among local authorities in mine action coordination and articulation. It will help strengthen the capacities of public authorities and agencies for identifying, planning, implementing and evaluating mine action interventions and programmes in four departments and two regions.

ACTIVITIES

- Select and recruit a mobile management team.
- Train the team in mine action.
- Prepare a work plan and intervention methodology.
- Formalize the constitution of the team with local authorities.
- Install the team in prioritized departments and regions.
- Establish periodic meetings between the team and mine action organizations.
- Organize departmental and regional meetings for public authorities to implement local management instruments.
- Develop, coordinate and follow up on six local mine action plans.
- Share experiences and lessons learned.
- Implement a monitoring, evaluation and reporting system for each department and region.
- Hold regular meetings with the team and other organizations related to the project.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Four departments and two regions will manage and develop mine action.
- Six mine action plans will be designed, coordinated, approved and implemented.
- A mobile management team will be established and coordinated with the national mine action strategy.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	38,889
Travel costs	34,375
Coordination	9,375
Total	82,639

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PROJECT**GUARANTEE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF VICTIM
ASSISTANCE IN INTEGRAL REHABILITATION
PROGRAMMES**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$217,280
Funds Requested	US \$217,280
Implementing Partners	42 Seeds of Hope groups in 42 municipalities of 9 departments
Targeted Beneficiaries	11,650 associates of Seeds of Hope groups in 42 municipalities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB07

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to create a network of people with disabilities to ensure their participation and leadership on actions related to integration, rehabilitation, mine risk education and advocacy, and the rights of mine survivors. It will promote the participation of local authorities for support on a long-term basis, thus ensuring sustainability and high-quality standards for local services. Support will be coordinated with the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA).

ACTIVITIES

- Develop tools to work in a network.
- Conduct training courses on communication and participation.
- Promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and update opportunities.
- Develop materials and tools for a network.
- Identify local and regional needs.
- Legally constitute the network.
- Establish stronger networking and cooperation with provincial organizations.
- Craft a sustainable strategy for the long term.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive victim information network will be created to provide leadership on the rights of mine survivors and people with disabilities.
- The skills of all Seeds of Hope groups will improve through the interchange of experiences and lessons learned.
- There will be strengthened funding procedures to guarantee resources.
- Leadership skills of group members and associates will be enhanced, contributing to community development.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$**2009**

National staff	25,000
Programme costs	169,000
Indirect costs	23,280
Total	217,280

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PROJECT		IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TEAM FOR VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$175,133	
Funds Requested	US \$175,133	
Implementing Partners	Local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB08	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to establish direct contact with victims in the shortest possible time after an accident, and investigate the circumstances and health situation to ensure that medical and psychosocial care are provided in accordance with the law. It will advise and guide victims of violence to access their rights, and facilitate the tracking and monitoring of access to the "Critical Attention Route for Victims." Early warning psychological risk systems will be developed.

ACTIVITIES

- Form the Immediate Response Team for Victim Assistance (IRTVA)
- Select and recruit professionals for the team.
- Provide training in victim assistance.
- Identify constraints and difficulties in the work assigned to the team.
- Revise and adjust the IRTVA strategy, as required.
- With PPAICMA's victim assistance arm, review the initial implementation of the strategy to identify changes that should be made.
- Conduct follow up and monitoring of the process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The IRTVA will contact all victims of mines, UXO and improvised explosive devices.
- All victims will receive physical and psychological assistance.
- All victims will know their rights and will have initiated claims for compensation and humanitarian aid as stipulated in the law.
- All information on victims will be complete and available to track and monitor compliance with the "Critical Attention Route for Victims" until socioeconomic inclusion is guaranteed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel fees (team of 4 professionals and 1 technical assistant)	59,511
Travel, accommodation (flights, land transportation, travel expenses)	115,622
Total	175,133

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PROJECT	INTEGRAL CARE FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND UXO
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Project Budget	2009: US \$200,900
Funds Requested	US \$200,900
Implementing Partners	Regional campaigns to ban landmines, Colombian Centre for Integral Rehabilitation (CIREC), Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital, REI Foundation, rehabilitation committees of Norte de Santander and Antioquia, Rehabilitation Centre of the University Hospital of Valle del Cauca, Ministry of Social Protection and Work.
Targeted Beneficiaries	100 survivors in 22 departments (Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés)
Project Duration	January 2009 through January 2010
Project Code	P09-CB09

OBJECTIVES

The project will promote and monitor assistance for mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims, including medical and psychological care, in order to improve survivors' standards of living.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct ongoing identification of victims of landmines and UXO.
- Conduct refresher training in data gathering and verification for CCCM regional coordinators.
- Support victims in need of physical and psychological rehabilitation care by providing advice and facilitating their rehabilitation process.
- Further develop and support the creation of municipal associations at victims.
- Evaluate the process in order to make suggestions to the Government and the rehabilitation centres.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accurate victim data will be available in the 22 selected departments.
- Up to 100 survivors and their families will be assisted in care processes, and physically rehabilitated according to international standards.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Training workshops, transportation and supplies (include transport for victims)	130,000
Local staff	56,400
Operational costs	4,600
Contingency	1,250
Project evaluation	4,400
Administrative costs	4,250
Total	200,900

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PROJECT	LIFE PROJECTS
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$786,334
Funds Requested	US \$786,334
Implementing Partners	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	120 survivors of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB10

OBJECTIVES

The project will ensure that victims of mines and UXO and other persons with disabilities who have not accessed services provided by the state do gain access to an integral rehabilitation process and the provision of orthopaedic devices.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify and support 120 mine and UXO victims nationally.
- Provide integral rehabilitation services, orthopaedic devices, prostheses and orthoses, and emotional and psychological support to victims who for different reasons have failed to access state services.
- Utilize existing facilities, experienced local staff and established local professional structures; develop management capacities.
- Refer victims who need different types of services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Persons with disabilities will be reintegrated into their communities, and become productive and self-reliant citizens.
- Mine survivors will receive medical and integral rehabilitation services.
- They will be informed, trained and supported to claim their rights.
- They will plan their activities according to their capacities and abilities, and will be motivated to become community leaders.
- CIREC will evaluate and monitor rehabilitation accomplishments.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Professional national staff technical assistance	42,000
Rehabilitation fund	502,667
Productive income and social reintegration activities	200,000
Workshop, follow up, technical assistance	41,667
Total	786,334

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PROJECT	MICRO-ENTERPRISES AND PRODUCTIVE UNITS
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$93,600
Funds Requested	US \$93,600
Implementing Partners	Seed of Hope groups
Targeted Beneficiaries	60 women
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB11

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide 60 women (who head families, are mine victim or have disabilities) from local communities with training on vocational skills. It will help develop a market for homemade items that will eventually improve the well-being of local communities, and increase family incomes and capacities to generate funds and long-term support.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training workshops on micro-enterprise empowerment for 60 women associates of 42 Seed of Hope groups.
- Develop training on vocational skills.
- Grant tools, materials and equipment to those in the project.
- Design merchandise.
- Establish a productive chain in each town.
- Establish a marketing system for finished products.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 60 women will manage a small enterprise at home.
- A system for marketing will be established in each town.
- Up to 60 families of mine victims and persons with disabilities will earn a sustainable income, and have a better quality of life.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Machines	60,000
Training	12,000
Other costs	21,600
Total	93,600

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION IN NATIONAL PARKS
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget		2009: US \$53,191
Funds Requested		US \$53,191
Implementing Partners		Special Administrative Unit of the Natural National Parks, Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development
Targeted Beneficiaries		120 officials, contractors and members of affected communities near national nature parks
Project Duration		January 2009 through November 2009
Project Code		P09-CB12

OBJECTIVES

The project will join the technical, human and financial efforts of the Special Administrative Unit of Natural National Parks and PPAICMA to consolidate a sectoral plan for mine action and mine risk education in natural national parks.

ACTIVITIES

- Hold four regional workshops in basic life support, complementing mine risk education workshops, and aimed at the Special Administrative Unit of Natural National Parks, officials and community leaders in the parks.
- Provide basic materials for first aid to attendees.
- Strengthen regional mine action committees through the participation of trained officials in the parks unit.
- Provide an orientation on the “Critical Attention Route for Victims.”
- Document experiences and best practice to replicate the work with other institutions.
- Strengthen community outreach strategies to contribute to social development in communities located near natural national parks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Natural national park officials will be trained in basic prevention messages, including the “Critical Attention Route for Victims.”
- Participants in the trainings will have a first aid kit.
- The vulnerability of communities near natural national parks will decline due to the proper response to accidents in prioritized areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Travel, accommodation	26,596
Equipment, materials	15,957
Services, communications	10,638
Total	53,191

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PROJECT		MOBILE CLASSROOM FOR TRAINING COMMUNITY AGENTS IN MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$69,444	
Funds Requested	US \$69,444	
Implementing Partners	National Learning Service (SENA), Antioquia University (Medical Faculty/Simulation Centre)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities that inhabit the 16 departments with technical training for communitarian educational agents in mine action provided by SENA	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB13	

OBJECTIVES

The project will establish a mobile classroom for training community educational agents in mine action in their primary environments. In addition to providing technical training, the project will expand the impact of mine risk education activities through partner institutions at the territorial level.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and equip a mobile classroom for the implementation of the curriculum.
- Define a technical committee to discuss the details of the routes and roles of the mobile classroom, along with the contributions of other institutions.
- Coordinate the education work of the mobile classroom with other mine action institutions.
- Strengthen the programme with community outreach, involving the private sector to ensure sustainability in the medium term through campaigns of social responsibility.
- Bring together the information systems of institutions involved with victim assistance through the provision of services of the “Critical Attention Route for Victims.”

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- New and improved training methods will be implemented through pedagogical tools such as micro-simulation.
- There will be coordination with other mine action institutions to avoid duplicated efforts.
- Coverage to urban and rural zones, including with difficult access, will increase through the training of SENA instructors.
- Additional activities, such as basic life support courses, will be pursued with simulation teams.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Travel, accommodation	17,361
Equipment, materials	34,722
Communications, services	17,361
Total	69,444

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PROJECT		NATURE AND LOCATION OF MINE RISKS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ARMED CONFRONTATION IN COLOMBIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$201,388	
Funds Requested	US \$201,388	
Implementing Partners	Mine action stakeholders	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Colombian population affected by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB14	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to conduct analysis and on-site investigations to provide official reference documents on the nature and location of anti-personnel mines and UXO, according to their use in armed confrontation.

ACTIVITIES

- Apply analytical tools to the information consolidated in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Use specialized mechanisms to establish links between the presence of anti-personnel mines and other acts of violence in the country.
- Publish information using a regular reporting mechanism.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Official investigation documents will exist as references to determine the nature and location of risks associated with mines and UXO.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	145,833
Travel, accommodation	41,667
Equipment, materials	6,944
Communications, services	3,472
Other costs	3,472
Total	201,388

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PROJECT	OASIS DATA FUSION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$421,805
Funds Requested	US \$421,805
Implementing Partners	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	International, national and local supporters of Colombian security, social and economic development, and resettlement efforts
Project Duration	January 2009 through January 2010
Project Code	P09-CB15

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to strengthen field-level PPAICMA information management processes through the promotion of standardized landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) data collection, processing and dissemination methodologies in the 10 most affected departments in Colombia.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the establishment and strengthening of 10 regional nodes for mine action data collection and dissemination.
- Design a methodology to collect landmine and UXO data in the field.
- Implement a data collection methodology in two pilot regions.
- Verify and adjust the methodology.
- Implement the methodology in the eight remaining regions.
- Design regional and national information flows to compile mine and UXO data.
- Promote and implement OASIS as a complementary tool for data collection and dissemination.
- Customize OASIS to meet the specific needs of mine action regional platforms.
- Write a journal article for publication documenting the effort and demonstrating practical successes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Ten mine action regional platforms will offer access to tools and procedures to collect data and disseminate information, using OASIS as complementary method for collecting field-level mine and UXO data, and establishing a systematic information flow between primary sources and PPAICMA.
- PPAICMA will be supported in the collection, analysis and dissemination of mine and UXO information, and possess reliable tools for decision-making and public policy building.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
iMMAP personnel	29,244
Contract services	188,800
Buildings and grounds	12,000
Office supplies, communications	34,800
Training	10,000
Travel	68,800
Allocated Washington office expenses	65,581
Other operating expenses	12,580
Total	421,805

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PROJECT		POETA: PROGRAMME OF EMPLOYMENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$212,274	
Funds Requested	US \$212,274	
Implementing Partners	Seeds Of Hope groups, Trust de Las Americas, Organization of American States (OAS), Microsoft	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims, persons with disabilities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB16	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce socioeconomic impacts on victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and reach out to people with disabilities, by helping them to acquire computer skills. It will also help create competitive jobs for survivors by developing these special skills and finding job opportunities.

ACTIVITIES

- Create a centre for capacity building and training in computer technology in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao (Cauca) and Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar).
- Set up computer training centres to train people with disabilities.
- Train trainers on curricula.
- Train victims on computer programmes.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation system for quality assurance.
- Establish a sustainable strategy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Seed of Hope leaders will be trained to be trainers.
- Trained and qualified victims will be integrated into the labour market.
- Seed of Hope groups will set up a plan for creating jobs for trained victims.
- Community private and public sectors will raise awareness on the importance of providing equal work opportunities to victims of mines and UXO, and people with disabilities.
- A centre will be created based on sustainable strategies.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	57,400
Installations	5,600
Hardware, tools	71,674
Software	60,000
Centre costs	17,600
Total	212,274

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PROJECT	PREVENTIVE MARKING
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$138,889
Funds Requested	US \$138,889
Implementing Partners	Mine action stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	Colombian population affected by anti-personnel mines
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB17

OBJECTIVES

The project plans to elaborate a preventive marking protocol for Colombia, as a strategy to promote marking methods that contribute to reducing the hazards of anti-personnel mines for the civilian population. It will implement preventive marking systems in operations to reduce hazards in high-risk zones.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish an interdisciplinary group to study possible ways for preventive marking to be used in Colombia.
- Develop national standards, based on the adequacy of international standards for preventive marking.
- Design a preventive signage protocol to reduce mine risks.
- Incorporate forms of marking endorsed by the interdisciplinary technical group and contained in the protocol.
- Identify zones and communities to implement and evaluate the preventive marking procedure.
- Establish a review and update of the criteria for preventive signage.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Criteria to advance preventive marking procedures will be implemented.
- A preventive marking protocol will be implemented and approved by mine action stakeholders.
- Preventive marking will be incorporated in actions to reduce hazards in areas infested by anti-personnel mines.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	43,403
Travel, accommodation	34,722
Equipment, materials	34,722
Communication, services	26,042
Total	138,889

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PROJECT		SCHOOL-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION TRAINING FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia	
Project Budget	2009: US \$194,000	
Funds Requested	US \$194,000	
Implementing Partners	Local governments, local administrations, Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM), social networks	
Targeted Beneficiaries	225 teachers, 900 children, 115 young people, 135 health sector personnel, 30 young accident victims, 6 municipal victim associations (approximately 10,000 people)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB18	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to contribute to boosting regional and local capacities to provide mine risk education, and to support victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in affected communities of the 15 municipalities of the department of Antioquia.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct ongoing training of facilitators.
- Organize mine risk education activities for at-risk communities, emphasizing children, young people and educational institutions.
- Locate and identify victims of mines and unexploded munitions.
- Train public officials, social organizations and victims in the procedures and processes to gain access to the health service system and humanitarian aid.
- Strengthen activities on the ground through training for local agents in municipalities carried out by the technical team for the project.
- Identify, and offer awareness raising and training to social bodies, partners and survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 225 teachers will develop mine risk education activities with children and young people, jointly with departmental education initiatives.
- At least 10,000 people will know basic prevention messages.
- A departmental team will have the capacity to manage and apply mine risk education methodologies based on community needs.
- At least 80 percent of new victims of mines and UXO, their families and communities will be aware of legal rights to assistance and supported in accessing them.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Technical team	60,000
Facilitators (15)	52,000
Material	17,000
Field activities	42,000
Training, accommodation, displacement	23,000
Total	194,000

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF ARMED VIOLENCE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$258,784	
Funds Requested	US \$258,784	
Implementing Partners	Health and mine action authorities in 12 prioritized departments (Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Bolívar, Arauca, Caldas, Valle del Cauca, Putumayo, Tolima)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of anti-personnel mines, vulnerable population in 12 prioritized departments	
Project Duration	January 2009 through February 2010	
Project Code	P09-CB19	

OBJECTIVES

The project will foster capacities in psychosocial assistance for people affected by armed violence (particularly victims of anti-personnel mines). It will work with professionals, technicians and health promoters in level I and II hospitals in 12 departments prioritized by PPAICMA. It plans to provide tools that support the improvement of psychosocial assistance and include psychosocial assistance in each phase of the “Critical Attention Route for Victims.”

ACTIVITIES

- Select and recruit a national expert in psychosocial assistance for victims of armed violence.
- Conduct training workshops on psychosocial assistance in 12 departments.
- Establishment agreements between PPAICMA and the departments for psychosocial assistance to victims of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices in return for the training provided.
- Evaluate and monitor the experiences at the department level.
- Promote a network that ensures psychosocial assistance to victims of anti-personnel mines until their socio-economic reintegration is achieved.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Psychosocial assistance will be provided in all phases of the “Critical Attention Route for Victims” in 12 prioritized departments.
- Teams of professionals at level I and II hospitals will have specific knowledge of providing psychological assistance to victims of armed violence.
- Agreements between PPAICMA and local governments will be established and working successfully.
- Training manuals on psychosocial assistance will have been systematized, designed, published and delivered.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National expert in psychosocial assistance	13,368
Transport, accommodation	225,347
Logistics, materials	18,333
Design and publication of materials	1,736
Total	258,784

Contact: Mr Andrés Davila de Ladrón Guevara; Director; Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA); Edificio AdminiCalle 7 # 6-54 Oficina 114, Bogotá; Tel: 57 1 5960490; e-mail: andresdavila@presidencia.gov.co

PROJECT**STRENGTHENING SIX VICTIM ASSOCIATIONS IN
COLOMBIA**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia
Project Budget	2009: US \$134,800
Funds Requested	US \$134,800
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, local administrations, National Learning Service (SENA), Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), municipal mine committees, local health secretaries, Corporación Paz y Democracia
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), their families
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB20

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to strengthen the victim associations of six municipalities by assisting and educating their members in psychosocial recovery, management and implementation of productive projects, promotion of rights and access to legal benefits.

ACTIVITIES

- Consult the municipal facilitator on strengthening the association.
- Locate, identify and develop profiles of victims.
- Perform psychosocial evaluations of victims and their family environments.
- Carry out an occupational evaluation of the survivors; assess the viability and appropriateness of business plans.
- Implement, supervise and monitor productive projects.
- Set up alliances with both government and non-governmental entities.
- Provide training in psychosocial recovery for the members.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The reading, writing and mathematical skills of victims will be reinforced.
- At least six productive projects will be operational, one for each of the beneficiary associations.
- Awareness will grow among victims about the law, access mechanisms and agencies to secure their rights.
- Victims will promote information regarding the "Critical Attention Route for Victims."

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Project coordinator (1)		14,640
Facilitators (6)		15,810
Workshop coordinators (1)		8,000
Psychologists (2)		19,520
Material		4,640
Logistical support		17,390
Training (food, accommodation, transport for victims)		25,520
Seed capital for 6 associations		29,280
Total		134,800

Contact: Sharon Ball; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Calle 72 No. 10-71 Pisos 11 y 12 Bogotá Colombia; Tel: 51 1 3129000; e-mail: sball@unicef.org

PROJECT	SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY REHABILITATION SERVICES
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$192,080
Funds Requested	US \$192,080
Implementing Partners	42 Seeds of Hope groups in 42 municipalities of 9 departments
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local health personnel
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-CB21

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to develop capacities in local communities with training workshops for local health personnel on standards for emergency care, and local victim assistance medical and rehabilitation services.

ACTIVITIES

- Invite local authorities and municipal organizations to identify local health personnel to work with victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and people with disabilities, on health and rehabilitation issues.
- Train local health personnel on health care standards for mine victims.
- Promote community-based rehabilitation programmes.
- Create agreements with municipal authorities, health centres and hospitals on the provision of these services in a sustainable manner.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Health personnel will become community leaders with tools to follow up processes and monitor people with disabilities, and mine and UXO victims.
- Mine and UXO victims and their families will be guaranteed the provision of services and support at a local level.
- Local health personnel will be trained to develop support strategies.
- Trained local health personnel and Seeds of Hope groups will work together in a coordinated manner to address the needs of this population group.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Programme costs	171,500
Indirect costs	20,580
Total	192,080

Contact: Jeannette Perry de Saravia; President - Founder; Centro Integral de Rehabilitacion de Colombia; fcirec@cirec.org; Tel: 057 1 311-3584

PROJECT		TRAINING OF TRAINERS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$91,089	
Funds Requested	US \$91,089	
Implementing Partners	42 Seeds of Hope groups in 42 municipalities of 9 departments	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Members of local Seeds of Hope groups in 42 municipalities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB22	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help Seeds of Hope leaders to become trainers and multipliers of knowledge to associate members in local groups and members of communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct 42 training workshops for leaders.
- Provide peer support and counselling for people with disabilities in their own communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local community members will be empowered advocates of the rights of victims of mines and unexploded ordnance, and people with disabilities.
- Up to 42 strong associations of people with disabilities and mine survivors will be created, with association members participating in development activities.
- People with disabilities will be living independently.
- The multiplication of knowledge and experience will contribute to a broader capacity-building process in 42 communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Programme costs	90,008
Indirect costs	1,081
Total	91,089

Contact: Jeannette Perry de Saravia; President - Founder; Centro Integral de Rehabilitacion de Colombia; fcirec@cirec.org; Tel: 057 1 311-3584

PROJECT		UPDATE TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC CLINICIANS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$766,223	
Funds Requested	US \$766,223	
Implementing Partners	Canadian Embassy, ISPO, universities, OSSUR, Invacare, National Learning Service (SENA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	150 prosthetic and orthotic clinicians at the national level	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-CB23	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to develop high-quality skills in prosthetics, orthotics and orthopaedic devices, and to provide orthopaedic devices of a high standard and quality.

ACTIVITIES

- Make an inventory and medical evaluation.
- Analyse material supplies.
- Upgrade service opportunities.
- Upgrade knowledge of prosthetics, orthotics and technical orthopaedic devices.
- Continue skills development upgrade workshops.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High-quality limbs and other mobility aids will be provided to those in need.
- Good relationships among costs, benefits and functionality will be taken into account.
- The concept of excellence in serving the disabled will be known and accepted.
- The concept of quality will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Facilities	250,000
Equipment, supplies	516,223
Total	766,223

Contact: Jeannette Perry de Saravia; President - Founder; Centro Integral de Rehabilitacion de Colombia; fcirec@cirec.org; Tel: 057 1 311-3584

MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Sharon Ball (CPC)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Paola Barragan	Landmine Survivors Network (LSN)
Sandra Castañeda	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Andrés Davila de Ladrón Davila	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Omar Gonzalez	Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP)
Ana Maria Hernandez	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Alvaro Jimenez	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Olga Lucia Jimenez	Corporación Paz y Democracia
Annika Karlsson	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Xavier Mena	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Jeannette Perry de Saravia	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Tatiana Sanchez	Fundación Mi Sangre
Camilo Serna	Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social
Marta Elena Zapata	Diakonie

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. In 2004, Parliament and the President approved 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. 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. 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 the convention's 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 fulfils 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 programme 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 2009 totals US \$5,105,517.

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. In 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 kilometres of confirmed and suspected mined areas. In 2007, it reduced its estimate of total contamination to 997 square kilometres 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.

Based on minefield records and assessments, mined areas contain an estimated 155,198 anti-personnel mines and 88,078 anti-vehicle mines. About 1.1 million inhabitants are believed to live in 116 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 force 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 2008 Humanitarian Demining Plan is based on the Law on Humanitarian Demining. It has been formulated 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. It 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.

PROJECT	DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND AT HENRIKOVCI FARM
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$555,000; 2010: US \$555,000; 2011: US \$555,000
Funds Requested	US \$555,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land at Henrikovci Farm, City of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2008
Project Code	P08-CR01

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land at Henrikovci Farm.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for productive use.
- Unemployment will be reduced.
- The overall prosperity of the region will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Mine clearance	555,000	555,000	555,000
Total	555,000	555,000	555,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT	DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN BILJE MUNICIPALITY
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,400,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,400,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Bilje municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in Bilje municipality
Project Duration	October 2007 through October 2009
Project Code	P08-CR02

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land and the irrigation system in Bilje municipality.

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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	1,400,000
Total	1,400,000

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PROJECT**DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN BRSADIN
MUNICIPALITY, VUPIK**

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,250,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,250,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vupik, Town of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	November 2007 through November 2008
Project Code	P08-CR04

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear the agricultural land of Vupik.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural production stopped in 1991 will be revitalized.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	1,250,000
Total	1,250,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN GLAVACE SETTLEMENT, ST. PETKA CHURCH
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$40,500	
Funds Requested	US \$40,500	
Implementing Partners	CROMAC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Inhabitants and owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Glavace	
Project Duration	January 2008 through April 2008	
Project Code	P08-CR05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land and the nearby sacral site in the settlement of Kusonje.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for production and safe use.
- Threats to the church and inhabited areas will be removed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	40,500
Total	40,500

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PROJECT		DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN JAGMA SETTLEMENT, TOWN OF LIPIK
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2009: US \$100,000
Funds Requested		US \$100,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Jagma, town of Lipik
Project Duration		January 2008 through March 2008
Project Code		P08-CR06

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land in the settlement of Jagma.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for productive use.
- The region will be revitalized through the removal of threats to inhabited areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	100,000
Total	100,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT		DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN KRUSKOVACA SETTLEMENT
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$48,500	
Funds Requested	US \$48,500	
Implementing Partners	CROMAC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Kruskovaca, city of Cetingrad	
Project Duration	March 2008 through October 2008	
Project Code	P08-CR07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land in the settlement of Kruskovaca.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for productive use.
- The region will be revitalized through the removal of threats to inhabited areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	48,500
Total	48,500

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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		2009: US \$110,000
Funds Requested		US \$110,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Kolonija, city of Petrinja
Project Duration		January 2008 through June 2008
Project Code		P08-CR09

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land in the settlement of Kolonija.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered, and the region will be revitalized through the removal of threats to inhabited areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	110,000
Total	110,000

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PROJECT	DEMINING OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE OSIJEK
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,200,000; 2010: US \$1,200,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,200,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Agricultural Institute Osijek, Osijek University, city of Osijek
Project Duration	August 2007 through January 2010
Project Code	P08-CR11

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear the agricultural area of the Agricultural Institute Osijek to allow continued seed production and scientific research.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for seed production and research activities.
- Seed production will rise.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Mine clearance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total	1,200,000	1,200,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT		DEMINING THE AREA OF HRVACE MUNICIPALITY, DABAR-VUCIPOLJE SETTLEMENT
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2009: US \$91,000
Funds Requested		US \$91,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Inhabitants of Hrvace municipality
Project Duration		February 2008 through June 2008
Project Code		P08-CR12

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear agricultural land in Hrvace municipality.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural land will be recovered for productive use.
- The region will be revitalized through the removal of threats to inhabited areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	91,000
Total	91,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING THE BRISEVO SETTLEMENT AREA, POLICNIK MUNICIPALITY
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2009: US \$118,000
Funds Requested		US \$118,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Citizens of the settlement of Brisevo and nearby villages
Project Duration		January 2008 through March 2008
Project Code		P08-CR13

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear the land of mines and unexploded ordnance.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Everyday activities will move forward undisturbed.
- There will be increased safety for local cattle breeders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine clearance	118,000
Total	118,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT	FILMING THE SERIES “BEMBO AND FRIENDS”
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association
Project Budget	2009: US \$51,000
Funds Requested	US \$51,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Bembo Association
Targeted Beneficiaries	Pre-school and school children
Project Duration	October 2007 through October 2008
Project Code	P08-CR15

OBJECTIVES

The project will raise children's awareness of mines and endangered species (animals and plants) in the Republic of Croatia through mine risk education in schools near areas suspected of contamination with mines.

ACTIVITIES

- Create, promote and distribute films.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of mine risks will increase.
- Educators and schoolteachers will gain new skills in mine risk education.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Filming costs	42,200
Promotion and distribution of the films	8,800
Total	51,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT	ORGANIZATION OF A FESTIVAL: BEMBOFEST
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association
Project Budget	2009: US \$65,000
Funds Requested	US \$65,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Bembo Association
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children of all ages, adults in local communities
Project Duration	January 2008 through June 2008
Project Code	P08-CR16

OBJECTIVES

The project will initiate cultural micro-activities in small communities, particularly at a family and school level. It will support local civic initiatives, and work with local and national administrations and others to invest in mine risk education.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize the festival.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Children and adults will gain new awareness of mine risks.
- There will be greater understanding of the importance of mine risk education in Croatia.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Organizational costs	65,000
Total	65,000

Contact: Miljenko Vahtaric; assistant director; Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC); Ante Kovacica 10; Tel: 385 44 554128; Fax: 385 44 554111; e-mail: mvahtaric@hcr.hr

PROJECT		PICTURE BOOKS AND THEATRE SHOW: "BEMBO AND FRIENDS"
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association
Project Budget		2009: US \$36,450
Funds Requested		US \$36,450
Implementing Partners		CROMAC, Bembo Association
Targeted Beneficiaries		Pre-school and elementary school children
Project Duration		September 2007 through June 2008
Project Code		P08-CR17

OBJECTIVES

The project will use educational entertainment methods to raise mine awareness among children in schools near areas suspected of mine contamination.

ACTIVITIES

- Print and distribute children's picture books.
- Organize 20 shows in areas of mine clearance operations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of mine risks will increase.
- Educators and schoolteachers will have new skills to provide mine risk education.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Issuing the picture book "Endangered World"	13,250
Organizational and tour costs for the theatre show "Bembo and Friends"	23,200
Total	36,450

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PROJECT	THEATRE SHOWS: "WATCH MINE!" AND "DANGEROUS GAME"
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$17,000
Funds Requested	US \$17,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Pinokio (children's theatre)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Pre-school and elementary school children
Project Duration	August 2007 through December 2008
Project Code	P08-CR18

OBJECTIVES

The project will use entertainment to provide mine risk education to children in schools near areas suspected of mine contamination.

ACTIVITIES

- Present at least 20 theatre shows per year.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of mine risks will increase.
- Educators and schoolteachers will have new skills to present mine risk education.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Organizational costs	17,000
Total	17,000

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PROJECT		DIVING PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (MINE VICTIMS)
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$23,067	
Funds Requested	US \$23,067	
Implementing Partners	Association for rehabilitation of people with disabilities (Challenge of Goodness)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims	
Project Duration	March 2008 through November 2008	
Project Code	P09-CR01	

OBJECTIVES

The project supports the rehabilitation of people with disabilities (mine victims) and their integration into society. With this programme, people will continue with their lives as normal members of society, and have assurances of mental and physical health.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize theoretical and practical trainings of attendants, following the rules of the International Association for Handicapped Divers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- As many rehabilitated and satisfied attendants as possible.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Purchase of specialized equipment	23,067
Total	23,067

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Miljenko Vahtaric (CPC)

Nataša Mateša Matekovic

Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)

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 three 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 UN 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 Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC).

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 to remove anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. With funding from the European Union, the MACC in 2004 began preparations for mine clearance activities in the buffer zone, supported by UNFICYP. It has released 4.6 million square metres of land through surveys and clearance, and disposed of 4,436 landmines.

The major constraint to demining operations is the sensitive political climate of the country. Mine clearance operations face delays and changing priorities due to political considerations.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cyprus in 2009 totals US \$4,402,000.

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. Current records show a total of 101 mined, suspected and booby-trapped areas. Of these, 48 are located within the buffer zone and 53 are outside, though many are less than one kilometre from the buffer zone, an area that still falls under UNFICYP monitoring. It is estimated that up to 5 million square metres of land may be contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).

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 most 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. Demining 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 will be a promising sign of the intentions they have for the future.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The MACC manages and supports mine clearance and related activities in the buffer zone. 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 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 in three main steps:

- Information gathering takes place between the MACC, UNFICYP and local authorities to identify suspected danger-

ous areas and prioritize them for clearance.

- Under the supervision of the MACC, contractors conduct technical surveys of fenced, partially fenced and unfenced dangerous areas to identify the actual mined areas, and confirm the depth and types of mines present.
- Manual demining teams are used to clear mine rows and the surrounding high-threat areas, while mine detection dog teams confirm the work carried out and search the lower threat areas.

STRATEGY

Within the next few years, the MACC's mine action programme will contribute to the release of valuable lands by clearing all minefields and booby-trapped houses, inside and outside of the buffer zone. This in turn will expand confidence and peacebuilding between the two communities, and will support the reunification of the island. With funding and political will, the MACC will help achieve a mine-free buffer zone by the end of 2010, and hopefully assist the move towards a mine-free Cyprus.

PROJECT	LANDMINE AND ORDNANCE CLEARANCE IN CYPRUS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$4,402,000
Funds Requested	US \$4,402,000
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Farmers, local communities, local authorities, Cyprus in general, personnel who work in the buffer zone
Project Duration	November 2004 through December 2010
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, booby-trapped areas and suspected mined areas, inside and outside the buffer zone. By clearing and handing over arable land, it will bolster the economic status of farmers in both communities.

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Travel	25,000
Human resources	572,000
Local office, action costs	146,000
Equipment and supplies	106,000
Mine action costs (clearance)	3,258,000
Administrative costs	295,000
Total	4,402,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Mick Raine (CPC)

Robert Thompson

Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)

Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)

Democratic Republic of Congo

SUMMARY

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)—sometimes referred to as the site of the worst emergency to unfold in Africa in recent decades—more than 1,000 people die every day from war-related causes, including disease, hunger and violence, according to the International Crisis Group. Mines and especially unexploded ordnance (UXO) are among the most pernicious effects of the years of fighting.

Because of the volatile security situation and the logistical challenges presented by this enormous country, no nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been conducted. Information collected by the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) indicates that mines and UXO are a considerable problem, however. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) impede mobility. UNMACC continues to receive reports of abandoned stockpiles throughout the country. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process involving the various militia factions (undertaken by the UN Organization Mission in the DRC, or MONUC) has led to the recuperation of a vast number of mines and ERW.

The Government of the DRC signed and ratified the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty in 2002. Though the Government continues to demonstrate commitment to the treaty, there has been no significant progress on implementation. The adoption of national legislation and the establishment of a national mine action authority are still pending.

A ceasefire agreement between all forces was signed on 10 July 1999. This and the subsequent negotiations in Sun City allowed some mine action activities to take root. Successful elections, the peaceful establishment of a new Government and the formation of an integrated Army could mean the beginning of increased humanitarian access and development for the DRC. In this case, it is essential that mine action be adequately funded to ensure the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); the clearance of agricultural land, school grounds, villages and water resources; and access to all major roads and paths for the local population as well as peacekeepers, and the humanitarian aid and development communities.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Democratic Republic of Congo in 2009 totals US \$13,086,779.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The extent of the mine and UXO problem is difficult to assess, but the growing number of victims and dangerous areas being reported suggest that the impact is considerable. The provinces of Equateur, Province Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu and Katanga are the most affected. Nevertheless, more and more dangerous areas are being reported in Kasai Oriental and Occidental. Since 2001, 973 suspected mined areas and 1,010 UXO-contaminated areas have been reported; 800 and 718 areas, respectively, have not yet been cleared. To date, 2,061 victims have been recorded in the UNMACC-DRC database (928 killed, 1,227 injured and 6 unharmed). The figures are expected to rise dramatically as more information is gathered from hitherto inaccessible areas, and a tenuous return to normalcy in parts of the country allows greater freedom of movement.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In the absence of a formal governmental regulatory body, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) manages UNMACC, which is an integral part of the MONUC peacekeeping mission. It maintains the de facto responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring all mine action activities on behalf of the Government.

Most humanitarian mine action operations are undertaken by international NGOs under UNMACC coordination. These operators are supported by local NGOs in their activities related to mine risk education, data collection and marking.

Since October 2007, a mine risk education officer has assisted NGOs with a strategy that includes harmonizing tools, training trainers and supporting mine risk education projects.

The DRC is a pilot country for the cluster approach to humanitarian responses coordinated by the UN Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Mine action is a significant part of protection clusters. UNMACC is working within the cluster system to help ensure that mine action requirements are integrated into other humanitarian projects in the 2009 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP). The overall portfolio strategy is based on the HAP, designed by in-country humanitarian actors. The 2009 portfolio projects take into consideration the population's humanitarian and protection needs.

Mine action national capacity-building initiatives are among the activities enumerated in the Country Assistance Framework for the DRC, which aims, *inter alia*, to improve security conditions and promote reconstruction. UNMACC-DRC has taken a step forward with the Ministry of Interior's creation of a focal point structure that demonstrates government interest in mine action. As a next step, UNMACC and the Coalition for Mine Action have submitted a draft law to the National Assembly.

In 2009, UNMACC will seek to strengthen its coordination and collaboration with the national authorities.

Mine action stakeholders are now working on National Standards for Mine Action. All efforts will be made for the DRC to be one or the first countries to produce national standards in French.

STRATEGY

In 2009, humanitarian mine action will be oriented around a rapid response strategy to support humanitarian deployment, respond to population movements (especially IDPs) and encourage early recovery. It will emphasize surveying, due to the continuous lack of information, and pay more attention to the overlooked provinces of Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental.

There will be continued emphasis on capacity building and the creation of a national structure and legal framework, in addition to humanitarian mine action emergency responses and support for the country's overall recovery process. The landmine and UXO problem will be addressed through a proactive and holistic approach, coupling data collection with mine risk education, followed, depending on the level of socioeconomic impact and restriction of movement, by marking and/or clearance.

To this end, a number of objectives have been endorsed following consultations with all of the main stakeholders.

- Continue the process of developing a credible and sustainable national mine action capacity under the National Mine Action Standards.
- Implement a coordination strategy to achieve safer, more efficient mine action.
- Support peacebuilding, recovery and development initiatives; gather technical and geographical information on mine and UXO contamination; undertake a needs assessment of landmine and ERW victims; promote safe behaviour in affected communities; and reduce casualties and injuries.
- Clear all high-priority contaminated areas, and mark lower ones to improve access to vital natural resources, particularly agricultural land and basic social services, and facilitate the return of IDPs and refugees.
- Continue to implement a socially inclusive approach to the planning and execution of mine action.
- Seek to advance gender equality and ensure that all activities are based on inputs from individuals representing different social groups (age, gender, social status, occupation, etc.) from affected communities.
- Mobilize adequate resources to achieve these objectives.

With adequate funding and support, the DRC could become one of the countries where the new UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy (2006-2010) could be fully achieved.

PROJECT		EMERGENCY IMPACT SURVEYS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget		2009: US \$949,200
Funds Requested		US (\$800)
Implementing Partners		Information Management and Mine Action Programme (IMMAP), non-governmental organizations operating in the country
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration		April 2009 through March 2010
Project Code		P04-DC03

OBJECTIVES

The project will produce a rapid assessment of the impact of ERW upon communities, providing valid, reliable data to support operational and strategic planning to eliminate or minimize the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance. It will support national Congolese authorities and UN operations by sharing timely and relevant information on contaminated areas and communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop the information management, information technology and geographic information system capacities of the Contamination Assessment Coordination Unit.
- Support and train assessment teams and staff from the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC).
- Conduct an ERW contamination assessment.
- Collect, verify and map data.
- Support the UNMACC's strategic decision-making process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Contamination assessment capacities will be developed.
- ERW contamination and impacts will be assessed in the most affected areas.
- Capacities related to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database will expand.
- There will be an increase in trained national data collectors and processors.
- The national capacity for explosive ordnance disposal and mine clearance will grow.
- The UNMACC will have enhanced strategic planning and operational capacities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
6 survey teams		453,743
Quality assurance		52,000
Management and support team		376,200
Programme support costs		67,257
Total		949,200

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PROJECT	EMERGENCY CLEARANCE OF MINES AND ERW
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,500,000
Funds Requested	US \$500,000
Implementing Partners	Non-governmental organizations operating in the country
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010
Project Code	P04-DC04

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce threats posed by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and support urgent basic services and community development objectives.

ACTIVITIES

- Task 10 mobile mine and UXO clearance teams to undertake technical surveys and emergency clearance of priority landmine and UXO problems, as identified in the Emergency Impact Survey. The teams will operate according to their own standard operating procedures and guidelines provided by the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be a rapid reduction in the number of priority contaminated areas.
- The populations in contaminated areas will be assured that their problems are taken seriously.
- Areas not prioritized for clearance but verified as being contaminated will be registered in a database for follow up, and marked.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Capital costs (vehicles, communications, mine clearance equipment)	200,000
Personnel	750,000
Operational costs	475,000
Overhead	75,000
Total	1,500,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE UN MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE (UNMACC)
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$622,820	
Funds Requested	US \$622,820	
Implementing Partners	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-DC12	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to design an emergency mine clearance programme to support the supply of urgent basic services and community development, conduct emergency surveys, develop mine risk education, publish a manual to ensure the quality of policies and procedures, improve coordination with partners, and establish a regional office.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and implement emergency surveys, mine risk education and clearance activities.
- Collect, disseminate and manage data and other information.
- Promote appropriate technical and safety standards, and ensure clearance quality.
- Coordinate activities of other mine action agencies.
- Recruit national and international staff.
- Continue functioning as the focal point for UN mine action.
- Coordinate technical survey operations to verify suspected areas and destruction of mine and UXO stockpiles.
- Support national authorities to further develop a national mine action strategy.
- Improve the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and related technology.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be reliable data on mine and UXO victims and dangerous areas.
- Quality assurance procedures and standards will be published.
- The reliability of IMSMA will improve through enhanced analysis of information and data management, and better cartographic resources.

Note: Out of the total project needs of US \$1,183,963, the UN Assessed Budget is expected to cover US \$561,143.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Personnel		304,160
Travel		112,234
Operating expenses (including equipment , furniture)		67,260
Contractual services		81,498
UNMAS direct cost recovery		12,456
Programme support costs		45,212
Total		622,820

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN NORTH KIVU
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu (SYLAM)
Project Budget	2009: US \$101,167
Funds Requested	US \$101,167
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) Bukavu
Targeted Beneficiaries	Teachers, students, young children, the local population of North Kivu as a whole
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P06-DC06

OBJECTIVES

The project will train teachers and animators who work with young people (in associations, churches, sports clubs, etc.) on mine risk education. It will mobilize local communities throughout North Kivu province to help identify victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and new dangerous areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Liaise with political and military authorities on the whereabouts of mines and UXO.
- Provide mine risk education training for future trainers.
- Collect information on mine and UXO victims, and report on this to all relevant stakeholders.
- Collect information on dangerous areas and report back to UNMACC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Threats from mines and UXO will be reduced.
- Dangerous areas will be identified.
- There will be enhanced mobility for local populations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff salaries and communications	44,419
Training of animators and focal point in Goma	21,547
Equipment for mine risk education and the collection of information	32,325
Institutional support, administrative costs	2,876
Total	101,167

Contact: Marrion Ngavho; Synergie pour la Lutte Anti Mines du Nord Kivu (SYLAM); Tel: 243 99 7700547; e-mail: mngavho@yahoo.fr

PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$800,000
Funds Requested	US \$416,473
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, local and provincial authorities in collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and other UN agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs such as the Mines Advisory Group, MAG; Handicap International, HI; DanChurchAid, DCA; BADU; Humantais; Sylam, ECC-MERU, ADIC, Tosalisana, ILDI)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations, specially children in the most affected provinces (North Kivu; South Kivu; Katanga, especially in the north; Province Orientale; Maniema; Equateur; Kasai); internally displaced people; returnees and refugees from Congo Brazzaville, Tanzania and Zambia
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
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 contribute to the ongoing mine action efforts in the country's most contaminated areas, and will raise levels of awareness among vulnerable populations and communities regarding mines and unexploded ordnance.

ACTIVITIES

- Make mine risk education available to affected communities in the six most contaminated provinces, via schools, churches and other community structures.
- Develop annual plans and strategies for school-based mine risk education.
- Develop packages of relevant education and communication materials for facilitating behaviour change (posters and other materials).
- Develop and reinforce the capacities of national and international NGOs and national authorities in mine risk education.
- 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 and international NGOs will be enhanced.
- Mine risk education will be implemented in all affected communities in the eight 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine risk education programme	650,000
Programme support (monitoring and evaluation missions)	50,000
Technical assistance	50,000
Operational costs (7%)	50,000
Total	800,000

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PROJECT		REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF MINES AND UXO IN FIZI (SOUTH KIVU)
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Action for the Complete Development of Communities (ACDIC)
Project Budget		2009: US \$30,000
Funds Requested		US \$30,000
Implementing Partners		UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), DanChurchAid (DCA)
Targeted Beneficiaries		80 per cent of the 66,500 people living on the northern coastline of the territory of Fizi, out of which about 38,000 are children and 7,600 women
Project Duration		January 2008 through December 2009
Project Code		P07-DC02

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the rate of death and accidents caused by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the territory of Fizi, along the northern shores of Lake Tanganyika.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education throughout Fizi.
- Create mine and UXO awareness clubs in schools.
- Collect, analyse, and share data on mine and UXO accidents and victims in the area.
- Mark and possibly fence identified hazardous areas.
- Develop education materials, such as posters and banners.
- Transfer mine and UXO survivors to centres for physical rehabilitation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The rates of death and accidents involving mines and UXO will decline.
- The rate of mine reporting will increase.
- Mine awareness will rise among school children.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	10,000
Operational costs	12,960
Administrative costs	7,040
Total	30,000

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PROJECT		REDUCING THE RISKS FROM MINES AND UXO IN SOUTH KIVU
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$748,700	
Funds Requested	US \$748,700	
Implementing Partners	HI-Belgium	
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 400,000 inhabitants of areas polluted by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2009	
Project Code	P08-DC09	

OBJECTIVES

The project will strive to reduce the social impacts from mines and UXO in South Kivu. It will increase awareness and encourage safe behaviour in affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear areas with socioeconomic impacts.
- Conduct manual demining.
- Destroy UXO and ammunition.
- Raise public awareness.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dangerous areas will be safe.
- There will be increased awareness of the dangers of mines and UXO in affected communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Demining costs	110,000
Mine risk education costs	80,000
Administration	80,000
Logistics	140,000
National staff (35)	150,000
International staff (4, including one senior technical consultant)	140,000
Headquarters administration (7%)	48,700
Total	748,700

Contact: Julien Chevrollier; Programme Manager; Handicap International – Belgium; Tel: 243 081 5160149; e-mail: dp@drcongo.handicap.be

PROJECT		TRANSFERRING HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION SKILLS TO CONGOLESE IN THE NORTHEAST
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,455,700	
Funds Requested	US \$1,455,700	
Implementing Partners	HI-Belgium	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine risk education trainers, local communities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-DC12	

OBJECTIVES

The project will develop national competencies in technical surveys and awareness-raising. It will help decentralize mine risk education tasks to local structures, and enhance national civil society networking through improved channels of communication.

ACTIVITIES

- Train local structures (non-governmental organizations, community organizations and public administrations) on basic technical surveying.
- Train local structures on mine risk education so they become aware of the risks and can act as community focal points for mine risk reduction.
- Conduct joint technical surveys and mine risk education with local structures.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be increased information on mine issues in remote areas.
- Data collection will be systematized.
- Knowledge of the risks from mines in Ituri Province, including remote areas, will improve.
- The nationalization of humanitarian mine action through Congolese civil society will begin taking place.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Training on surveys	120,000
Training on mine risk education	120,000
Joint missions	150,000
Administration	12,000
Logistics	300,000
National staff (45)	350,000
International staff (4, including one senior technical consultant)	300,000
Headquarters administration (7%)	103,700
Total	1,455,700

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,320,830	
Funds Requested	US \$2,320,830	
Implementing Partners	DCA, with the support of the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), to implement clearance activities; its partner Eglise du Christ au Congo-Ministère de l'Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugees et les Urgences (ECC-MERU) to conduct survey and mine risk education activities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, returnees and refugees, people affected by war	
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010	
Project Code	P09-DC01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help reduce mine and unexploded ordnance accidents in South Kivu, North Kivu, Katanga and Maniema provinces. It will help secure safe access to water, productive land, infrastructure and basic social services, while developing national capacities to implement humanitarian mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy five to six demining/explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to conduct manual technical survey and clearance, and spot task demolitions for ongoing and newly prioritized demining tasks.
- Recruit and conduct deminer training for new deminers.
- Expand the programme in North Kivu by deploying demining/EOD teams in the province.
- Build organizational and operational capacities (through DCA) related to management, administrative, logistical and technical skills.
- Provide assistance and support to SRSA mechanical and mine detection dog activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 300,000 square metres will be cleared, and 300 spot tasks and bulk demolitions will be conducted (excluding SRSA outputs).
- 20 new deminers will be recruited and trained to reinforce operational capacity.
- Agricultural, hunting and fishing land, water sources and civic infrastructure will become usable.
- National staff will be trained on administrative, financial, logistical and technical skills.
- The efficiency of the DCA programme will increase through cooperation with SRSA.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff (programme manager, technical advisors, etc.)	953,500
National staff (deminers, surveyors, medics, administration, insurance, etc.)	424,500
Capital costs (vehicles, demining and medical equipment, information technology, office)	366,500
Programme costs (training, demining, survey, etc.)	424,500
Indirect programme costs (7%)	151,830
Total	2,320,830

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PROJECT	IMPACT SURVEYS AND MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$951,230
Funds Requested	US \$951,230
Implementing Partners	Eglise du Christ au Congo-Ministère de l'Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugees et les Urgences (ECC-MERU) with operational, administrative, managerial and financial supervision from DCA
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, returning refugees and war-affected communities in Katanga, Maniema, South Kivu and North Kivu provinces
Project Duration	April 2009 through March 2010
Project Code	P09-DC02

OBJECTIVES

The project will help reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance in South Kivu, North Kivu, Katanga and Maniema provinces. It will secure safe access to water, productive land and basic social services, and develop national capacities to implement humanitarian mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Seven to 10 teams will conduct impact surveys, mine risk education and HIV/AIDS awareness in Katanga, South Kivu, North Kivu and Maniema provinces based on socioeconomic, regional and humanitarian priorities.
- Conduct internal quality assurance and ensure continued upgrading of staff competencies for data collection and compilation.
- Assign DCA the lead in preparing common and comprehensive mine risk education materials for all humanitarian mine actors, and ensure that these are widely distributed in primary schools across the country.
- Build organizational and operational capacities (through DCA), focusing on expanding management, administrative, logistical and technical skills, including proposal writing and reporting.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 300 areas/communities will be surveyed.
- 80,000 people will receive mine risk education; 50,000 people will have HIV/AIDS education.
- Agricultural, hunting and fishing areas, water sources and civic infrastructure will be usable.
- All humanitarian mine actors will use high-quality mine risk education materials; primary schools across the country will have comprehensive materials.
- National staff in charge of survey and mine risk education activities will build capacities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	27,000
National staff	230,000
Capital costs (vehicles, equipment, information technology, office)	287,000
Programme costs (training, mine risk education, surveys, etc.)	345,000
Indirect programme costs (7%)	62,230
Total	951,230

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PROJECT		MANUAL CLEARANCE, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL, DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$3,870,000	
Funds Requested	US \$3,870,000	
Implementing Partners	MAG, Humanitas Ubangi	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities within Equateur and Katanga, development and humanitarian agencies	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC03	

OBJECTIVES

Teams will employ a holistic approach to preventing mine accidents by providing explosive ordnance disposal services, community liaison activities and targeted mine risk education. Clearance and community liaison teams will work jointly to gather information, clear threats, and provide education and risk mitigation strategies. Clearance requests from other development and humanitarian agencies will be met to facilitate socioeconomic development.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect, verify, and disseminate data and information on dangerous areas.
- Present mine risk education, including risk mitigation strategies, to communities through targeted and participatory methods.
- Distribute mine risk education materials (posters, flyers, billboards, T-shirts) throughout the provinces.
- Clear high-priority areas and resources, including those designated as important by communities.
- Conduct clearance tasks to facilitate humanitarian and development projects by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local authorities.
- Reinforce the capacity of national mine action NGOs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accidents, injuries and deaths will be reduced.
- Socioeconomic development will expand through access to schools, hospitals, clean water and buildings.
- Information gathering with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) will maximize coordination efforts.
- Future conflicts using abandoned weapons will be prevented.
- Disputes over non-contaminated land will decline.
- There will be safe access for humanitarian deployment.
- National mine action capacity will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Humanitarian mine action equipment (capital, field, expendable stores)	375,000
International staff	1,380,000
National staff	865,000
Running costs (vehicles, office rent, utilities)	955,000
Indirect costs	295,000
Total	3,870,000

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PROJECT		MINE AND UXO RISK REDUCTION FOR POPULATIONS IN EQUATEUR
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Humanitas Ubangi	
Project Budget	2009: US \$158,008	
Funds Requested	US \$158,008	
Implementing Partners	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons and exposed communities in Bumba (Yakoma) and Businga (Karawa, Gemenia, Lisala, Bosobolo, Gemenia, Akulawith)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify dangerous areas and reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will restart socioeconomic activities and conduct mine risk education. Through collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), it will contribute to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) update.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy survey teams to identify and mark dangerous areas.
- Support road rehabilitation in dangerous areas, including identification and marking on the axis in Bumba (Yakoma) and Businga (Karawa, Gemenia, Lisala, Bosobolo, Gemenia and Akulawith) where mines hinder mobility and economic exchanges.
- Liaise with UNMACC on rapid response.
- Reinforce the identification of mines and UXO victims.
- Produce information to update the mapping of dangerous areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dangerous areas will be identified and marked.
- Mine and UXO accidents will decline.
- Socioeconomic activities will restart in exposed communities.
- Targeted populations will be aware of mine and UXO risks.
- The UNMACC database (IMSMA) will be updated

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	5,040
Start-up costs	29,880
Running costs	92,920
Administrative costs	30,168
Total	158,008

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PROJECT		MINE AND UXO RISK REDUCTION FOR POPULATIONS IN KASAI ORIENTAL
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Humanitas Ubangi	
Project Budget	2009: US \$158,008	
Funds Requested	US \$158,008	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Exposed communities in Kasai Oriental	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify dangerous areas and reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will restart socioeconomic activities and conduct mine risk education. Through collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), it will contribute to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) update.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy survey teams to identify and mark dangerous areas.
- Support road rehabilitation in dangerous areas with identification and marking.
- Liaise with UNMACC on rapid response.
- Reinforce the identification of mines and UXO victims.
- Produce information to update the mapping of dangerous areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dangerous areas will be identified and marked.
- Mine and UXO accidents will decline.
- Socioeconomic activities will restart in exposed communities.
- Targeted populations will be aware of mine and UXO risks.
- The UNMACC database (IMSMA) will be updated

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	5,040
Start-up costs	29,880
Running costs	92,920
Administrative costs	30,168
Total	158,008

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PROJECT		REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF MINES AND UXO ON AGRICULTURE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Initiative Locale pour le Développement Intégré (ILDI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$129,312	
Funds Requested	US \$129,312	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities of Djolu and Befale	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify dangerous areas and reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will restart socioeconomic activities and conduct mine risk education. Through collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), it will contribute to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) update.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy survey teams to identify and mark dangerous areas.
- Provide mine risk education sessions to targeted rural communities.
- Liaise with UNMACC on rapid response.
- Contribute to the IMSMA update in collaboration with UNMACC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dangerous areas in agricultural fields will be identified and marked.
- Mine and UXO accidents will be reduced.
- Socioeconomic activities will restart in exposed communities.
- Targeted populations will be aware of mine and UXO risks.
- The IMSMA/UNMACC database will be updated.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	63,000
Start-up costs	35,521
Running costs	24,027
Administrative costs	6,764
Total	129,312

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PROJECT		SURVEYS AND MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR EARLY RECOVERY: NORD KIVU, KASAI ORIENTAL, KASAI
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$525,331	
Funds Requested	US \$525,331	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); local non-governmental organizations (Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu, SYLAM; Action for the Complete Development of the Communities, ADIC); international mine action operators (DanChurchAid, DCA; Mines Advisory Group, MAG; Handicap International, HI-Belgium)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in North Kivu (Masisi and Rutshuru territories); South Kivu (Bukavu, Kabare, Walungu, Mwenga, Fizi, Shabunda territories); Kasai Occidental (Dimbelenge, Luiz, Dekese districts and the city of Kananga); Kasai Oriental (Sankuru, Kabinda and Tshilenge districts)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify and mark dangerous areas suffering from high socioeconomic impacts on neighbouring communities. It will liaise with UNMACC and humanitarian mine action operators on rapid demining and/or explosive ordnance disposal to reduce threats and support early recovery.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy four community liaison teams to carry out surveys, marking and mine risk education.
- Identify dangerous areas with high humanitarian impacts.
- Liaise with UNMACC and humanitarian mine action operators for rapid demining responses in areas with high humanitarian impacts.
- Conduct mine risk education sessions for affected communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduce the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance on local communities.
- Identify and mark all affected areas.
- Improve the knowledge of the degree of contamination in these areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	151,000
Running costs	56,599
Programme costs	265,199
Indirect costs	52,533
Total	525,331

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PROJECT		TECHNICAL SURVEYS: KASAI OCCIDENTAL AND BAS-CONGO
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,100,000	
Implementing Partners	MAG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities within Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-DC08	

OBJECTIVES

For 12 months, this project will establish and deploy two technical survey teams with the capacity for immediate clearance of priority items in Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo. The principle focus will be to ascertain the extent of contamination from mines, unexploded ordnance and stockpiles in these previously unsurveyed locations.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, train, equip and deploy two technical survey teams.
- Survey and mark hazardous areas in Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo.
- Provide mine risk education and risk mitigation strategies to communities at risk from contaminated land.
- Undertake immediate clearance of high-priority items and high-risk areas.
- Collate and disseminate data for the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Systematic technical surveys will be undertaken in affected areas.
- An action plan for clearance in Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo will be developed.
- There will be immediate clearance of high-risk items and areas, with cost-effective risk mitigation strategies presented to affected communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Humanitarian mine action equipment (capital, field, expendable stores)	270,500
International staff (technical and support staff)	355,000
National staff (clearance and community liaison team, support staff)	112,500
Running costs (communication, vehicles, office rent, utilities)	289,500
Indirect costs	72,500
Total	1,100,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Harouna Ouedraogo (CPC)	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)
Sadio Kante	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)
Salim Raad	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)

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 in close proximity to mine-infested areas, even as landmine threats continue 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 2009 totals US \$3,351,700.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The major source of contamination from explosive remnants of war in Egypt can be traced back to World War II, as well as to the Egypt-Israel wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973. Contamination affects an estimated 2,680 square kilometres 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. According to the Land Mine Monitor, at least 63 new mine or UXO casualties were reported between 2005 and 2007. The total number of casualties is not known, although according to the Egyptian Army, landmines and UXOs have claimed 8,313 casualties since 1982; 697 people were killed and 7,617 injured, of which 5,015 were civilians in the Western Desert.

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 MIC and UNDP have 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 also a major developmental concern. Towards the large-scale development of the North West Coast 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 Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast 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.

PROJECT		VOCATIONAL AND HANDICRAFT TRAINING FOR MINE SURVIVORS AND BEDOUIN COMMUNITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,222,000; 2010: US \$1,022,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,222,000	
Implementing Partners	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), civil society organizations, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Social Fund for Development (SFD), Matrouh Governorate, Gender and Development Unit, Women's National Council	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Regional communities, women, local people	
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-EG01	

OBJECTIVES

This project will provide mine victims with access to training on vocational skills and traditional Bedouin handicrafts. It will be linked to the planned victim assistance association, and will help women in mine survivors' families develop and market homemade handicrafts. This will eventually improve local communities' well-being and increase their incomes through tourism.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish two training centres in Alamein and Mersa Matrouh.
- Conduct training each year on traditional handicrafts, services, household management and tourism support for 40 mine victims, 120 women and young members of mine survivors' families, and local communities.
- Establish a collection and marketing system for finished products from centres and households.
- Grant tools and materials to trainees who start their own businesses.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Two training centres will each include four studios, four classes, a multipurpose hall and a showroom.
- A system for collecting and marketing finished products will be established.
- Up to 160 households with mine victims and from local communities will earn a sustainable income from handicrafts and business skills each year.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Capital assets (two training centres, tools)	600,000	400,000
Trainers, other staff	72,000	72,000
Operational costs	250,000	250,000
Support for enterprise development	300,000	300,000
Total	1,222,000	1,022,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORTING THE ONGOING OPERATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR MINE CLEARANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,061,767; 2010: US \$2,123,534	
Funds Requested	US \$424,700	
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 2011	
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

- Supporting the ongoing operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast within the Ministry of International Cooperation 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 and technical expertise will be in place to address mine and socioeconomic threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Demining activities	884,100	1,862,367
Communication, resource mobilization	30,200	60,400
Mine risk education, victim assistance	46,700	100,000
Supporting the Executive Secretariat operations and capacity development	100,767	100,767
Total	1,061,767	2,123,534

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PROJECT		PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROJECTS BY DEMINING INFESTED AREAS IN ALAMEIN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,420,000; 2010: US \$1,440,000	
Funds Requested	US \$420,000	
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 2010	
Project Code	P08-EG03	

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to clear mine-infested areas that have a major potential for agricultural and livestock development. Agriculture and livestock projects could create more than 25,000 job opportunities (1,000 jobs during the project), and will increase local production of barley, vegetables and livestock fodder.

ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate with relevant ministries and authorities in defining contaminated areas for mine clearance and land preparation, including 1,000 feddans (420 hectares) in Alamein, based on Nile water irrigation systems; and 1,000 feddans (420 hectares) in selected locations in Alamein, Matruh and Barrani, based on rain-fed irrigation techniques.
- Conduct mine clearance.
- Provide primary agricultural infrastructure and required water harvesting construction.
- Conduct awareness- and capacity-building programmes.
- Deliver land to local communities and farmers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land with high agricultural potential will be cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance, and prepared for cultivation.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from agricultural activities.
- Prospects for social and economic development will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Communication, resource mobilization	30,000	30,000
Demining activities	950,000	950,000
Support for development	400,000	400,000
Training, capacity building	40,000	60,000
Total	1,420,000	1,440,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2009: US \$900,000; 2010: US \$600,000	
Funds Requested	US \$700,000	
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Ministry of Higher Education	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Bedouin communities in Hammam, Alamein, Dabaa, Fuka, Matrouh, Um El-Rakkham, 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 2010	
Project Code	P09-EG01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to mobilize political leaders, government entities, legislative councils and political parties to attain needed political and moral support. It will engage civil society and NGOs in helping to create public awareness, and reach out to local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Formulate a media and communications strategy paper and action plan.
- Establish key media messages to address various stakeholders.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns nationwide, through the local media.
- Conduct workshops, seminars and briefings for the media.
- Formulate a mine risk education strategy paper and action plan.
- Design and disseminate mine risk education material in cooperation with NGOs, ministries and civil society organizations.
- Conduct mine risk education campaigns in schools in target areas in cooperation with various NGOs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will educate and mobilize civil society and the media, and attract international support (intergovernmental agencies, manufacturers of mine clearance systems, etc.).
- Local inhabitants, specifically children, in target communities will be more aware of the risks caused by landmines.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Public awareness campaign	650,000	400,000
Mine risk education: dissemination of knowledge	200,000	150,000
Mine risk education: design and printing of materials	50,000	50,000
Total	900,000	600,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION AND SUPPORT TO INCOME-GENERATION INITIATIVES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2009: US \$510,000; 2010: US \$410,000	
Funds Requested	US \$475,000	
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 2010	
Project Code	P09-EG02	

OBJECTIVES

A victim assistance association will promote resource-based socioeconomic projects and provide job opportunities for mine victims and other affected Bedouin community members in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma and Dabaa. The association will initiate four main pilot projects to assist 160 families of mine survivors in generating their own incomes and building their professional skills.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a victim assistance association in Matruh (the land has been allocated by the Matrouh Governor).
- Implement four resource-based pilot projects in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma and Dabaa.
- 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

- A community-based association will provide income-generation opportunities to mine victims.
- Four projects will be operational, with the prospect for replication: an olive oil production centre, a central unit for fodder production, a wool-weaving and carpet-making unit and the growing of hydroponic crops.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from socioeconomic activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Establishment of the association	30,000	30,000
Support for development projects	400,000	300,000
Training, capacity building	80,000	80,000
Total	510,000	410,000

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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	2009: US \$130,000; 2010: US \$130,000
Funds Requested	US \$110,000
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 2010
Project Code	P09-EG03

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to empower victims of landmines in the targeted areas 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 youth.
- Provide prosthetics and other mobility aids to survivors with disabilities, with priority given to youth 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\$	2009	2010
Provision of prostheses and mobility aids	40,000	40,000
Rehabilitation, vocational training	50,000	50,000
Adapting houses for victims with disabilities	40,000	40,000
Total	130,000	130,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Eritrea

SUMMARY

Humanitarian mine action has increased since the arrival of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the establishment of the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) in 2000. Following the decision of the Security Council, UNMEE MACC ceased its operations in 2008.

In March 2002, the Eritrean Government and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) agreed on the Mine Action Capacity Programme to develop the capacities of the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) 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 to 2006. The Government signed this in July 2004.

In March and April 2005, the Government impounded 36 "G-project plated" UNDP mine action vehicles, along with eight other vehicles. Mine clearance operations halted, and the programme was suspended. Disbursement of funds to operations ceased pending an audit; disbursements to the central level had stopped by June 2006. The EDA structure absorbed the Eritrean Demining Operations. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued cooperating with the authority on mine risk education.

UNDP resumed its support to the EDA in January 2007, with the modest objective of the safe return and resettlement of internally displaced people (IDPs) and expellees in the Temporary Security Zone. In June 2008, an independent final evaluation of UNDP's support to the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme was conducted. Following it, UNDP support to victim assistance was reinstated.

The EDA is responsible for policy, regulation and operational aspects of the mine action sector. The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW) is responsible for all persons 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 2009 totals US \$1,109,500.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Eritrea's landmine and 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 recently completed Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) 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 MLHW is compiling this information in its National Survey of People with Disabilities. The survey is being set up in a database linked to the LIS. There are approximately 100,000 people with disabilities from conflict, and 50,000 IDPs and returnees.

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 and 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 socioeconomic impacts of landmines and UXO, as detailed in the country's LIS. The plan supports existing rehabilitation and development projects,

and will be integrated into the national development strategy. Although the lines of communication at the moment are in limbo, the roles of the various mine action stakeholders are outlined below:

- Ministry of National Development: government overview, coordination and strategic planning;
- EDA: planning, training, tasking and regulatory body; implementation of demining operations and mine risk education;
- MLHW: coordination and intervention with landmine survivors and victims;
- UNDP: capacity development for the EDA and the MLHW; and
- UNICEF: mine risk education.

STRATEGY

The Government of Eritrea has affirmed ownership of demining. The National Mine Action Strategic Plan's vision for 2005 to 2010 is an Eritrea where the physical environment will permit free movement, uninhibited development and poverty reduction initiatives; where victims are assisted and integrated into society; and where there are no new victims from 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 MLHW will collaborate with the EDA).

The plan for mine clearance and marking will include:

- Developing national capacities 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 EDA headquarters and a national training centre); and
- Re-employing, training and equipping EDA teams absorbed from the Eritrean Demining Operations to clear about 54 square kilometres of land between 2005 and 2010, initially in areas where 40,000 IDPs are returning or resettling.

Projected requirements for the EDA through 2010 are:

- 60-person manual clearance teams: 3 each year for 2006 through 2010;
- 20-person manual clearance teams: 14 in 2006, 20 in 2007, 26 in 2008, 32 in 2009 and 32 in 2010;
- Integrated dog clearance teams (60 people and 6 dogs per team): 5 each year for 2006 through 2010;
- Technical survey and task-assessment planning teams: 2 each year for 2006 through 2010;
- Mechanical ground-preparation teams: 1 each year for 2008 through 2010; and
- UXO disposal teams: 2 each year for 2006 through 2010.

Under the Plan for Mine Risk Education, UNICEF has prioritized:

- Support to the EDA to form 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 curricula;
- Public information campaigns with the Ministry of Information;
- Psychosocial support for children; and
- Advocacy for anti-personnel mine-ban treaty implementation.

The Plan for Victim Support 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 and the provision of prostheses and mobility aids;
- Build a cadre of skilled workers at orthopaedic workshops and in community-based rehabilitation services; and
- Develop a database to monitor victims' socioeconomic reintegration.

In terms of plans for stockpile destruction, there are no known landmine stockpiles in Eritrea.

PROJECT		SUPPORT FOR THE OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE ERITREAN DEMINING AUTHORITY (EDA)
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)
Project Budget		2009: US \$382,000
Funds Requested		US \$382,000
Implementing Partners		Eritrean Demining Authority (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 2009 through December 2009
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. By the end of 2009, 23 20-person manual clearance teams, an integrated dog clearance team (60 persons and 6 dogs) and 2 technical survey teams will be operational. 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, 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 a national mine detection dog and mechanical mine clearance capability 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (5 teams of 60 persons each for 9 months)	250,000
Safety equipment, communications, upgrade of software	60,000
Operational costs (office, camp, fuel, rations, equipment maintenance)	50,000
Overhead	22,000
Total	382,000

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PROJECT		DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING VICTIMS SUPPORT IN ERITREA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea	
Project Budget	2009: 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 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P06-ER03	

OBJECTIVES

This project will support relevant agencies in increasing 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 other 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 thrice 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
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
Total	360,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN ERITREA
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$367,500
Funds Requested	US \$367,500
Implementing Partners	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Ministry of Health
Targeted Beneficiaries	250,000 people in 300 highly and moderately impacted areas, 40,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) returning to 6 kebabis in the Debub Administrative Region and 12 kebabis in Gash Barka, 100 volunteers in 33 highly and 100 moderately impacted communities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P06-ER05

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to strengthen the capacities of local populations, returning IDPs and refugees to protect themselves against threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and to reduce mine-related accidents and fatalities. It will also help bolster the technical capacity of the EDA to deliver mine risk education.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical support and strengthen the EDA's institutional mine risk education capacities.
- Maintain a mine risk education field presence with 10 EDA teams.
- Identify and train 100 community volunteers, and conduct mine risk education training with special attention to children and young people.
- Provide emergency mine risk education to at-risk populations, especially IDPs and refugees returning to their communities, and follow up with the communities.
- Support the collection of mine- and ERW-related data.
- Provide psychosocial support and recreational activities for children injured and affected by mines and ERW.
- Conduct regular joint monitoring visits with partners to strengthen mine risk education coordination.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Awareness of mine and ERW dangers will increase, promoting safe behaviour and a consequent reduction in fatalities and accidents in 300 communities.
- The EDA will expand its capacities for delivering mine risk education.
- Mine risk education will be sustained and institutionalized into school systems, the mass media and community networks.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Training of mine risk education community volunteers, facilitators	50,000
Dissemination of information, education, communication and advocacy materials	50,000
Operational costs (mine risk education community volunteers, data collection)	200,000
Technical assistance (staffing), project support and recovery costs	50,000
UNICEF recovery costs (5%)	17,500
Total	367,500

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Ethiopia

SUMMARY

Ethiopia suffers from landmine contamination left over from conflicts dating back to the foreign 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 mine clearance and mine risk education. Its operational capability currently consists of six manual clearance companies and their affiliated mine risk education and community liaison personnel; 12 mine detection dog teams; six ground preparation machines; and five technical survey/rapid response teams. NPA also began mine detection dog support in late 2005, and continues its contribution to the development of integrated mine action and technical survey capacities at EMAO.

Under the 2007-2008 mine action project endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP, with major financial support from the European Commission (EC), EMAO continues its humanitarian demining operations in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions, delivering significant socioeconomic benefits to those regions and facilitating free movement, food security and agricultural development, as well as the consolidation of peace and security. With an additional contribution from the EC, the 2007-2008 project is scheduled to continue until the end of 2009.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Ethiopia in 2009 totals US \$9,418,977.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Landmine and UXO contamination in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of northern and southeastern Ethiopia causes food insecurity, adds to regional poverty and prevents safe movement. The 2004 LIS conducted by NPA was given quality assurance by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and mainly financed by the EC. It identified suspected mine-affected areas, and prioritized those where the majority of recent landmine incidents have occurred, and/or where landmines block access to critical livelihood resources.

A collaborative process among regional governments, local community leaders and Ethiopian mine action survey teams assisted by UN advisors has helped further prioritize areas most in need of immediate landmine clearance. Priorities are mainly determined by the value of land for agricultural purposes, as well as humanitarian needs and safety requirements in support of the return of internally displaced people and for 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 mine-affected areas identified in the LIS with a higher degree of accuracy. The technical survey is expected to provide EMAO with essential baseline data on landmine contamination for updating a medium-term strategic plan for humanitarian demining and mine risk education aimed at removing the socioeconomic impacts of landmines and UXO from communities throughout the country.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

EMAO conducts mine surveys, marking, clearance and mine risk education activities based on priorities determined by regional and local authorities. A partnership involving EMAO; UNICEF; the Rehabilitation and Development Organization; the Office of Rehabilitation and Social Affairs in Tigray; and the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau of the Tigray, Afar and Somali regional administrations coordinates mine risk education. UNDP and UNICEF provide advisors for capacity development, coordination and strategic partnerships. 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 (WHO), the Federal Ministry of Health, regional health bureaus and local communities.

National non-governmental organizations (NGOs) include the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO), Survivor Corps (formerly Landmine Survivor's Network) – Ethiopia, 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 (VVAF), 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 UNDP and UNICEF assistance to develop its capacities. The Government has established a Mine Action Supervisory Board at ministerial level, to formulate policies, 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 actions 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 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 southeast (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 capacity 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 and UXO victims, and through collaboration with relevant agencies and organizations, where appropriate.

The continuation of coordinated mine action activities in the northern and southeastern border regions will minimize harm from mines and UXO, contributing directly to peacebuilding 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 the EMAO's objectives and the broader goal of an Ethiopia free of mines and UXO.

PROJECT	ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION OFFICE OPERATIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$9,813,456
Funds Requested	US \$8,668,977
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 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-ET01

OBJECTIVES

EMAO will demine 5.861 square kilometers of land in the most affected communities in northern and southeastern Ethiopia, in accordance with international humanitarian mine action standards.

ACTIVITIES

- Undertake integrated mine clearance activities with six manual clearance companies, technical survey teams, mechanical ground preparation systems and 12 mine detection dog teams.
- 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

- Increased 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 southeast.
- In quantity and quality, the productivity of EMAO's mine clearance activities will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Operational costs (training, salaries, maintenance, field operations, logistics)	3,999,000
Local and international procurement	5,127,514
General management service fee	686,942
Total	9,813,456

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PROJECT		TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
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 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-ET04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help EMAO autonomously 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 the 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 autonomously planned, managed and implemented by EMAO according to international standards.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	145,000
Capital costs (vehicles, computers, radios, technical equipment)	250,000
Recurring costs (supplies, maintenance, utilities, expendables, etc.)	12,000
International and national mission travels	30,000
Training/learning	30,000
Facilities, administration	33,000
Total	500,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN THE SOMALI REGION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$220,000	
Funds Requested	US \$220,000	
Implementing Partners	Bureau of Health, Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Food Security; Somali region	
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,900 persons with disabilities in the Somali region, inpatients and outpatients of Jijiga Hospital receiving prosthetic/orthotic treatment and appliances, 1,200 Somali refugees	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-ET05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will ensure that victims of mines and unexploded ordnance and other persons with disabilities receive physical rehabilitation and community-based rehabilitation services. RaDO has been implementing this project since 1998 in partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Stichting Vluchteling, Netherlands. With the high influx of refugees to the Somali region, refugees and locals residing next to refugee camps need services.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue providing physical rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities (physiotherapy, prostheses and orthopaedic appliances) in the Somali region and former refugee settlement areas.
- Utilize existing facilities, experienced local staff, established structures and the developed management capacity of RaDO.
- Provide comprehensive community-based rehabilitation services to facilitate the integration of persons with disabilities, with a special emphasis on children.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Persons with disabilities will be better able to reintegrate into their communities, and become productive and self-reliant citizens.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	40,000
Capital costs (workshop supplies, premises, orthopaedic equipment, etc.)	60,000
Operational costs (travel, transport, training, economic reintegration, etc.)	50,000
Vehicle	50,000
Overhead	20,000
Total	220,000

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PROJECT		CONDUCT SURVEYS OF LANDMINE, UXO AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Survivor Corps (formerly Landmine Survivors Network) - Ethiopia	
Project Budget	2009: US \$30,000; 2010: US \$43,000; 2011: US \$57,000	
Funds Requested	US \$30,000	
Implementing Partners	Regional social affairs bureaus, disability associations, MFIs, disabled people's organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and cluster munitions	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-ET01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support physical rehabilitation and economic needs assessments for mine, UXO and cluster munitions victims in the Tigray, Dire Dawa, Oromia and Amhara regions. It will launch a victim assistance programme in these regions in 2010-2011, following an approach undertaken in Addis Ababa in the thematic areas of health, social empowerment and economic reintegration.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify strong partners operating in the regions.
- Conduct needs assessments of landmine, UXO and cluster munitions victims.
- Conduct meetings with potential partners and selected victims.
- Evaluate assessment findings and formulate an implementation strategy for the programme to be launched in 2010.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Survivors will be identified as target beneficiaries.
- Awareness will grow among potential partners.
- Partner organizations will understand the extent of the problem.
- Access to physical and psychological support and services will be facilitated.
- A way forward will be recommended for future interventions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Staff costs (consultant, survey cost, air tickets, accommodation)	13,249	0	0
Capital costs (laptop purchase)	3,000	0	0
Operational costs (facilitation, group discussion, document preparation)	11,025	0	0
Overhead (local travel, per diem, incidentals)	2,726	0	0
Health and physical rehabilitation support	0	20,000	30,000
Psychosocial support	0	15,000	15,000
Economic reintegration	0	8,000	12,000
Total	30,000	43,000	57,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Keita Sugimoto (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Etsay Gebreselassie	Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO)
Bekele Gonfa	Survivor Corps - Ethiopia
Thierry Hergault	Handicap International (HI) - Ethiopia
Yiberta Tadesse	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)
Douglas Webb	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Guinea Bissau

SUMMARY

Ranked 174 out of 177 countries on the 2007 human development index, Guinea Bissau suffers from extreme poverty exacerbated by physical and institutional infrastructure shattered by years of conflict. Post-conflict development has centred on the capital city, Bissau. The same can be said for the national mine action programme, coordinated by the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI). Founded in 2001, CAAMI has led a successful clearance programme for Bissau, declaring that it had resolved the city's anti-personnel landmine threat in 2006. A considerable localized landmine threat remains in several parts of Guinea Bissau, however. Out of 264 communities assessed by the 2007/8 Impact Survey, 80 communities were affected by anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in seven of the eight regions of Guinea Bissau. The survey pinpointed 11 high-impact, 13 medium-impact and 56 low-impact communities.

This relatively small, manageable anti-personnel landmine problem, along with an Article V target within the next three to five years, position Guinea Bissau to participate in the UN Development Programme's (UNDP) Completion Initiative, assuming a financial input of less than US \$10 million. Under the Completion Initiative, Guinea Bissau will enhance its national plan during 2009 to ensure that it contains clear benchmarks and can mobilize the investment required to remove the threats posed by high- and medium-impact minefields by 2011. With the Impact Survey data, Guinea Bissau is well placed to prepare a revised and focused national mine action strategy and a national mine action operational plan to ensure it addresses its Article V obligations on time.

Clearance during 2009 will be carried out by the national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Lutcam and Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID). HUMAID began operations in 1999, and Lutcam in 2003. CAAMI will be backed by UNDP in this regard. Mine risk education and victim assistance will be supported by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Guinea Bissau in 2009 totals US \$2,554,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Landmine and ERW contamination primarily affect the poorest people. In the post-conflict communities of Guinea Bissau, landmines and other ERW prevent access to vital social services, clean water and roads vital to local and regional trade. They inhibit the ability of agencies, governmental and non-governmental, national and international, to support post-conflict development and to move from the emergency stage through rehabilitation to development. The development impacts and accidents and fatalities from ERW - most notably among children – are considerable. Out of 264 communities assessed by the 2007/8 Impact Survey, 80 communities were affected by anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in seven of the eight regions of Guinea Bissau. The survey pinpointed 11 high-impact, 13 medium-impact and 56 low-impact communities. The most affected regions are Cacheu and Oio in the north, mostly due to contamination from the Casamance conflict. The highest priority community for clearance is Buruntuma in the Gabu region.

During 2006, the clearance of two battle area sites began. One is within the capital, Bissau, the other a short distance outside the city, where abandoned and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose a serious community security threat. These areas will receive ongoing focus in 2009.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

CAAMI was established in March 2001 as the national technical coordination structure for humanitarian mine action by the Council of Ministers (Decree 4/2001-17 Sept 2001). The National Commission for Humanitarian Demining was created to serve as a steering committee appointed by the Government. Under the Secretary of State for Veterans Affairs and the commission, CAAMI functions as the policy-setting and -approving authority for all mine action activities. It plans and coordinates activities, mobilizes resources and monitors ongoing work.

Guinea Bissau's mine action programme is dominated by national NGOs. In mine clearance and surveying, two national NGOs and two international NGOs (Handicap International or HI and Cleared Ground Demining, which provide techni-

cal assistance) carry out national plans. In addition, one NGO (Lutcam) has a technical capacity-building partnership with Cleared Ground Demining. In 2007, the other national NGO (Humaid) began a partnership with an international NGO, Landmine Action UK. The US Defense Department has contributed trainers and materials to build national explosive ordnance disposal capacities.

Roughly 38 trainers implement mine risk education and carry out community liaison tasks with designated village focal points, along with the two national NGOs. They each cover defined geographical areas and work within an overall plan established by CAAMI.

The Government requested UNDP's support to address its mine problem in 1999. International assistance went towards the coordination of mine action, and mine and UXO clearance. UNICEF supports the government programme on mine risk education and advocacy. Other UN agencies — such as the UN Office of Project Services (UNOPS), World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), as well as the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and international mine action NGOs - have helped greatly in establishing the necessary structures and capacities to meet mine action challenges.

STRATEGY

The 2009 portfolio projects support the key pillars within Guinea Bissau's overall strategy to reach its goal of eradicating mines and clearing ERW from the country. This goal is clearly outlined within Guinea Bissau's mine action plan, designed to complete its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. Other objectives include a target of zero victims, and ensuring that the work done throughout the programme contributes maximum humanitarian and development benefits. The mine action programme has been placed within the Government's national development efforts, with mine action currently a component of the poverty reduction strategy paper.

The projects developed for Guinea Bissau will have a substantial impact on Guinea Bissau's progress in achieving its objectives. Projects in 2009 will focus on more intensive information and planning efforts, and on an overall increase in efficiency and productivity in all areas. A second phase of strategic planning will be carried out using the new survey data. Since detailed information on contamination outside Bissau has not been gathered until now, the opportunity to establish a detailed plan to clear new areas is an exciting development. New and old contamination in the north and infrastructure projects in the south are high priorities.

Given the desire to move operations outward from Bissau and use mine action NGO networks as efficiently as possible, the restructuring of mine risk education programmes is an important component of the current mine action strategy. The efficient use of structures that have been developed during the first phase of the programme will help in more effectively addressing issues such as the destruction of mine markings, and ignorance of the dangers of mines and UXO.

In view of the very limited capacity of the health sector in Guinea Bissau, and the tremendous competition for any form of economic stability among people, efforts to support victims have not easily taken root. With a significant number of competing priorities, other issues have assumed priority for health specialists; CAAMI has had difficulty in finding partners to carry out survivor support. Commitment to victim assistance and working with WHO, as in the past, continues into 2009.

Monitoring and quality assurance are important concepts within the portfolio projects and Guinea Bissau's mine action strategy. There have never been any demining injuries or deaths in Guinea Bissau's humanitarian mine action programme, but efforts continue to ensure the highest levels of safety and quality of work, in keeping with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Productivity improvements will be carried out within this framework.

Analysis of the landmine and ERW problem in Guinea Bissau has included gender as a key element of information gathering. The impacts of mines and ERW on women, men, girls and boys differ from one group to another, and even among local contexts — for example, urban and rural. Guinea Bissau's commitments under the mine-ban treaty have also been factored into planning and analysis. Activities that promote adherence to the treaty, as well as to the principles of international humanitarian law relating to mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, have been integrated within the mine action strategy as one component of Guinea Bissau's efforts to establish peace and stability.

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,200,000
Funds Requested		US \$1,200,000
Implementing Partners		Lutcam, HUMAID, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P04-GB03

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek 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 identified by the national Impact Survey as high priority.
- Clear surveyed former front-line battle areas, including of large quantities of abandoned explosive ordnance.
- Procure new equipment to expand operations outside the capital, Bissau; replace old or damaged equipment.
- Support the capacity development of national clearance personnel with international partners.
- Monitor mine clearance teams to ensure efficiency and compliance with the 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	850,000
Equipment	115,000
Operations, maintenance	150,000
Training	15,000
Travel	10,000
General management services	60,000
Total	1,200,000

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PROJECT	COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION IN GUINEA BISSAU
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$300,000
Funds Requested	US \$300,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Ministry for Veterans Affairs, UNDP, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	National authorities, mine action implementing partners, communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
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 integrating the results of the mine Impact 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 foster the integration of Guinea Bissau's mine action programme into broader national development planning.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop strategic and annual planning of mine action activities using the results of the Impact Survey.
- Assist the capacity development of CAAMI staff on survey methodologies and use of data, after the completion of the Impact Survey.
- Manage the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Support coordination of mine action activities, including within the national Government and legal structures.
- Ensure financial monitoring and oversight.
- Monitor the achievement of international obligations, such as those under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Perform quality assurance on mine action projects, according to national standards.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- CAAMI national staff capacities will grow.
- Injuries during mine action projects will be prevented.
- There will be more rapid and cost-effective achievement of results.
- Support for overall development goals in Guinea Bissau will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Human resources		190,000
Equipment		25,000
Operations, maintenance		50,000
Travel		25,000
Overhead		10,000
Total		300,000

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PROJECT	DESTRUCTION OF ERW
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$975,000
Funds Requested	US \$975,000
Implementing Partners	Lutcam and Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID) as operational partners, the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) for government coordination
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), national authorities, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	January 2008 through January 2008
Project Code	P08-GB01

OBJECTIVES

The project will help prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents in the capital, Bissau. It will provide quick responses to ERW contamination revealed by the landmine Impact Survey, and destroy small or large stockpiled munitions that threaten civilians.

ACTIVITIES

- Operate explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to deal with identified ERW tasks.
- Conduct the large-scale destruction of cleared ordnance and stockpiles.
- Carry out ongoing capacity development of EOD technicians with international partners.
- Monitor EOD clearance teams to ensure efficiency and the fulfilment of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of UXO victims will decline.
- There will be more effective use of valuable land in contaminated areas.
- The risk of unguarded UXO being used for illegal activities will drop.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	500,000
Equipment, supplies	205,000
Operations, maintenance	150,000
Training	67,500
Travel	10,000
General management services	42,500
Total	975,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$79,000	
Funds Requested	US \$79,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Humanitarian Aid (Humaid), 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	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-GB02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to decrease the risks faced by civilians in areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will provide mine risk education follow up to the national Impact Survey results by extending the network of mine risk education activists into high-priority areas. It will promote the rights of mine and UXO accident survivors and affected communities, and enhance peacebuilding efforts through mine-ban messages and the promotion of international humanitarian law.

ACTIVITIES

- Train community focal points in targeted affected communities.
- Raise awareness among affected communities regarding the clearance process and cooperation with non-governmental organizations conducting demining.
- Create mine risk education coordinator positions in the eastern and southern areas of the country.
- Collect additional information on mine and ERW problems.
- Review existing legal frameworks and services to help mine and UXO survivors, and create linkages within national structures to support them.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of mine and UXO casualties will decline.
- The transfer of information among mine- and ERW-affected communities will increase.
- There will be a greater capacity within the mine risk education network to communicate risks.
- New national initiatives will develop to help mine and ERW accident survivors.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human resources	50,000
Mine risk education, advocacy materials	10,000
Training, capacity building	5,000
Operations, maintenance, monitoring	10,000
General management services	4,000
Total	79,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Cesar de Carvalho (CPC)
Rui Miranda

National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Iraq

SUMMARY

Iraq is heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines. This affects the daily lives of individuals and communities. It impedes the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and development and reconstruction projects at the local level 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, and under regional mine action centres created in Erbil in the north and in Basra in the south. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been completed for 13 out of 18 governorates. The surveys of the remaining governorates are expected to be completed during 2009.

Today, security remains a major challenge to carrying out mine action. The NMAA is in the process of being restructured and was transferred to the Ministry of Environment in early 2008. Its capacity to manage the mine action sector is still limited, although significant improvements have been made during the year.

The participants in the Iraq Mine Action Portfolio Country Team include the Government of Iraq, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), international organizations active in the southern and central parts of 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 2009 totals US \$44,723,403.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The countrywide threat to Iraqi lives and livelihoods varies from abandoned unexploded ordnance (UXO) to dangerous surface contamination. Mines afflict vast rural sections of Iraq. The largest contaminated areas stretch for hundreds of kilometres along the border with Iran. Large quantities of UXO also remain scattered throughout cities and towns. 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 current conflict.

The Iraq LIS conducted from 2004 to 2006 mapped the distribution of contaminated areas in the 13 surveyed governorates. The community-based survey found 4,270 suspected hazardous areas and the contamination of more than 1,700 square kilometres affecting 2,117 communities.

In the south, the two most common socioeconomic blockages were to irrigated land (87 percent) and fixed pasture (91 percent). In the far south, two threats are evident: old mines along the Iran-Iraq border, and new mines along the border with Saudi Arabia, which account for about 50 percent of mine victims. Other areas have a deadly mix of ERW originating from the most recent conflict, including rockets and cluster bomb munitions.

The LIS identified 577 victims who had been injured in the two years leading up to the survey, in addition to thousands of older survivors. Overall, there are more than 2.7 million persons living in contaminated communities.

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. Only a few humanitarian clearance organizations are active in these regions, however.

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team recommends that donors focus primarily on institutional strengthening, and secondarily on the bridging of the gaps between mine action capacities and needs. This recommendation stands until the Government of Iraq can fully operate a national mine action programme within its own budget.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The NMAA was established in 2003 to be responsible for strategic planning and budgeting, project coordination, donor relations, the creation of national mine action standards and the maintenance of the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. Due to the transfer of the responsibility for mine action from the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation to the Ministry of Environment, which officially took place on 1 April 2008, the NMMA is currently under the leadership of the Minister and Deputy Minister for Environment. This year's portfolio

consultation and coordination process was led by UNDP in consultation with the Ministry of Environment.

UNDP is the lead agency for UN-supported mine action in Iraq. In 2008, it organized two UN mine action coordination meetings to ensure that UN support is coordinated, timely and effective. The portfolio consultation and coordination process began at one of these meetings, where all agencies shared information, including from non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. An invitation for project proposals was sent to 20 eligible appealing agencies (national authorities, national and international NGOs, international organizations, and UN entities with operational activities related to mine action who appeal for funding through the portfolio). Seventeen projects from 13 agencies were received. Due to time limitations, a review meeting of submitted projects with all mine action stakeholders, including the local donor community, did not take place this year.

During the process of preparing the 2009 portfolio, the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq 2008-2010 was signed by the Government of Iraq and the UN. Under its protection component, one concrete output for mine action is clearly spelled out as: "Mine action policy, strategy and regulatory mechanisms developed, Iraqi mine action operational capacity strengthened and awareness raised."

STRATEGY

The Ministry of Environment is currently in a process, together with the newly reformed mine action authority, to develop a new national mine action strategy with technical support from UNDP. This was not complete by the time of the preparation of the 2009 portfolio submission, so it has not been possible to seek alignment with the Government's strategy. All of the appealing agencies remain in close contact with government agencies (in addition to the Ministry of Environment, these include the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency, the General Directorate of Mine Action in Kurdistan and the Regional Mine Action Centre-South in Basra) and/or the UN Mine Action Team (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or UNHCR, the UN Office for Project Services or UNOPS, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs or OCHA, and the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq or UNAMI). The projects included in the 2009 portfolio contribute to a comprehensive national mine action programme, each bringing its own strengths.

The portfolio team hopes that the international community will continue to support mine action activities in Iraq by funding the appealing agencies to implement these projects until the Government of Iraq can fully operate a national mine action programme within its own budget.

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR REDUCING INJURIES AND CASUALTIES, AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,700,000; 2010: US \$2,100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,700,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), regional mine action centres, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, international and national non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children, men and women, internally displaced people, teachers, health workers, community members and mine action centres and authorities in Iraq will benefit from the programme	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-IQ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to strengthen the capacities of national decision makers, trainers, teachers, health workers, children and community workers, and equip them with training materials to reduce the number of victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It will disseminate educational materials to at-risk populations, and support national efforts to establish mechanisms for victim surveillance, victim assistance and the reintegration of victims and survivors.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop national capacities for planning, managing and implementing mine risk education.
- Conduct a public information campaign on threats from mines, ERW and improvised explosive devices among at-risk populations.
- Carry out a mine risk education needs assessment in contaminated areas; evaluate completed activities.
- Provide victim surveillance and assistance, and promote survivors' rights in cooperation with other actors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National capacities and awareness will increase; new casualties will decline, especially among children.
- Representative and comparative information will be available for mine risk education planning and programming.
- There will be trained cadres of mine risk education providers.
- A tested mechanism for systematic victim surveillance and victim data collection will be established, helping to increase assistance to victims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National capacity building and policy development	200,000	100,000
Mine risk education and public information campaign	1,500,000	1,000,000
Victim surveillance, assistance and promotion of survivors' rights	650,000	650,000
Mine risk education needs assessment and evaluation	200,000	200,000
Technical support	150,000	150,000
Total	2,700,000	2,100,000

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PROJECT		DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES IN THE CENTRE AND SOUTH OF IRAQ
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$15,000,000; 2010: US \$10,000,000; 2011: US \$10,000,000	
Funds Requested	US \$15,000,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), regional mine action centres, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in southern and central Iraq, Ministry of Environment, other governmental mine action agencies	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P05-IQ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue to support national organizations to develop their clearance capacities, sustain or increase existing mine action services, and establish additional clearance capacities in central and southern Iraq. Mine action activities will be implemented in accordance with socioeconomic priorities.

ACTIVITIES

- Support and strengthen the capacities of a national mine action NGO in Basra.
- Support the Government and other stakeholders to establish additional operational capacities in central and southern Iraq.
- Train regional operational management on planning and clearance.
- Equip and use trained Iraqis for the clearance of priority areas as defined by socioeconomic indicators.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action organizations will operate in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in the centre and south of Iraq.
- The operational management and planning capabilities of regional mine action practitioners will expand.
- Agricultural and priority areas will be cleared.
- The inhabitants of contaminated areas will be more aware of the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and how to deal with them.
- The number of mine and UXO victims will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Support/establish clearance capacities	14,018,692	9,345,794	9,345,794
Programme support cost	981,308	654,206	654,206
Total	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

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PROJECT		CLEARANCE OF ERW IN SOUTHERN IRAQ AND MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,500,000; 2010: US \$2,500,000; 2011: US \$1,800,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,500,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), Regional Mine Action Centre-South, non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities across Iraq threatened by explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through July 2011	
Project Code	P05-IQ04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to improve the livelihoods of Iraqis through coordinated efforts to reduce threats from unexploded ordnance and mines. It will conduct mine risk education in rural farm areas to encourage safer behaviour and provide opportunities for socioeconomic development.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal and mine risk education programmes in line with DDG's other activities in the region.
- Visit schools, communities and farms with mine risk education community liaison teams to assist the prioritization of clearance activities.
- Support other stakeholders working to rid the area of ERW.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The socioeconomic impacts of mines and ERW will be reduced; usable land will be released to the population.
- A key contribution will be made to national reconstruction.
- The number of victims and the risks posed to affected communities will be reduced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Staff	800,000	800,000	500,000
Capital costs	1,000,000	700,000	350,000
Operational costs	575,000	875,000	860,000
Overhead	125,000	125,000	90,000
Total	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,800,000

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PROJECT	CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME, IRAQ
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2009: US \$9,688,422
Funds Requested	US \$9,688,422
Implementing Partners	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA), Ministry of Education, Peshmerga forces, Iraqi National Guard (ING), Iraq Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities across Iraq at risk from remnants of conflict
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P05-IQ06

OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to save lives and improve the futures of people affected by conflict. It will clear priority areas highly contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW), and work with local partners to build national capacities to respond to contamination across Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 12 multiskilled mine action teams to conduct demining, battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, demarcation and technical surveys.
- Deploy 14 mobile conventional weapons and small arms and light weapon destruction teams.
- Deploy 10 community liaison teams to prioritize clearance activities; conduct assessments to measure impacts.
- Provide targeted mine risk education.
- Support regional mine risk education capacities.
- Develop the capacities of the ING and Peshmerga.
- Work with and help develop the capacities of national partners throughout Iraq.
- Deploy mine detection dogs and mechanical assets to increase the efficiency of operations.
- Undertake research and development of mechanical clearance assets.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Sustainable local and regional capacities to respond to ERW contamination will be in place.
- ERW threats to local communities, including internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups, will decrease.
- Blockages to infrastructure and socioeconomic development will be removed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staff costs, running costs, monitoring and evaluation, equipment	9,688,422	0
Total	9,688,422	0

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PROJECT		NATIONAL MINE ACTION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,300,000; 2010: US \$1,300,000; 2011: US \$1,300,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,300,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), and non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Ministry of Environment, governmental mine action institutions, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P05-IQ10	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at assisting the Government of Iraq to develop a sustainable nationwide mine action programme. UNDP will assist the Ministry of Environment, which resumed responsibility for mine action from 1 April 2008, to revitalize and strengthen the NMAA and the regional mine action centres. It will also support the ministry to develop strategies and planning, to coordinate mine action, and to advocate for addressing Iraq's situation among members of the international community.

ACTIVITIES

- Assist the Ministry of Environment and the NMAA to develop a national mine action strategy, standards and policy.
- Help Government to develop nationwide monitoring, coordination and management capacities, including for the collection and management of mine action information.
- Provide technical inputs to help the Government design, develop and implement a national mine action programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Iraqi inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for mine action will be strengthened.
- Mine action operational regulatory and coordination capacities will grow.
- A national mine action strategy will be created.
- An information management plan will be developed.
- The NMAA's implementation capacity will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Technical advisory support	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Total	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000

Contact: Kent Paulusson; Mine Action Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Majid Al-Edwan St. 16, Shmesani, Amman, Jordan; Tel: 962 6 5608330; Fax: 962 6 5608331; e-mail: kent.paulusson@undp.org

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, VICTIM SURVEILLANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN IRAQ
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organisation (IHSCO)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,675,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,675,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), regional mine action centres, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local communities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children, adults (women and men), youth, internally displaced people (IDPs), teachers, farmers, social workers	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P06-IQ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the number of victims of mines and unexploded ordnance by training trainers and expanding mine risk education in governmental institutions and NGOs. It will continue developing an efficient, sustainable, comprehensive and reliable victim surveillance system for data collection and analysis, with information used for needs assessment and victim assistance. It will assist victims of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and their families in central and southern Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue conducting needs assessments for mine risk education.
- Develop educational materials.
- Train trainers from institutions, ministries and NGOs working with IDPs, and women and community leaders.
- Monitor and supervise the dissemination of mine risk education messages and materials.
- With the Ministry of Health and NMAA, assess existing governmental victim information mechanisms.
- Gather data on victims and enter into the database.
- Develop sustainable victim surveillance mechanisms with the Ministry of Health and NMAA.
- Assess the needs of ERW victims.
- Provide mobility aids; assist vocational, economic and social reintegration.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sustainable structure for mine risk education trainers will be functional in different institutions.
- Mine risk education training packages, manuals and materials will be distributed to raise awareness.
- A comprehensive victim surveillance system will be developed and functional.
- Assistance will be provided to 2,000 ERW victims and their families based on their needs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	485,000
Capital costs	10,000
Mine risk education, victim surveillance programme costs	765,000
External consultants (national, international)	25,000
Programme indirect costs	65,000
Victim assistance component cost	325,000
Total	1,675,000

Contact: Mahmood Abdulkarim; Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO); Tel: 964 7901 467762; e-mail: ihscoam04@yahoo.co.uk

PROJECT	REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (KORD)
Project Budget	2009: US \$660,000
Funds Requested	US \$660,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Disabled people, organizations for disabled people (direct beneficiaries); Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, communities and families of disabled persons (indirect beneficiaries through the greater autonomy of disabled people)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P06-IQ04
CAP Code	IRA-08/Pr/20259

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to optimize the physical rehabilitation of disabled people through two orthopaedic and rehabilitation centres in Sulaimaniya and Halabja, and three outreach posts in Kalar, Penjwin and Ranya. The project intends to improve social reintegration. It will strengthen technical and managerial capacities as well as local structures to ensure programme sustainability.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the physical rehabilitation of disabled people by manufacturing prostheses and orthoses for lower and upper limbs (long and short braces).
- Give long- and short-term physiotherapy trainings and sessions to patients with ortho-prosthetic devices and those in need.
- Distribute walking aid items such as wheelchairs, crutches, sticks, orthopaedic shoes and walking frames.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Proper prosthesis will be provided to 300 disabled people with amputated lower limbs.
- Five hundred orthoses will be delivered to disabled persons.
- Approximately 6,000 physiotherapy trainings and sessions will be given to disabled people and communities in semi-urban areas.
- Up to 1,000 walking aids will be distributed to patients and disabled people in need.
- Victims of mines and unexploded ordnance will benefit from 75 income-generation projects.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment, furniture, running costs	60,000
Consumables, supplies, services	150,000
Socioeconomic rehabilitation activities	200,000
Local, international staff	250,000
Total	660,000

Contact: Sardar Sadiq Abdulkarim; Executive Director; Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled; Tel: 964 770 1414314; e-mail: kordiraq@yahoo.com

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,559,444	
Funds Requested	US \$2,559,444	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of Disabled People (KORD)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine-affected communities in the most contaminated rural areas, mine victims, pupils in the first stage of secondary school in the most mine-affected areas	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-IQ01	

OBJECTIVES

The project's immediate objective is to run an efficient and cost-effective humanitarian mine action programme in accordance with international and national standards, and priorities set according to needs identified in cooperation with local governments and affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine clearance.
- Provide mine victim assistance.
- Offer mine risk education.
- Implement mine clearance by applying manual techniques, machines and explosive detection dogs.
- Carry out battle area clearance and explosive ordnance disposal.
- Implement income-generation projects through KORD, focusing on the most vulnerable mine victim survivors.
- Use a training of trainers methodology to equip school teachers in the most contaminated areas to provide a mine risk education curriculum to pupils in the first stage of secondary school.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 900,000 square metres of mine-contaminated land will be released.
- Forty mine victims will participate in income-generation projects.
- Mine risk education will be provided to 1,800 students.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Investments	218,507
Material and supplies	39,228
Local personnel costs	1,614,916
Running costs	130,456
Maintenance and repair	32,807
Transport and travel	130,022
Transfer to partners	87,807
Advisory support, administration from head office	305,701
Total	2,559,444

Contact: Sherko H. Rashid; Programme Manager Mine Action; Norwegian People's Aid (NPA); Tel: 964 770 1520343; e-mail: sherkoh@npairaq.org

PROJECT		ERW CLEARANCE OPERATIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Rafidain Demining Organisation (RDO)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,290,000; 2010: US \$2,290,000; 2011: US \$2,290,000; 2012: US \$2,290,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,290,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), Regional Mine Action Centre-South, Danish Demining Group (DDG), UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Indigenous farmers and people of the Basra region, where mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) endanger their lives and constrain their activities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012	
Project Code	P08-IQ01	
CAP Code	IRA-08/Pr/20269	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve rural development and enhance the environment through mine action activities in accordance with international mine action standards (IMAS). It will support the sustainability, independence and capacities of a non-governmental organization working in a challenging environment.

ACTIVITIES

- Enhance agricultural development by clearing rural lands of unexploded ordnance and landmines, leading to increased cash crop potentials and employment.
- Strengthen the management capacity of RDO.
- Develop a plan for developing the human resources of RDO.
- Create a base for national demining capacities to deal with contamination problems in the country.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Crop and pasture lands will be cleared for an increased number of displaced people.
- There will be a considerable reduction in mine and ERW victims.
- Over 82 national staff will gain employment.
- The socioeconomic situation for families in RDO's areas of operation will be improved.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
Staff	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Operating expenses (office, field, security, insurance)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Overhead, contingency	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total	2,290,000	2,290,000	2,290,000	2,290,000

Contact: Alaa AbdulMajeed; Director; Tel: 964 780 1265775; e-mail: director@rdoiraq.com

PROJECT		CLEARANCE AND MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,183,447; 2010: US \$262,181	
Funds Requested	US \$2,183,447	
Implementing Partners	International non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to clear mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) from the contaminated area and provide a special mine risk education programme. It will help to return displaced people, free local areas from mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) risks, facilitate the reuse of farms and agricultural lands, aid reconstruction operations, reduce accidents through mine risk education operations especially for children, and improve the economic and social level of local people.

ACTIVITIES

- Remove all landmines in the contaminated areas in selected areas of Baghdad, Wassit and Babylon Governorates and destroy them.
- Remove all ERW, UXO and napalm bombs in the area.
- Provide reconnaissance and mark all minefields.
- Conduct mine risk education for local people, especially children, through a team that liaises with them and distributes posters and toys.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Injuries from mine accidents will be reduced.
- Agriculture, and local economic and living standards will improve.
- There will be increased investment opportunities in industrial and economic projects.
- Employment opportunities will be generated.
- The cleared area will be developed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	900,634	110,274
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	135,216	18,600
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, victim assistance)	913,657	105,216
12% indirect programme support costs	233,940	28,091
Total	2,183,447	262,181

Contact: Zahim Mutar; Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization; Tel: 964 7901 919836; e-mail: zahimmutar@yahoo.com

PROJECT		COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION, PHYSIOTHERAPY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Diana Prosthetic Limbs Center for Orthoprosthetics (DPLC)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$612,780; 2010: US \$612,780	
Funds Requested	US \$612,780	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with handicaps	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to make prostheses and orthoses for all kind of amputations of upper and lower limbs, provide physiotherapy for amputees before and after the fitting of orthoprosthetics, offer a training programme for orthoprosthetic technicians, match vocational training for handicapped people with business enterprise or income-generation projects, help modify houses, and distribute walking aids and wheel chairs.

ACTIVITIES

- Visit people with handicaps, and register full information about their place, age, hobbies, type of handicaps, education, marital status, customs, culture and the number of handicaps in a common area; perform simple psychological analysis, market analysis and geographical analysis
- Conduct interviews through a committee at the centre (the director of the centre, field team, psychologist, teachers of vocational training) to choose types of vocational training or income generation.
- After successful training, conduct another assessment according to the budget line, number of handicaps, social relation of handicaps and market needs

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- People with disabilities will be fully reintegrated and become economically independent.
- There will be increased activity in the community as a whole.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staff	200,400	200,400
Operational costs	112,380	112,380
Material	300,000	300,000
Total	612,780	612,780

Contact: Dr. Majid A. Dawood; Diana Prosthetic Limbs Center for Orthoprosthetics; Tel: 964 7504 453215; e-mail: Diana_plc@yahoo.com

PROJECT		CONFLICT VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN THE SOUTH/CENTRE REGION OF IRAQ
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	World Health Organization (WHO)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,484,310; 2010: US \$1,036,830	
Funds Requested	US \$1,484,310	
Implementing Partners	WHO, UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Health, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), non-governmental organizations working on victim assistance, local television and radio	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), their families	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide comprehensive support to victims of conflict in the south/centre regions of Iraq, with a particular focus on victims of mines and UXO. It will offer comprehensive health care and support the social reintegration of disabled victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out a needs assessment and information gathering.
- Strengthen first-aid and community education related to emergency responses.
- Provide capacity building and support to prosthetic and physiotherapy centres.
- Foster community awareness through the mass media and seminars.
- Reach out to victims in communities, and provide prosthetic limbs and mobility aids.
- Develop community mental health unit capacities through fellowships, training and a referral system.
- Activate a mine action network through a national workshop and Internet communication.
- Create a national information bank and inventory accessible to all concerned agencies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Emergency responsiveness will increase; physical rehabilitation services will be available.
- Psychological, self-care and community support will accompany increased awareness and protection of the human rights of people with disabilities (children and adults).
- The economic situation of victims will improve.
- Mine victims and people with disabilities will have comprehensive support.
- Trained personnel will staff equipped orthopaedic/rehabilitation and vocational training centres.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Pre-assessment and survey	100,000	0
Capacity building	420,000	290,000
Community outreach to victims	200,000	100,000
Material supplies	100,000	100,000
Network and information bank	100,000	20,000
Community awareness, contract with local TV and radio	160,000	160,000
Personnel	280,000	280,000
Security costs, project support	124,310	86,830
Total	1,484,310	1,036,830

Contact: Dr. Naeema Al-Gasseer; WHO Representative for Iraq; World Health Organization (WHO); Tel: 962 6 553674; e-mail: wriraq@irq.emro.who.int

PROJECT	CONTINUING IMSMA TECHNICAL SUPPORT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$350,000; 2010: US \$350,000
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), General Directorate for Mine Action (GDMA), Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), US Department of State
Targeted Beneficiaries	National, bilateral and multilateral humanitarian mine action implementers and stakeholders, populations at risk from landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-IQ04

OBJECTIVES

The iMMAP project will continue providing technical support for the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to the NMAA to ensure that a humanitarian mine action common operating picture is developed, and used by national and international stakeholders to support strategic planning, as well as near and mid-term operational needs.

ACTIVITIES

- Implement IMSMA synchronization at the national level, thus delivering a common operating picture of ERW contamination and ongoing mitigation activities.
- Continue deploying IMSMA in Baghdad, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Basrah.
- Continue training and capacity development among Iraq governmental and non-governmental counterparts.
- Support the Government's humanitarian mine action strategic planning and ongoing operational activities.
- Support ongoing operational activities of the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive geographic and strategic understanding of ERW contamination and its impacts will develop.
- There will be a common operating picture of mine action activities.
- Iraqi IMSMA operators will be trained and able to independently use the system.
- Senior Iraqi stakeholders will have greater understanding of the use of IMSMA and other systems for strategic planning.
- The regional mine action centres will use standard information and operations management processes.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	122,000	122,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	32,000	32,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	10,000	10,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, etc.)	100,000	100,000
Travel, international and national	48,500	48,500
12% indirect programme support costs	37,500	37,500
Total	350,000	350,000

Contact: Joseph M. Donahue; Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP); Tel: 1 703 6234521; e-mail: jdonahue@immap.org

PROJECT	EXPANDED OASIS DISTRIBUTION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$350,000; 2010: US \$400,000
Funds Requested	US \$350,000
Implementing Partners	National and international humanitarian mine action implementers, other relief and development stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	National, bilateral and multilateral humanitarian mine action implementers and stakeholders; all other relief and development stakeholders; populations at risk from landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-IQ05

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to expand provision of Operational Activity Security Information System (OASIS) support to both mine action stakeholders and the broader relief and development community, and ensure that a contamination picture is delivered to all stakeholders operating in Iraq. Provision of a common operating picture to all entities in the field ensures both their safety from existing ERW, and informs planning for all projects that may be required to operate in contaminated locations.

ACTIVITIES

- Ensure OASIS is deployed and functioning properly with all humanitarian mine action stakeholders.
- Deploy OASIS to a wider range of relief and development stakeholders to ensure their access to the ERW common operating picture.
- Provide OASIS training to relevant stakeholders.
- Conduct “custom” OASIS development around the use of the system, as required.
- Ensure OASIS integration with the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) so that contamination data is readily available to the general relief and development community.
- Support the Government’s strategic planning.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive geographic and strategic understanding of ERW contamination and impacts will be available.
- OASIS operators in humanitarian and development organizations will be able to independently use the OASIS system.
- The overall safety of relief and development personnel will improve through easy access to the most current ERW contamination picture.
- There will be effective integration of the IMSMA and OASIS systems.
- Custom adjustments of the OASIS system will be completed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	120,000	130,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	15,000	26,500
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	27,100	25,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, etc.)	120,000	140,000
Travel, international and national	30,400	35,640
12% indirect programme support costs	37,500	42,860
Total	350,000	400,000

Contact: Joseph M. Donahue; Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP); Tel: 1 703 6234521; e-mail: jdonahue@immap.org

PROJECT		IRAQ LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY, PHASE II
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$750,000; 2010: US \$750,000	
Funds Requested	US \$750,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), General Directorate for Mine Action (GDMA), Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), US Department of State	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National, bilateral and multilateral humanitarian mine action implementers and stakeholders, populations at risk from landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ06	

OBJECTIVES

The iMMAP Iraq Landmine Impact Survey Phase II is designed to gather landmine, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other ERW contamination data in the five governorates not surveyed during Phase I (2004-2006). These data will allow national authorities and international mine action stakeholders to assign scarce mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance resources to the areas of greatest need, and to develop effective national operational and strategic plans.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct preliminary assessments in each governorate to be surveyed.
- Adapt survey instruments to specific conditions (language, current situation, etc.).
- Develop cooperation agreements with relevant government directorates in each governorate.
- Recruit and train data collectors from areas to be surveyed.
- Deploy survey teams and collect relevant ERW data.
- Enter collected data in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Analyse survey data and incorporate it into the overarching national contamination picture.
- Support national strategic planning, mine risk education and victim assistance.
- Publish a final report.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive geographic and strategic understanding of ERW contamination and its impacts upon communities will be generated.
- Data collection teams will be trained in each of the five governorates.
- Government strategic planning will be supported and informed.
- International donor and responder planning and assistance will be supported and informed.
- ERW threats will be substantially reduced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	93,000	93,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	175,600	175,600
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	39,600	39,600
Programme costs (coordination, training, etc.)	260,445	260,445
Travel, international and national	101,000	101,000
12% indirect programme support costs	80,355	80,355
Total	750,000	750,000

Contact: Joseph M. Donahue; Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP); Tel: 1 703 6234521; e-mail: jdonahue@immap.org

PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)
Project Budget	2009: US \$320,000
Funds Requested	US \$320,000
Implementing Partners	Theater and Cinema Directorate, Fine Arts Academy, Atana Company for Art Production, Ministry of Defense
Targeted Beneficiaries	All local and international societies affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2009
Project Code	P09-IQ07

OBJECTIVES

The project will send a message to local and international societies, countries and governments about mine and UXO threats to the lives of innocent people, and the impacts on economic development and reconstruction. Calling for a ban on landmines, this movie will be based on the real story of mines and UXO. It will be distributed and shown on different occasions in affected societies.

ACTIVITIES

- Produce a 75-90 minute movie about mine and UXO hazards and their dangerous impacts on human life and lands, covering all aspects of demining, and based on a real story.
- Translate the movie into all basic languages (English, French, German and Spanish) and distribute to all countries that suffer from mine hazards.
- Copy the movie on DVDs and display it at conferences and other events.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be increased government and social concern that will foster support for humanitarian mine clearance.
- Knowledge of mine and UXO impacts will increase.
- The attention of the television and cinema industries will be drawn to this human problem, prompting artistic responses.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	100,000
Equipment and supplies	60,000
Production of a movie	110,000
Translation and copies	50,000
Total	320,000

Contact: Zahim Mutar; Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization; Tel: 964 7901 919836; e-mail: zahimmutar@yahoo.com

PROJECT		PHYSICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE DISABLED
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Main Center for Rehabilitation & Prosthetic Limbs in Duhok Governorate (PLCD)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$300,000; 2010: US \$310,000; 2011: US \$315,000	
Funds Requested	US \$300,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, their families as direct beneficiaries; PLCD employees as indirect beneficiaries	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-IQ08	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to support people with disabilities who have limited access to education, health and employment, and suffer from a lack of full social integration.

ACTIVITIES

- Manufacture prosthetic limbs (upper and lower) for disabled victims of mines, accidents and unexploded ordnance (UXO), along with those who have lost their limbs congenitally or traumatically.
- Manufacture orthotic devices for people with deformed or weak limbs or trunks.
- Manufacture and distribute walking aid devices such as wheelchairs, toilet chairs, walking frames, crutches and sticks.
- Provide physiotherapy sessions for people with prostheses and orthoses.
- Manufacture special modified shoes.
- Offer vocational training.
- Implement a house modification project.
- Implement an income-generation project.
- Set up cooperative workshops.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine and UXO victims will be fully reintegrated in their societies, socially, physically and economically.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
National staff salary	120,000	120,000	120,000
Training (food, training materials, clothes, transport, medicine)	55,000	55,000	57,500
Vocational training operating/logistical costs	27,000	27,000	29,500
Socioeconomic reintegration of victims, community-based rehabilitation	98,000	108,000	108,000
Total	300,000	310,000	315,000

Contact: Dr. Aryan Hasim Taha; Center for Rehab & Prosthetic Limbs, Duhok; Tel: 964 7504 505232; e-mail: duhokprosthetic@yahoo.com

MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Kent Paulusson (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Naoko Takasu	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Haitham Alrubaee	Advisor to the Ministry of Environment
Daniel Eriksson	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Shadin Goussous	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Dr. Kamal Hussein	Ministry of Environment
Shanti Kaphle	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

SUMMARY

Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) has participated in the movement to ban cluster munitions, participating in the Oslo Process and announcing it will sign the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Although Lao PDR has not yet acceded to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, it attended the 8th Member States Parties meeting and plans to attend the 9th Member States Parties meeting. It also voted for the first time in support of General Assembly Resolution 62/41 calling for universalization of the treaty, intending to join with assurances that it will not be forced to abandon its unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance priority in favour of mine clearance.

The National Regulatory Authority (NRA) has reviewed draft national clearance standards and the government has approved them. In accordance with the standards, UXO Lao, three non-governmental organizations and three commercial clearance companies were accredited. They were: the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Handicap International (HI) - Belgium, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), BACTEC, Millsearch and Phoenix Clearance Ltd. UXO Lao and the Lao Army have yet to apply.

Other organizations work in the UXO sector but not independently. They include Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) with UXO Lao, and Armor Group North America with UXO Lao and the NRA. World Education partners with the Ministry of Education on the in-school mine risk education programme. The Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) and the Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE) collaborate with the National Rehabilitation Centre of the Ministry of Health to provide victim support through prostheses, orthoses, physiotherapy, mobility training and aids.

A victim survey to cover all 10,500 villages in the country was implemented in 2008 by the NRA through the National Rehabilitation Centre. Although the survey is not complete, initial results indicate a possible total number of deaths/casualties of over 50,000 and an average of 300 deaths/casualties per year during the last decade.

A comprehensive and in-depth evaluation of the UXO sector was organized by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) at the request of the Government in mid-2008.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2009 totals US \$12,592,397.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

US Air Force bombing records given to Lao PDR in 1998 showed that between 1963 and 1975, more than 2 million tons of explosive ordnance were dropped, including 260 million sub-munitions. Reports of recently declassified records not yet seen in Lao PDR indicate that the 1998 data might contain significant gaps in time and bomb loads. In addition, vast amounts of land service ammunition and landmines were used in ground battles for which there are no accurate data. The failure rate of some weapons systems was high, with estimates of up to 30 percent for BLU 26 sub-munitions, the most prolific of the wide variety used.

Population growth in rural areas and other socioeconomic trends are increasing demands to put unused land into production, increasing human contact with land contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW). Mining, hydro-power and plantation projects are also being implemented in these areas. These activities, coupled with tourism-related building, are driving a boom in construction requiring re-enforcing bars (rebar). This encourages villagers in the poorest areas to search for scrap metal, the primary ingredient in rebar. Bomb fragments are a major source of scrap metal. Rising prices and demand are contributing to escalating informal clearance of ERW and subsequently more accidents.

The recent sector evaluation developed a scoping and cost-benefit analysis tool using the new, more comprehensive information in the NRA database. The new estimate of contaminated, unused land whose productive value would make its UXO clearance worthwhile for agricultural development used assumptions on land value, slope gradient, mineral concession areas, etc. It yielded the following results: 22,000 hectares are contaminated and financially worth clearing. At the current capacity and rates of clearance, the model predicted they could be cleared in 16 years. These estimates have yet to be fully analysed and the criteria agreed, however. They represent methodologies developed by the evalua-

tors based on data from the NRA, but do not yet represent government-authorized statistics.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In 1996, with support from UNDP, the Government established UXO Lao as a national organization to address the problem of ERW, and the NRA, which became operational in 2006, as the body for coordination, consultation, regulation and monitoring.

Lao PDR has signed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and consequently developed the Vientiane Declaration. Eight sectors of aid were identified, one of which is the UXO sector. A round table implementation meeting is held at the end of each year where representatives from each sector meet under the Prime Minister to coordinate aid overall. At least two sector working group meetings are held annually for each sector.

Coordination, regulation, consolidated information and strategic planning for the UXO sector are mandates of the NRA Board, which comprises representatives of nine line ministries and is chaired by the Prime Minister's Office. The NRA Office acts as a secretariat for the Board. The NRA Office Director has technical staff who sub-divide coordination into three technical working groups on clearance, risk education and victim assistance. Some meet monthly and others bimonthly.

A database unit working with version 5 of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and geographic information systems is in place to gather and manage all the information gained from the working groups and operators. In the interest of good coordination, all information is made available to all stakeholders.

STRATEGY

The 2003-2013 Lao national strategic plan for mine and UXO action, entitled "The Safe Path Forward," was adopted by Prime Ministerial Decree Number 33 in 2004. It is currently at its mid-term point and is in the process of revision. The overarching aim of the plan is to enable people in heavily affected communities to live free from the impacts of ERW. This aim is unlikely to change with revision, but specific objectives and performance indicators will alter. The original plan focused on quantitative measurements such as the number of accidents reduced to below 100 per year and the clearance of 180 square kilometres by UXO Lao. This approach will probably shift to a more qualitative system of outcomes that will be integrated into the government's National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES).

Sub-sector strategies were adopted for mine risk education and clearance in 2008. Although the victim support strategy has yet to be finalized, its principles have been developed. Conclusions and recommendations from the sector evaluation will be taken into consideration when revising the national strategic plan.

The NRA, with the participation of mine risk education agencies, has developed new community awareness and risk education materials. These were formulated through participatory community workshops held in the provinces to better understand and reflect the changing needs of UXO-affected communities. A focus on materials for high-risk groups, such as scrap metal dealers, was encouraged during the workshops, as was the use of both audio and visual media in appropriate languages.

A study on gender perspectives in UXO action was completed in early 2008 by a MAG-led team funded by Irish Aid through UNDP. It will be used to assist the development of the UXO Sector Gender Policy.

PROJECT		NATIONAL PROSTHETICS AND ORTHOTICS SERVICE IN LAOS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$934,098; 2010: US \$1,233,045	
Funds Requested	US \$626,098	
Implementing Partners	National Rehabilitation Centre of the Ministry of Health; provincial rehabilitation centres in Luang Phrabang, Xiengkhuang, Savannakhet, Champasak	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims, 14,000 disabled people, 60 physical and occupational therapists and surgeons	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2013	
Project Code	P04-LA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to provide services to all Lao people with disabilities, through five regional rehabilitation centres. The project's main emphasis is on the development of high-quality skills in prosthetics, orthotics, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, amputation surgery and programme management. A visitor centre generates income.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue to develop and upgrade physical facilities, including the visitor centre.
- Supply materials and pay costs to ensure access to assistive devices.
- Upgrade prosthetics and orthotics skills to international standards.
- Upgrade physiotherapy, occupational therapy and amputation surgery skills.
- Develop management and organizational skills for the service and visitor centre.
- Continue skills development by on-the-job mentoring.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Services will provide 2,600 high-quality limbs and mobility aids per year.
- A high proportion of disabled people will be rehabilitated and reintegrated into their families and communities.
- The concept of excellence in serving the disabled will be known and accepted.
- A well-managed, self-sustaining visitor centre will be operating.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Capital costs	182,980	206,820
Materials, components, patients' costs, surgery	190,370	233,945
Skills development among Lao staff	368,885	513,282
Lao staff costs	108,829	122,735
Outreach	10,635	69,577
Short-term advice	21,675	32,513
COPE core costs	50,724	54,173
Total	934,098	1,233,045

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PROJECT	SUPPORT TO UXO LAO OPERATIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$6,669,035; 2010: US \$9,696,569
Funds Requested	US \$6,494,864
Implementing Partners	UXO Lao
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the provinces of Attapeu, Champasack, Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Khammuane, Saravane, Savannakhet, Sekong, Xiengkhuang
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
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 to conduct clearance operations through roving teams and area clearance.
- Continue to conduct survey operations, including detailed maps for prioritizing and monitoring work.
- Continue to conduct enhanced technical survey tasks for task prioritization.
- Continue to conduct community awareness activities (risk education).
- Continue to provide training and capacity development for national staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 2,600 hectares of land cleared of UXO will be available for agriculture and other socioeconomic development programmes.
- Roving teams will clear surface UXO through 1,300 tasks.
- Survey teams will carry out at least 1,300 tasks.
- At least 417 hectares of land will be re-classified as low priority through enhanced technical surveys.
- UXO casualties will decline through mine risk education in 648 villages.
- National staff capacities in programme management will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National personnel	3,398,879	3,398,879
Operations, maintenance	1,752,583	1,874,044
Equipment	1,200,000	1,200,000
UNDP administrative costs	317,573	3,223,646
Total	6,669,035	9,696,569

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PROJECT		WHEELCHAIR AND TRICYCLE PROVISION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan	
Project Budget	2009: US \$95,000; 2010: US \$96,000	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
Implementing Partners	National Rehabilitation Centre, Ministry of Public Health	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities who need wheelchairs and tricycles in Vientiane City and all provinces	
Project Duration	June 2008 through May 2011	
Project Code	P04-LA09	

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist the National Rehabilitation Centre in improving its capacity to produce and provide adequate wheelchairs and/or tricycles and other necessary services as a step towards independence and social integration for persons with disabilities, including victims of unexploded ordnance.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and workshops to National Rehabilitation Centre staff to improve their operational, financial management, fund-raising and leadership skills.
- Establish stronger networking and cooperation with provincial rehabilitation centres, provincial departments of health, provincial hospitals and the Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA).
- Provide training on assessment of people with disabilities, custom wheelchair production and the production of other rehabilitation aids.
- Increase cooperation with physiotherapists in order to provide wheelchairs fitted to the needs of each user.
- Develop wheelchairs fit for rough ground conditions.
- Establish a system for locally repairing wheelchairs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved management skills will allow the independent operation of the National Rehabilitation Centre's wheelchair workshop.
- Cost-recovery systems will strengthen the workshop's financial base; funding sources will be diversified.
- Stronger data collection will guide improved wheelchair distribution and monitoring.
- Patient assessment skills and custom wheelchair production will improve.
- Production technicians and physiotherapists will possess quality leadership skills.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Personnel	15,000	16,000
Technical training	7,000	7,000
Operations	25,000	25,000
Wheelchair production costs	36,000	36,000
External sponsorship for wheelchairs, tricycles	12,000	12,000
Total	95,000	96,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$990,000; 2010: US \$1,070,000	
Funds Requested	US \$990,000	
Implementing Partners	National Regulatory Authority (NRA), UNDP	
Targeted Beneficiaries	All communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
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 fulfil its responsibility for coordination, regulation and overall guidance. An effective authority will improve services for populations affected by UXO and ensure implementation of the 2004 national strategic plan.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue to improve and maintain a comprehensive database of UXO-related information, including on planning, accidents, victims, clearance and risk education activities.
- Ensure national standards are relevant and up to date, and that all stakeholders are compliant.
- Review the national strategic plan.
- Develop appropriate legislation for the UXO sector.
- Ensure the effective representation of Lao PDR in all national and international fora relevant to UXO and landmines, including international treaty discussions.
- Coordinate and regulate all operational activities in the UXO and mine action sector.
- Design a component within the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for casualty surveillance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A current and appropriate national strategic plan will provide clear direction for UXO and mine action initiatives.
- The coordination of mine action operators will improve, as will dialogue between the Government and donors.
- The number of UXO victims will decline; access to land and support to development projects will increase.
- Risk education activities, and medical and rehabilitation services will improve.
- A victim database module will provide reliable information.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Coordination	40,000	45,000
Operations, regulation and monitoring	250,000	275,000
NRA secretariat, policy and public information	65,000	75,000
Capacity development	250,000	275,000
NRA administration, personnel, support costs	385,000	400,000
Total	990,000	1,070,000

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PROJECT		UXO CLEARANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE WFP IN SAVANNAKHET
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$789,063; 2010: US \$789,063
Funds Requested		US \$789,063
Implementing Partners		World Food Programme (WFP)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Approximately 1,200 households or 7,500 people per year in communities living on land contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and suffering from food insecurity and poverty
Project Duration		January 2006 through December 2010
Project Code		P07-LA02

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide UXO clearance support to WFP for its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (Food Security) in Savannakhet Province.

ACTIVITIES

- Liaise and coordinate with WFP and Savannakhet district authorities to select tasks and develop work plans.
- Survey task sites planned for agriculture and infrastructure development; where possible, release land for use by risk assessments and technical surveys.
- Clear task sites of UXO as required.
- Remove and/or destroy UXO reported by local authorities and villagers.
- Develop the capacities of the project's national staff so that they can plan, manage and conduct UXO clearance with minimal support from international staff.
- Provide guidance and capacity development for key staff of national UXO institutions (UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority or NRA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- WFP's food security and poverty reduction schemes in Savannakhet will be safely implemented.
- Food security and livelihoods will be improved for approximately 7,500 beneficiaries per year.
- National capacities to plan, manage and conduct UXO clearance operations will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Personnel	593,185	593,185
Equipment consumables	24,396	24,396
Vehicle consumables	48,744	48,744
Office, headquarters costs	85,163	85,163
Inflation	37,575	37,575
Total	789,063	789,063

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PROJECT		UXO CLEARANCE TO SUPPORT CARE AUSTRALIA: SEKONG PROVINCE PROJECT
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$336,318; 2010: US \$352,333	
Funds Requested	US \$336,318	
Implementing Partners	CARE Australia	
Targeted Beneficiaries	10 villages averaging 200 people in each in communities affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), and suffering from food insecurity and poverty	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2012	
Project Code	P08-LA08	

OBJECTIVES

The FSD component of the project will reduce physical risks and livelihood constraints associated with UXO contamination.

ACTIVITIES

- Survey task sites planned for agriculture and infrastructure development; where possible, release land for use by risk assessments and technical surveys.
- Clear task sites of UXO as required.
- Remove and/or destroy UXO reported by local authorities and villagers.
- Conduct mine risk education needs assessments in targeted communities; assist villagers with developing and implementing strategies to deal with UXO contamination.
- Develop the capacities of the project's national staff so that they can plan, manage and conduct UXO clearance with minimal support from international staff.
- Provide guidance and capacity development for key staff of national UXO institutions (UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority or NRA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- CARE will be able to safely implement food security projects, and other poverty reduction and livelihood improvement schemes.
- Land will be available for agriculture and other activities to improve food security and livelihoods; poverty will decline.
- Food security and livelihoods will improve for 10 ethnic communities, or approximately 2,000 beneficiaries per year.
- Lao PDR's national capacity to plan and conduct UXO clearance operations will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Personnel	237,555	237,555
Vehicle consumables	26,479	26,479
Equipment consumables	19,859	19,859
Administrative support costs	36,410	36,410
Inflation adjustment	16,015	32,030
Total	336,318	352,333

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PROJECT		UXO CLEARANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE WFP IN SEKONG PROVINCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$336,318; 2010: US \$352,333
Funds Requested		US \$336,318
Implementing Partners		World Food Programme (WFP)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Approximately 400 households or 2,500 people per year in communities living on land contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO), and suffering from food insecurity and poverty
Project Duration		December 2008 through December 2010
Project Code		P08-LA09

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide UXO clearance support to WFP for its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (Food Security) in Sekong Province.

ACTIVITIES

- Liaise and coordinate with WFP and Sekong district authorities to select tasks and develop work plans.
- Survey task sites planned for agriculture and infrastructure development; where possible, release land for use by risk assessments and technical surveys.
- Clear task sites of UXO as required.
- Remove and/or destroy UXO reported by local authorities and villagers.
- Develop the capacities of the project's national staff so that they can plan, manage and conduct UXO clearance with minimal support from international staff.
- Provide guidance and capacity development for key staff of national UXO institutions (UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority or NRA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The WFP's food security and poverty reduction schemes in Sekong will be safely implemented.
- Food security and livelihoods will improve for approximately 7,500 beneficiaries per year.
- National capacities to plan, manage and conduct UXO clearance operations will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Personnel	237,555	237,555
Vehicle consumables	26,479	26,479
Equipment consumables	19,859	19,859
Administration support costs	36,410	36,410
Inflation adjustment	16,015	32,030
Total	336,318	352,333

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PROJECT		ALL-FEMALE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TEAM, XIENG KHOUANG, LAO PDR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2009: US \$429,280
Funds Requested		US \$429,280
Implementing Partners		Lao Red Cross, local authorities, development agencies
Targeted Beneficiaries		Men, women and children living in poorer areas of Xieng Khouang, including ethnic groups
Project Duration		June 2009 through June 2010
Project Code		P09-LA01

OBJECTIVES

The project will release safe land for pro-poor development, reduce food insecurity and promote income-generation activities

ACTIVITIES

- Identify and prioritize areas in communities for unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance.
- Liaise with communities.
- Undertake detailed village UXO surveys and mapping.
- Clear land identified as contaminated with UXO.
- Conduct gender assessments to support women in local employment and income-generation activities.
- Undertake post-clearance impact assessments.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 40 hectares will be released for safe agricultural and development activities.
- Localized and targeted responses through integrated mine action will support women and vulnerable groups identified in mapped villages.
- Women's increased participation in UXO clearance and decision-making will contribute to their empowerment and employment options.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Clearance	429,280
Total	429,280

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PROJECT		INTEGRATED UXO THREAT REDUCTION IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE OF THE LAO PDR
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	
Project Budget	2009: US \$555,000	
Funds Requested	US \$555,000	
Implementing Partners	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium, National Regulatory Authority (NRA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	77,077 people from three districts of Nong, Sepon and Vilabuly in Savannakhet Province	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-LA02	

OBJECTIVES

The project's overall objective is to contribute to poverty reduction in Sepon, Nong and Vilabuly districts in Savannakhet Province by 2010. Its specific objective is to remove unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improve the living conditions of rural households in selected villages in the three districts.

ACTIVITIES

- Maintain a clearance and roving work plan.
- Coordinate with community liaison personnel.
- Conduct general and technical surveys.
- Clear UXO.
- Conduct quality control.
- Participate in technical working groups and bimonthly NRA provincial coordination meetings.
- Identify and train volunteer community representatives; provide supervision and ongoing coaching.
- Assist survey staff to conduct post-clearance assessments.
- Assist the NRA to conduct a situation analysis to determine the course of action for the provincial office in Savannakhet Province.
- Recruit and train NRA provincial officers and establish a provincial office.
- Coordinate planning, reflection and strategy workshops.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By 2010, in selected UXO-affected villages, land will be cleared and allocated to communities for agriculture or social infrastructure.
- Community liaisons will be enhanced.
- The NRA will develop capacities through the establishment of a provincial office that will coordinate and monitor UXO and mine action in Savannakhet.
- There will be increased coordination and synergy.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
	555,000
Total	555,000

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PROJECT		PROMOTING ACTION FOR CHILD PROTECTION: UXO RISK EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$382,000; 2010: US \$382,000; 2011: US \$292,000; 2012: US \$272,000	
Funds Requested	US \$82,000	
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, National Regulatory Authority (NRA), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Education, UXO Lao, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Handicap International (HI) - Belgium and Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 persons at the national and provincial levels from government, NGOs and local organizations; 10,000 villagers; 100 survivors	
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-LA03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to minimize deaths and injuries from unexploded ordnance (UXO), reduce the social and economic impacts from UXO, 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 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.
- Provide UXO roving clearance and community liaison teams in three districts of Savannakhet Province.
- 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 at the national level.
- Produce UXO risk messages and materials on risk.
- Print a UXO primary school curriculum.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities will be provided with appropriate risk education messages and survivor assistance.
- Roving clearance will operate in three 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
Risk education, including materials production	182,000	182,000	182,000	182,000
NRA mine risk education support for coordination, monitoring and training	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Survivor/victim assistance and disability rights	60,000	60,000	40,000	20,000
Technical support for mine risk education coordination	60,000	60,000	40,000	40,000
Clearance	50,000	50,000	0	0
Total	382,000	382,000	292,000	272,000

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PROJECT		SCRAP METAL AND UXO CLEARANCE AND MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT, KHAMMOUANE, LAO PDR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2009: US \$429,890
Funds Requested		US \$429,890
Implementing Partners		District and village authorities, scrap metal dealers, Lao Youth Union
Targeted Beneficiaries		Scrap dealers and collectors who work with unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration		June 2009 through June 2010
Project Code		P09-LA04

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to eliminate dangerous items from the scrap metal trade. It will seek to ensure zero risk for children in the trade, and work with scrap metal dealers in Khammouane Province to ensure safety. Roving explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams will offer services to affected villages.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct EOD and clearance at scrap dealers and scrap metal sites.
- Provide mine risk education for scrap dealers, focusing on recognition and risk reduction techniques.
- Offer a mobile EOD and UXO clearance response.
- Work with village authorities and social organizations in providing mine risk education for children.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Existing dangerous items at dealer sites will be destroyed.
- UXO items will be removed and rendered safe.
- Dealer employees will be trained in UXO recognition, categorization and safe handling.
- UXO safe storage facilities will be constructed.
- Dangerous items will be eliminated from the scrap metal trade.
- Children living in UXO scrap collection areas will confront zero risk.
- Village authorities and social organizations will enforce safe behaviour in scrap collection.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Clearance, mine risk education	429,890
Total	429,890

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PROJECT		UXO ACTION IN UNASSISTED PROVINCES
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$665,000; 2010: US \$358,000; 2011: US \$283,000; 2012: US \$85,000	
Funds Requested	US \$665,000	
Implementing Partners	NPA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially poor and ethnic minorities	
Project Duration	June 2009 through June 2012	
Project Code	P09-LA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to reduce UXO risks to affected vulnerable groups where UXO action capacity is absent. It will assist the Government in working towards its obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It will recruit, train and deploy two multipurpose teams (survey, clearance and risk education), based on equal opportunities and gender balance, and conduct pre- and post-activity impact assessments.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct initial needs assessments to identify UXO action intervention requirements in affected provinces without activities; establish local UXO reporting systems.
- Recruit, equip, train and deploy mobile multipurpose teams to conduct surveys, clearance and risk education.
- Conduct impact assessments to maintain a focus on humanitarian benefits; identify and prioritize development interventions.
- Support the Government of Lao PDR in accordance with relevant policies, in particular the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Vientiane Declaration and the National Growth Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Proportionate, relevant and targeted UXO action interventions will be developed in the five “uncovered” provinces of Lao PDR.
- Relevant activities and capacities will be maintained via impact assessments.
- Risks will be reduced, and the quality of life and economic prospects for UXO-affected, vulnerable groups will improve.
- There will be measurable progress on obligations under Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
Procurement, 2 multipurpose teams	454,000	0	50,000	0
Running costs, 2 multipurpose teams	85,000	170,000	170,000	85,000
Technical advisor, explosive ordnance disposal	63,000	125,000	63,000	0
Technical advisor, explosive ordnance disposal	63,000	63,000	0	0
Total	665,000	358,000	283,000	85,000

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PROJECT		UXO CLEARANCE, PRO-POOR DEVELOPMENT AT THE PLAIN OF JARS, LAO PDR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2009: US \$858,566; 2010: US \$947,710; 2011: US \$947,710
Funds Requested		US \$858,566
Implementing Partners		UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Ministry of Information and Culture; local authorities
Targeted Beneficiaries		Men, women and children at the target sites; small and medium enterprises
Project Duration		June 2009 through June 2011
Project Code		P09-LA06

OBJECTIVES

The project objective is to reduce the risk of exposure to unexploded ordnance (UXO) and increase access to Plain of Jars sites for community based, pro-poor development. Food security will improve by increasing the land available for basic infrastructure and agricultural development.

ACTIVITIES

- Formalize a partnership between MAG and UNESCO.
- Training two roving explosive ordnance disposal and community liaison/survey teams.
- Map and clear Jars sites and agricultural land.
- Ensure community participation and VAC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Jars target sites will be cleared, allowing tourist development activities.
- Mine risk education will be conducted in villages within target sites, and in small and medium enterprises.
- Mine action plans will be developed and executed, including mine risk education for high-impact areas.
- Up to 300 hectares of land will be safe for agriculture and tourism development.
- Food security will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Clearance	858,566	947,710	947,710
Total	858,566	947,710	947,710

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Tim Horner (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Maligna Saignavongs	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Josh Archibald	Embassy of the United States
Mike Boddington	Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)
Barbara Boni	Swiss Agency for Development
Amy Delneuville	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Luc Delneuville	Handicap International (HI)
John Dingley	UXO Lao
Tony Fish	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Mariko Harada	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Ron Hawkins	Milsearch Lao
Mick Haynes	Phoenix Clearance Limited
David Hayter	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Somsanith Keodouangdy	Lao Youth Union
Thongphone Keosayadet	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Barbara Lewis	Consortium in LAO PDR
Ny Luangkhot	GARNEAU International
Noriyasu Okayama	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan
Bandith Prathoumvanh	Lao Women's Union
Stephen Pritchard	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Mr Rall	Embassy of Germany
Hong Sang Woo	Embassy of Korea
Bounphone Sayasenh	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Francesco Straniero	European Commission (EC)
Katherine Sweet	Embassy of Australia
Singkham Takounphak	Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)
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Jun Yoshida	Embassy of Japan
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Lebanon

SUMMARY

Since 1975, an estimated 150 million square metres of land have been affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). By the end of 2007, nearly 85 million square metres had been returned to the Lebanese people as a result of demining operations by the Lebanese Army, and a national technical survey and coordination of clearance operations by the Mine Action Coordination Centre, South Lebanon (MACC-SL) for the Operation Emirates Solidarity (OES) project and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As of 31 August 2008, an estimated 30 percent of contaminated land remained to be cleared.

As the result of Lebanon's 2006 conflict, an estimated 48 million square metres of southern Lebanon have been contaminated by hundreds of thousands of cluster munitions. Estimates as of August 2008 forecast that 25 percent of the land contaminated by cluster munitions in 2006 remains to be cleared in 2009. Socioeconomic development continues to be negatively affected by mines, UXO and cluster munitions. Casualty figures increased dramatically immediately after the 2006 conflict. Despite a significant reduction of new victims since then, due to a combination of clearance and mine risk education activities, recently affected areas are still in need of mine risk education.

The Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) implements mine action consistent with national and international policies, participation in the Lebanon International Support Group (ISG) and the establishment of national committees that coordinate mine risk education and mine victim assistance. The ISG is chaired by the Minister of National Defence with secretariat functions provided by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Recent efforts in support of consolidating LMAC's capacity to fully manage mine action include a US-sponsored technical survey, technical and mechanical adjuncts for demining, training, the continuation of the management-oriented UNDP mine action capacity development project, and operational management training for clearance operations in southern Lebanon by the UN component of MACC-SL. LMAC will coordinate all mine action action activities in Lebanon as of January 2009.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lebanon in 2009 totals US \$17,735,608.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Mine action in Lebanon became internationally recognized after Israel withdrew its forces in May 2000. Wars and occupation during the past 25 years have left hundreds of thousands of mines and a vast number of cluster munitions throughout the country. The 2003 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) indicates that mines and UXO affect more than 30 percent of the population. Mines impede socioeconomic development, and threaten life and limb. In the south, they hinder execution of a major drinking and irrigation water pipeline project, and contaminate agricultural land.

Today, cluster munition contamination has escalated the problem. The livelihoods of 500,000 people are at risk, while the number of cluster munitions victims is significantly higher than at similar times in previous years. Ten percent of accidents have been fatal; they predominantly strike males between 19 and 59 years of age, followed by those from 13 to 18 years of age.

The LMAC and UN component of MACC-SL has estimated that there are hundreds of thousands of unexploded cluster munitions, covering an area exceeding 48 million square metres, due to Israeli bombardments in 2006. The extent of the contamination will remain elusive until cluster munitions strike data are provided by Israel. After the conflict, all available assets were tasked to support clearance. Approximately 75 percent of the threats in southern Lebanon will be mitigated by the end of 2008. With sufficient resources, the final 12.5 million square metres will be cleared in 2009.

Through the OES II project, supported by the United Arab Emirates, the remaining mines in southern Lebanon (excluding those adjacent to the Blue Line) will be removed by the end of 2008. Through the National Plan for Completion, Lebanon has the technical survey and coordination capabilities to clear all high- and medium-impact communities in five years, assuming sufficient donor resources.

MACC-SL's clearance activities in southern Lebanon and UNDP's socioeconomic development projects to rehabilitate mine-affected areas continue to require funding. Victim assistance has achieved some success, but suffers from a

chronic lack of funds.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) acts as the government coordinating agency for development projects. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for mine action, and LMAC, as part of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), implements the End-State Strategy for Mine Action in Lebanon (ESS). It coordinates and manages all mine action activities, making the continued development of national mine action management capacities critical to success. A UNDP chief technical advisor and national mine action programme officer are co-located at LMAC, and help facilitate all aspects of management.

MACC-SL is a tripartite structure staffed by UN, LAF and United Arab Emirates personnel. In May 2007, the LMAC director requested the UN component of MACC-SL to maintain its liaison functions between the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the LAF via LMAC; maintain its current structure and tasks in southern Lebanon; and be available to provide technical, operational and strategic advice to the LAF Engineering Regiment and LMAC for all planning, implementation, monitoring and completion of clearance operations throughout 2008. The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) agreed to this request, and has planned to continue its operation and return its delegated authority to LMAC at the end of 2008.

Other mine action partners include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC). UNIFIL conducts operational demining and is supported by the UN component at MACC-SL. Coordination with Lebanese government ministries and NGOs is facilitated through steering committees for victim assistance and mine risk education, established within LMAC. A new and approved National Mine Action Policy provides for an inter-ministerial committee to establish guidance and priorities for government strategic plans affecting mine action priorities. A consultative approach to selecting local mine clearance priorities will help ensure that local governance advice is incorporated into national programmes.

STRATEGY

The ESS integrates the overall mine action development strategy for Lebanon and provides 12 guidelines for associated long-term and annual plans. The ESS 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. It seeks a post-mine action readiness to respond to challenges from explosive remnants of war (ERW). To implement the ESS, long- and medium-term plans are matched with annual integrated work plans.

As mandated by the new National Mine Action Policy, and with the support of UNDP and the UN component at MACC-SL, LMAC will become more robust and operationally focused. An enhanced LMAC will have the operational and quality management departments necessary to oversee a full national mine action programme. The policy also states that Lebanon aspires to become a state party to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons' Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), and to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

The identification of financial resources will play a part in the selection of multi-year options. Some mine action and ERW problems in Lebanon can be solved in a finite time and according to international standards if the existing donor base can be widened and current support levels in key areas maintained. This is especially true for the clearance of areas in southern Lebanon contaminated by cluster munitions, which pose a direct humanitarian and socioeconomic threat to local communities, and hinder basic early recovery and rehabilitation efforts. Without the necessary level of support, however, the solution to Lebanon's mine and ERW 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 sectors such as tourism.

Mine action builds confidence and promotes stability. In southern Lebanon, it is hoped that the contamination from the 2006 conflict will be mitigated by the end of 2009. Subsequently, clearance assets will return to areas in Lebanon from which they had been diverted after the 2006 conflict. This will continue the release of valuable land to communities.

PROJECT		CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR MINE ACTION IN LEBANON
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$450,000	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Lebanon, Ministry of National Defence, LMAC	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-LE01	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to strengthen the ability of LMAC to: coordinate mine action in accordance with international standards; operate and update a well-developed mine information system accounting for socioeconomic factors in decision-making and prioritization, with accurate maps indicating contaminated and cleared areas; mobilize resources, including planning and managing donor coordination; and assist the implementation of the End State Strategy for Mine Action in Lebanon (ESS).

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a national policy framework for mine action, including the finalization of national standards in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Increase the capacity of LMAC to undertake the planning and coordination of all mine action activities in Lebanon.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A policy framework will be developed for a comprehensive national mine action programme.
- There will be a fully IMAS-compliant national mine clearance structure.
- A fully integrated and functioning national office will be capable of the management, coordination, quality assurance and control of all mine action activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	220,000
Equipment purchase	115,000
Training costs (nationals)	15,000
Operational costs	70,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)	30,000
Total	450,000

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PROJECT		COORDINATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE OF MINE AND UXO CLEARANCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	Government of Lebanon, Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities in southern Lebanon affected by unexploded sub-munitions as a result of the 2006 conflict, international humanitarian aid workers	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P06-LE03	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to support the process of handing over primary responsibility for managing humanitarian clearance operations to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), as represented by LMAC. The Mine Action Coordination Centre, South Lebanon (MACC-SL) will support the transition of responsibility to LMAC by providing capital resources and civilian personnel to help develop the Regional Mine Action Centre, Nabatieh (RMAC-N).

ACTIVITIES

- Assign key international MACC-SL staff supporting UNIFIL to provide technical assistance that ensures effective monitoring, operational coordination and quality assurance capacities, as required.
- Provide planning and coordination support to LMAC and RMAC-N on mine clearance, cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance (UXO) in southern Lebanon.
- Facilitate the transition of all clearance efforts from the UN component of MACC-SL to LMAC and RMAC-N, including by building the capacities of the national authority.
- Assist LMAC to finalize records of cleared and uncleared areas using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Effective liaisons between the UN component at MACC-SL and LMAC will support the transition process.

Note: Out of the total project needs of US \$3,333,673, the UN Assessed Budget is expected to cover US \$2,833,673.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel (international and national staff)	160,000
Operational costs (fuel, communications, travel, etc.)	293,885
UNMAS direct cost recovery	9,804
Programme support costs	36,311
Total	500,000

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PROJECT		SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLUSTER BOMBS
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget		2009: US \$295,240
Funds Requested		US \$0
Implementing Partners		UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities in southern Lebanon affected by cluster and other unexploded munitions, international humanitarian aid workers
Project Duration		March 2007 through March 2009
Project Code		P06-LE04

OBJECTIVES

The Government of Japan has approved support for an inter-agency project through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security focusing on cluster munitions clearance and socioeconomic rehabilitation in southern Lebanon. This project aims to enhance capacities to remove the cluster munitions threat. It plans to clear at least 30 high-priority, high-impact cluster strike locations that bar access to usable land. This will help reduce casualties from cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance (UXO).

ACTIVITIES

- Prioritize the clearance of cluster strikes based on community needs and priorities.
- Return trained and experienced local deminers to work.
- Clear cluster strike locations through two battle area clearance teams, and certify that clearance is in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Implement post-clearance and livelihood projects aimed at addressing the needs of affected individuals and communities.
- Provide training and encourage partnerships among municipalities, local cooperatives and community groups for the implementation of these projects.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims will fall to zero in communities near cleared locations.
- At least 30 high-priority, high-impact cluster strike locations will be cleared per IMAS.
- Contaminated land will return to productive use.
- Community involvement in the rehabilitation of cleared areas will be enhanced.

Note: The total project budget is \$2,885,683; \$1,920,115 (UNMAS), \$965,568 (UNDP). UNMAS funds were received in 2007 and 2008; 2009 operational months are a no cost extension period.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Post-clearance projects		10,800
Clearance operations (personnel, running costs)		265,125
Programme support costs		19,315
Total		295,240

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN LEBANON
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$463,822	
Funds Requested	US \$463,822	
Implementing Partners	Members of the victim assistance and mine risk education national steering committees: Vision Ass'n for Development, Rehabilitation and Care; Philanthropic Ass'n for Disabled Care; Lebanese Welfare Ass'n for the Handicapped; Al Jarha Ass'n; Islamic Health Council; Landmines Resource Ctr; Nat'l Rehabilitation and Development Ctr; Al Rissalah Souts	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, their families, mine-affected communities, at-risk communities, partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Project Duration	August 2008 through August 2009	
Project Code	P07-LE06	

OBJECTIVES

This project is designed to increase participation in the fair distribution of natural resources in mine-affected communities. It will contribute to the greater mobility and productivity of mine victims, higher awareness, and the expanded capacities of national and local constituencies.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct awareness-raising and campaign activities, and produce educational materials.
- Provide mine victims with mobility devices, medical support, psychological treatment, technical aids, micro-loans and training.
- Adapt mine victims' homes and public places for accessibility.
- Provide partner NGOs and members of the national steering committees with training, equipment and software.
- Support the participation of partners and mine and cluster bomb victims in regional and international meetings and conferences.
- Support psychosocial activities for victims: trips, summer camps, sports, peer support, advocacy, and local and international training.
- Conduct advocacy campaigns for international conventions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Awareness of mine and unexploded ordnance dangers will increase in affected communities.
- The mobility, productivity and economic reintegration of mine victims will improve.
- The capacities and performance of NGOs and local bodies working on mine action will increase.
- Networking among local NGOs, mine victims and other relevant actors at the local, regional and international levels will be enhanced around advocacy for mine action and the rights of victims with disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Running costs (personnel, operational costs)	147,323
Victim assistance activities	170,260
Mine risk education	44,416
Capacity building for partners, mine victim activities	60,701
Advocacy	19,035
Administrative costs (including NPA)	22,087
Total	463,822

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PROJECT	BAC IN SOUTHERN LEBANON
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,319,355
Funds Requested	US \$1,319,355
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	People in communities contaminated with cluster munitions in southern Lebanon
Project Duration	March 2008 through December 2008
Project Code	P08-LE02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to help reduce the threats of death and injury from cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in communities in southern Lebanon. It will assist the recovery of economically valuable lands.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct surface and sub-surface battle area clearance (BAC) following the priorities of LMAC and the UN component of the Mine Action Coordination Centre, South Lebanon (MACC-SL).
- Carry out assessments in affected areas to evaluate the economic and humanitarian impacts of clearance activities on local communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Affected lands will be cleared of cluster bombs and UXO, and handed over to local communities.
- The risks of injuries and/or death from cluster munitions and UXO will decline.
- Economic benefits from cleared lands will rise.
- Local deminers will be trained and accredited in BAC.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	441,157
National staff	565,820
Training, support	66,061
Equipment	76,950
Total running costs	108,950
Total administrative running costs	60,417
Total	1,319,355

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PROJECT		CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME FOR LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2009: US \$5,785,431
Funds Requested		US \$5,785,431
Implementing Partners		Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities across Lebanon affected by explosive remnants of war
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P08-LE03

OBJECTIVES

This project will help to reduce the impact of remnants of conflict upon community development in central and southern Lebanon by implementing safe, efficient and effective integrated humanitarian mine action. It will increase battle area clearance (BAC) and minefield clearance productivity by improving the integration of all available assets.

ACTIVITIES

- Perform BAC for cluster munitions in southern Lebanon by deploying 10 mine action teams and 3 mechanical teams.
- Conduct minefield clearance in central Lebanon with 4 mine action teams, 1 mechanical team and 2 mine detection dog teams.
- Carry out community liaison initiatives in central and southern Lebanon.
- Research and develop innovative mine action technologies and practices.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The reduction in risks will help communities rebuild their devastated lives.
- A more stable and productive environment will improve the quality of life.
- The reinstatement of sustainable livelihoods will increase through the release of land vital for recovery and development.
- Key contributions to national recovery efforts will be supported for the mid- to long-term recovery and economic development of the country.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	1,077,320
National staff	2,357,540
Insurance	622,004
Mine detection dog contract costs	182,823
Equipment, expendable supplies	328,792
Programme running costs	729,018
Monitoring, evaluation, quality assurance	9,670
Organizational support costs	478,264
Capital costs	0
Total	5,785,431

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget		2009: US \$2,292,000
Funds Requested		US \$2,292,000
Implementing Partners		Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Conflict-affected populations in areas of southern Lebanon contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P08-LE04

OBJECTIVES

This project will seek to prevent casualties related to UXO in conflict-affected areas of southern Lebanon. It will strengthen clearance capabilities through the establishment of five battle area clearance (BAC) teams.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy five BAC teams for 11 to 12 operational months for the priority clearance of sub-munitions and munitions.
- Verify and clear 1,500 to 1,800 square metres per team per operational day during the contract period.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Affected areas will be clearly identified and marked in accordance with international standards.
- Areas will be cleared and land returned to local communities for redevelopment and agriculture.
- Threats of injury and death will be reduced.
- National staff capacities will be continuously developed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	840,000
International staff	780,000
Capital costs	112,000
Operational costs	450,000
Project support costs	110,000
Total	2,292,000

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PROJECT		CLUSTER BOMB CLEARANCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,375,000
Funds Requested		US \$1,375,000
Implementing Partners		Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries		General population of southern Lebanon
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P09-LE01

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to support reconstruction and recovery for the people of Lebanon, towards the goal of a Lebanon free from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will release land, and reduce the risks of cluster bombs and UXO in line with the LMAC “ALARA” (as low as reasonably achievable) concept.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct battle area clearance (BAC).
- Provide constant supervision of teams by international technical advisors.
- Offer refresher training for the teams or any newly recruited employees.
- Remove and destroy cluster bombs and UXO at allocated task sites, in accordance with the National Technical and Safety Guidelines (NTSGs) and FSD Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Liaise with local populations and target groups.
- Apply the LMAC priority list.
- Coordinate with LMAC and other mine action organizations.
- Maintain constant internal and external quality assurance and performance monitoring of activities.
- Ensure the visibility of the action.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be 10 months of efficient clearance by four BAC teams
- National capacities will be increased and supported.
- Land will be released, and usable for agriculture and infrastructure development purposes.
- Cluster bombs and UXO will be destroyed, reducing the risk of incidents.
- Cleared land will be used.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Total budget for the action	1,375,000
Total	1,375,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AND UXO CLEARANCE IN NORTHERN LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,700,000
Funds Requested		US \$1,700,000
Implementing Partners		Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), local authorities such as municipality leaders, religious leaders such as muktars
Targeted Beneficiaries		40,000 people in the targeted area
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P09-LE02

OBJECTIVES

The project will cancel or treat and release high- and medium-priority minefields, dangerous areas, and areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the counties (kada) of Batroun, Bcharré and Koura in Ash-Shimal Province of northern Lebanon.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip, train and deploy three assessment survey teams to conduct non-intrusive general assessment surveys.
- Recruit, equip, train and deploy three demining teams to conduct intrusive technical surveys and clearance activities, where appropriate, and as required by the national authority.
- Conduct a participatory assessment process and appropriate technical interventions for the rapid release of safe land to local communities.
- Assure internal quality control.
- Furnish reports and provide information to update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The existing database will be corrected and validated; new data will be gathered on previously unidentified suspected hazardous areas.
- Land will be released according to established national criteria.
- Contaminated areas will be cleared.
- The amount of land available for the development of further livelihood activities will increase.
- Barriers between communities will be reduced, which will contribute to local peacebuilding.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
3 assessment survey teams, 3 demining teams	1,700,000
Total	1,700,000

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PROJECT	EOD SUPPORT TO NAHR EL-BARED CAMP
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,415,000; 2010: US \$350,000
Funds Requested	US \$0
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Al Jihad (national construction company), UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRAW)
Targeted Beneficiaries	5,553 families living in Nahr El-Bared Camp and adjacent areas at the time of conflict
Project Duration	September 2008 through March 2010
Project Code	P09-LE03

OBJECTIVES

The project will clear the entire Nahr El-Bared Camp and adjacent areas of explosive ordnance as a precondition for the recovery of physical and economic infrastructure, and the safe and fast return of refugees.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip, train and deploy 4 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to support demolitions, rubble removal and sorting operations.
- Recruit, equip, train and deploy 1 unexploded ordnance (UXO) team to provide safety briefings to camp dwellers, non-governmental organizations, and UN and all other visitors.
- Conduct visual and intrusive searches for UXO and aircraft munitions according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSGs) and HI internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Conduct UXO disposal.
- Assure quality control.
- Report to and coordinate with LMAC on all EOD operations, and with the construction contractor on rubble removal and safety procedures.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All rubble within the Nahr El-Bared Camp and adjacent areas will be searched; risks from munitions and explosive remnants (ERW) of war will be eliminated.
- UXO, munitions and bombs will be destroyed.
- All Nahr El-Bared visitors will be briefed and aware of ERW threats.
- Preconditions for reconstruction and safe return to Nahr El-Bared Camp will be achieved.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
4 EOD teams, 1 UXO awareness team	1,415,000	350,000
Total	1,415,000	350,000

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PROJECT	HUMANITARIAN BAC IN SOUTH LEBANON
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2009: US \$3,100,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,100,000
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), local authorities such as municipality leaders, religious leaders such as muktars
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local populations in areas affected by cluster munitions in southern Lebanon
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-LE04

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the risks to life and socioeconomic livelihoods in southern Lebanon by removing cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

ACTIVITIES

- Maintain three and expand to five battle area clearance (BAC) teams supervised by national site supervisors and international mine action experts.
- Conduct battle area sub-surface clearance operations in areas designated by LMAC, according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSGs) and HI internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Conduct sub-munitions and unexploded ordnance disposal.
- Hand over cleared areas to community representatives.
- Deploy community liaison officers to assist BAC operations in all matters related to local communities.
- Report and coordinate with LMAC on all issues related to BAC operations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 500,000 square metres of land will be cleared by three BAC teams; over 800,000 square metres will be cleared by five BAC teams.
- Risks from cluster munitions and ERW will decline.
- Economically viable land, housing, social infrastructure and open living areas will be secured for reconstruction or immediate use.
- Communities will know about BAC activities; mine action stakeholders will be informed of mine risk education needs through adequate reporting.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Five BAC teams	3,100,000
Total	3,100,000

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PROJECT		MINE CLEARANCE AND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN MOUNT LEBANON AREA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,200,000; 2010: US \$1,200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,200,000	
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), Unità e Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (UCODEP), Slow Food Beirut	
Targeted Beneficiaries	General population of Mount Lebanon, small producers	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-LE05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will contribute to the development of rural areas in the Mount Lebanon region, and support municipal developmental plans in line with Lebanese government guidelines.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy two teams for 20 months of effective clearance.
- Assess local needs and analyse requested support.
- Offer follow-up support to municipalities.
- Coordinate with LMAC and local authorities.
- Ensure the visibility of activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearance teams will be deployed for 20 months.
- Land will be released, and risks reduced according to the ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) concept.
- Municipalities will be empowered.
- Small producers will be supported.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Budget for mine clearance and development activities (included)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total	1,200,000	1,200,000

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Dr. Christina Bennike	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Francois-David Buquet	Handicap International (HI)
Chris Clark	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Maha Damaj	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Wafaa El Yassir	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Valeria Fabbroni	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Nadim Karam	World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
Hassan Krayem	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Allan Poston	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Alissar Radi	World Health Organization (WHO)
Lene Rasmussen	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Khaled Yamout	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

Mauritania

SUMMARY

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have existed in Mauritania since the Western Sahara conflict, affecting 310,000 square kilometres and 294,000 inhabitants. Since 1978, mines have killed 352 people, injured 249 more, killed 580 animals and destroyed 35 vehicles. Mauritania completed a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2006 to determine the magnitude and impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on nomadic and urban communities in the regions of Daklet Nouadhibou, Tiriz Zemour and Adrar. The LIS was certified by the UN in 2007. A total of 117 communities were visited. The LIS identified 3 high-, 23 medium- and 34 low-impact communities. Up to 93 percent of mine-affected communities have a single suspected hazardous area. The total contaminated area is estimated at 88 square kilometres. Fourteen recent victims were noted during the survey; 86 percent were 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 Western Sahara;
- The movement of local nomads throughout the mine-affected regions;
- Continued interest in mineral exploration and extraction; and
- 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 2009 will help accelerate demining to encourage economic activity, improve security and reduce accidents. They will also contribute to mine risk education, a database and incident tracking system, and steps to increase the institutional capacities of the National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Mauritania in 2009 totals US \$4,275,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The landmine and ERW problem stems from the 1976-1978 conflict. The three mine-affected regions — Nouadhibou, Tiriz Zemmour and Adrar — are in the north, covering 310,000 square kilometres and providing a home to 294,000 people.

Sweden funded an LIS certified by the UN in 2007, with technical support from the Survey Action Centre (SAC) and quality assurance from the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). The LIS enabled the development of a gender-sensitive national mine action strategy that will help Mauritania meet mine-ban treaty obligations and support annual work plans under the Completion Initiative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

In 2007 and 2008, a number of activities took place, including with French and Swedish funding. There were technical surveys in 15 communities, and clearance in four high-risk communities, with 16.8 million square metres cleared and handed over to the population. Medical care and microfinance projects (up to US \$1200) were provided for 20 survivors. Mauritania comes forward annually with about US \$1 million for deminers' salaries, equipment and infrastructure.

In 2004, Canada helped destroy 5,000 anti-personnel landmines. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the National Humanitarian Demining Office (NHDO) implemented a mine risk education project in 2005, with funding from Canada. It has integrated mine risk education into school curricula and reached out to nomadic populations.

Germany financed demining missions in Tmeimichatt in 2006, while Sweden funded technical surveys, mine risk edu-

cation, a victim needs assessment and capacity development.

Beyond reducing casualty rates, mine action can bolster economic growth particularly through minerals extraction, tourism and livestock rearing. Action is urgently needed for a variety of reasons. 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. Finally, 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 Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the embassies of Spain and the United States to consider a funding request by the PNDHD. 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. Further coordination is ongoing with bilateral donors (France, Germany, Spain and the United States).

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 NHDO 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 2011.

During 2006, the Government has taken steps to move the demining office under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development by signing a decree outlining the new institutional arrangements for the PNDHD, then under the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Management. The change will likely increase donor interest, particularly with the LIS certified by the UN and accepted by the Government.

STRATEGY

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team's strategy is to jointly execute the NHDO's action plan. An 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 were 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 and fuel 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 non-governmental organizations to clear mined areas.

In 2009, funding requested through the Mine Action Portfolio 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 capacities of the NHDO; and
- Increase demining operations.

PROJECT

DEMINING AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN MAURITANIA

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget	2009: US \$760,000; 2010: US \$327,000
Funds Requested	US \$760,000
Implementing Partners	UN Development Programme (UNDP), PNDHD, Corps of Army Engineers
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 mine-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-MT01

OBJECTIVES

The project will help the PNDHD in its demining efforts to meet Completion Initiative objectives. It will include the purchase of demining equipment, ambulances and demining vehicles, and operate based on the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) results throughout 40 communities known to be contaminated by mines.

ACTIVITIES

- Procure demining equipment, vehicles, ambulances, protective equipment and spares.
- Clear mines and unexploded ordnance in 40 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 for livestock grazing and mineral exploration.
- The gross domestic product will increase.
- Inhabitants and their livelihoods will be more secure (fewer accidents, deaths, injuries and loss of livestock).
- National demining capacities will expand.
- The project will help meet commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	60,000	20,000
Capital costs (demining equipment)	250,000	160,000
Operational costs (field operations, maintenance)	380,000	100,000
Overhead	55,000	35,000
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000	12,000
Total	760,000	327,000

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PROJECT	VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN MAURITANIA
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$345,000; 2010: US \$295,000
Funds Requested	US \$345,000
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'orthopédie et de la réhabilitation fonctionnelle (CNORF) under the Ministry of Health
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2010
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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Capital costs (prosthetic materials, etc.)	150,000	120,000
Operational costs (technical assistance, field operations)	20,000	20,000
Microfinance projects for survivors and families, trades training	150,000	130,000
Reinforce community networks, capacity building	15,000	10,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000	15,000
Total	345,000	295,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR NOMADS IN MAURITANIA
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$269,000; 2010: US \$162,000; 2011: US \$130,000
Funds Requested		US \$269,000
Implementing Partners		Network of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nouadhibou and Zoueratt
Targeted Beneficiaries		40 mine-affected communities
Project Duration		January 2007 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.
- Develop local community capacities to sustain mine risk education.
- Increase the marking in mine-affected zones.
- Monitor and evaluate mine risk education activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Existing 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Institutional development costs	14,000	12,000	10,000
Production of mine risk education materials (design, printing, T-shirts, etc.)	160,000	110,000	85,000
Organization of training workshops and campaigns	60,000	15,000	10,000
Field implementation, operation (field mission, monitoring)	35,000	25,000	25,000
Total	269,000	162,000	130,000

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PROJECT	TECHNICAL SURVEYS IN MAURITANIA
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget	2009: US \$401,000; 2010: US \$258,000
Funds Requested	US \$401,000
Implementing Partners	Corps of Engineers
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 mine-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P07-MT01

OBJECTIVES

By the end of 2009, the project will assist the PNDHD to confirm the exact scope of minefields, drawing from the Land-mine Impact Survey (LIS) results (76 square kilometres of suspected hazardous areas).

ACTIVITIES

- Update mine maps and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Mark new boundaries.
- Monitor and evaluate mine action activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Support for demining operations will be bolstered.
- Demining efforts will accelerate.
- Improved IMSMA data quality will assist in planning clearance operations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Human resources, staff	30,000	10,000
Operational costs	145,000	85,000
Capital costs	186,000	145,000
Monitoring and evaluation	25,000	10,000
Overhead	15,000	8,000
Total	401,000	258,000

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PROJECT		MECHANICAL SUPPORT TO DEMINING IN MAURITANIA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,500,000; 2010: US \$1,625,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,500,000	
Implementing Partners	Corps of Engineers	
Targeted Beneficiaries	40 mine-affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-MT02	

OBJECTIVES

Utilizing mechanical demining capacity with a medium machine with combined tiller and flail systems, this project will verify known suspected hazardous areas and clear minefields containing anti-personnel landmines.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear anti-personnel landmines from known contaminated sites.
- Conduct verification after manual clearance activities to increase the confidence of people in mine-affected communities.
- Reduce the size of low-risk areas using area reduction techniques.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The confidence of people affected by mines, including nomads, will increase.
- Rates of clearance, verification and area reduction will rise.
- Mauritania will be better able to reach its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Human resources, staff	110,000	110,000
Operational costs	1,375,000	1,500,000
Capital costs (machines, support vehicles)	1,000,000	0
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000	10,000
Overhead	5,000	5,000
Total	2,500,000	1,625,000

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Christian Skoog	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Birane Wane	National Committee

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 2008, it received reports of nine accidents where at least six people were killed and nine injured. No maps of where mines are placed are available; much of the contamination is widely spread through sparsely populated territory.

To address the need for better information, MINURSO has prioritized data collection over the short to medium term. 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.

The Royal Moroccan Army (RMA) has reported clearance of more than 200 square kilometres, and destroyed roughly 1,000 mines and close to 2,000 unexploded ordnance (UXO). The RMA has noted that this has been difficult due to limited means. They have stated that external support could enhance the speed of operations.

The non-governmental organization Landmine Action (LMA) UK, has continued to make significant progress on survey and clearance of mines and ERW on the east side of the earthen berm that was built by Morocco to secure the western part of the region. As of July 2008, surveying had been completed in four of five areas, over 2 million square metres had been cleared visually, and more than 40,000 square metres had been sub-surface cleared. In addition, more than 1,000 individual UXO had been cleared.

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 2009 totals US \$1,732,755.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Over 20 years of conflict have left Western Sahara affected by both landmines and ERW. An estimated 10,000 Saharawi nomads live in mine-affected areas on both sides of the berm built by Morocco.

While no full landmine impact survey has yet been conducted, the Polisario has provided information to MINURSO with respect to landmine contamination. 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 water holes, and well-used roads and paths.

Since 1975, the RMA has registered 2,171 casualties, including 541 fatalities. In addition to the threat posed to UN military observers, mines and ERW are a serious risk to the nomads in the region, who rely on paths and water sources. They also hinder the eventual repatriation of the estimated 165,000 Saharawi refugees who are currently living in camps in Algeria. Through survey work, LMA has identified roughly 180 dangerous areas (the majority of which are cluster munition strikes) and 374 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks (189 have already been cleared by LMA).

Although significant work is going on in terms of survey and clearance 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, however, contains significant mine contamination. It will likely require considerable resources to clear 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. Following a UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) recommendation, MINURSO established a small Mine Action Cell within its headquarters in 2006. With the support of UNMAS, MINURSO deployed a Senior Technical Advisor for Mine Action to the mission in 2007, who now works within a newly enhanced Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC). In particular, the MACC has begun more focused work on improving information coordination on mine and ERW contamination and mapping.

In August 2006, with partial funding from UNMAS and logistical support from MINURSO, LMA began working in the eastern areas of Western Sahara. It has helped to create a comprehensive picture of the landmine and ERW problem, and conducted landmine and ERW clearance to help ensure the safety of MINURSO's observer patrols, protect the local Saharawi nomadic population, and prepare for the eventual safe repatriation of Saharawi refugees.

In early 2007, the RMA initiated a mine and ERW clearance project within the western areas of the territory in order to address the fact that a significant number of accidents were occurring among civilians each year.

Reinforcing MINURSO's cooperation with the parties in the conflict are Military Agreements Nos. 2 and 3. These highlight the fact that both parties extend their cooperation to MINURSO, with the aim of reducing the "ecological and humanitarian impact" of mines and ERW, along with the dangers they represent to the civilian population.

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 and water holes).

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.

PROJECT		CLEARANCE OF MINES AND UXO FROM HIGH-IMPACT AREAS
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,302,755	
Funds Requested	US \$1,302,755	
Implementing Partners	MINURSO, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Landmine Action (LMA) UK	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Individuals circulating in contaminated areas in the eastern portion of Western Sahara (east of the berm)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-WS01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and clear high-priority land through the destruction of mines and UXO contaminating the eastern portion of Western Sahara.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy three clearance teams (cross-trained for battle area clearance and mine clearance).
- Analysis and integration of survey results into clearance planning

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 3 million square metres of areas contaminated by cluster munitions and mines will be cleared.
- More than 100 individual spot tasks will be cleared.
- 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Human Resources	565,755
Travel	65,000
Equipment	155,000
Operating expenses	517,000
Total	1,302,755

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PROJECT		MINE AND ERW CONTAMINATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$430,000	
Funds Requested	US \$430,000	
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	January 2008 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-WS02	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to survey, analyse and map suspected hazardous areas, in order to provide as much information as possible to individuals circulating throughout the contaminated territory of Western Sahara.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy a survey team to each of five previously unsurveyed areas in Western Sahara and suspected hazardous areas within a territory of roughly 187,000 square kilometres.
- Enter data into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to permit the production of maps and detailed reports on contaminated areas.
- Conduct a needs analysis of operational requirements.
- Develop a results-based operational plan.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Roughly 120 suspected hazardous areas will be surveyed.
- 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Survey team personnel	150,000
Information management support (MACC)	100,000
Equipment	115,000
Operating expenses	65,000
Total	430,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Tammy Hall (CPC)

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Mozambique

SUMMARY

The Mozambique Mine Action Programme is at a particular juncture in achieving government objectives to eradicate landmines and comply with the mine-ban treaty. This is characterized by combined actions aimed at freeing the country from the scourge of mines. In spite of positive achievements, Mozambique will not reach the deadline established by the mine-ban treaty; therefore, an extension request was submitted for eradicating mines by 2014.

Two important tools have been developed to guide all mine action stakeholders: the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2012 (NMAP) and the Strategic Plan for Resource Mobilization.

The mine action programme has been supported by various stakeholders at different levels—political, technical and financial—where each particular group plays an important role in assuring that the defined objectives are accomplished.

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).

At the technical operations level, three humanitarian operators are engaged with 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, after concluding operations in the north, was relocated to the province of Maputo, and soon will commence operations in Manica and later in Tete. For Investment and/or development projects, private and commercial demining companies will play a significant role in contributing to the renewal of socioeconomic infrastructure.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Mozambique in 2009 totals US \$8,485,915.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Originally, the level of contamination in Mozambique was unknown, although the impacts on some communities were serious, with high death and injury rates, and the destruction of social and economic infrastructure. Today, four northern provinces have been cleared, representing 51 percent of the total land requiring clearance. The remaining mined areas should be cleared within five years using the experience gained so far.

In 2007 and 2008, a Baseline Assessment of the remaining suspected hazardous areas was conducted in 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 are 33 sites along roads. Borders with neighbouring countries and other potential hazardous areas remain to be surveyed. Following the district clearance approach, it is expected that all roads identified by the assessment will be cleared in the course of demining activities in each district.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The IND is the government national entity responsible for mine action coordination with different stakeholders at the national, provincial and international levels. Communication and consultation occur regularly between the IND and partners aimed at involving all interested parties in the definition of and decisions related to strategic mine action activities. Examples of consultation include the processes for carrying out the Baseline Assessment, and drafting the NMAP 2008-2012 and the Strategic Plan for Resource Mobilization; donors, operators, provincial governments and civil society were involved.

This approach has consolidated coordination efforts, resulting in synergies that contribute to better management.

STRATEGY

The main challenge Mozambique faces in complying with its Article 5 obligations is the clearing of the 541 known contaminated areas, in addition to infrastructure and border sites. For this, Mozambique has designed and approved the NMAP 2008-2012, which will be updated in due course to cover the entire period of the extension request.

Taking into consideration the success of the work conducted in the north and in some areas in the central and southern regions, the district-by-district mine clearance approach is demonstrably the ideal method to ensure cost-effective, transparent and manageable operations in the remaining suspected hazardous areas. In the interest of efficiency and cost-saving, each operation, usually at the district and provincial levels, will complete all tasks in order of priority before sending demining teams to work in other locations. This strategy also facilitates the monitoring and overview of the progress of activities.

Monitoring, quality assurance and control of demining activities will be reinforced so that the IND is better equipped to fulfil its coordination mandate by maintaining its mine action database, and gathering, analysing and making information available to all stakeholders.

Affected communities will be fully involved in data-gathering processes and regularly follow up on activities in their vicinity. This active participation approach aims at instilling confidence and guaranteeing 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.

Mine risk education activities will be continued; a community-based mine risk education network will be established. This will address residual threats, and act as a reference for assistance to victims and their families in order to ensure the provision of physical, psychosocial and socioeconomic support. The responsibility for assistance will continue to be shared between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Woman and Social Welfare, through actions aiming at social and economic reintegration. In addition, a plan of action will be developed in the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of which Mozambique is a signatory.

Concurrently, efforts to mainstream mine action will be continued under the national poverty reduction plan (PARPA II) as a cross-cutting issue involving most development sectors. The challenge remains to ensure that the intent of the PARPA II is implemented effectively and that all relevant ministries consider the mine action implications of their development plans.

In addition to the implementation of the NMAP, national capacity will be further strengthened to address any residual threats from explosive remnants of war, including through demining training in accordance with the national mine action standards.

PROJECT		SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN 2008-2012
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,158,415; 2010: US \$1,298,852; 2011: US \$1,493,111; 2012: US \$1,452,016	
Funds Requested	US \$1,158,415	
Implementing Partners	IND, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Handicap International (HI), APOPO and The HALO Trust Mozambique	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities living in the vicinity of the approximately 540 identified minefields, the population in general	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012	
Project Code	P04-MZ05	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at supporting the National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) 2008-2012 to ensure that the targets set in the national poverty reduction plan (PARPA II) are fully met. It will also back government efforts to fulfil its mine-ban treaty obligations.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out regular coordination and technical meetings with all mine action stakeholders.
- Organize mine action events.
- 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.
- Increase national capacities, including through training, to undertake residual tasks.
- Represent Mozambique in all events related to the mine-ban treaty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action planning, coordination, quality assurance, and information and financial management will be further improved.
- In quantity and quality, the productivity of mine clearance activities will increase.
- More land will be available to support agricultural rehabilitation and development.
- Mine action will be further mainstreamed into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies.
- Substantial progress will be made towards meeting mine-ban treaty commitments.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coordination of mine action activities	259,645	291,122	334,663	325,452
Quality management	479,344	537,456	617,839	600,834
Information management	139,809	156,758	180,203	175,243
Mine risk education	279,617	313,516	360,406	350,487
Total	1,158,415	1,298,852	1,493,111	1,452,016

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PROJECT	HI MINE ACTION PROJECT IN MOZAMBIQUE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,558,000; 2010: US \$2,480,000; 2011: US \$2,431,000; 2012: US \$1,969,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,358,000
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), IND Regional Delegation for the central region, provincial government of Inhambane, provincial government of Sofala.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Approximately 2.3 million inhabitants, provincial governments and local authorities, the IND, all other development agencies and institutions working in the area
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012
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 fulfilment of national obligations under Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty. The specific objective is to clear and release all known suspected hazardous areas in Inhambane and Sofala.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct progressive surveys; update data on suspected hazardous areas and unexploded ordnance.
- Train local mine risk education agents, and work in parallel to have a better knowledge of the situation and prioritize clearance.
- Deploy three integrated mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal teams with ground preparation machines, manual deminers and mine detection dogs.
- Liaise with IND to facilitate national quality assurance activities, and contribute to mine clearance planning projections and national database updates.
- Liaise with local governments to assure total clearance of all known suspected hazardous areas.
- Conduct a final assessment of each district after completing clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will assist 822,000 people by clearing 56 suspected hazardous areas in 2009 (1.6 million square metres); 54 suspected hazardous areas in 2010 (1.6 million square metres); 65 suspected hazardous areas in 2011 (1.2 million square metres); and 31 suspected hazardous areas in 2012 (0.6 million square metres).
- Mine risk education will improve local risk management, increase operational knowledge of risks and improve mine clearance prioritization.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
National staff	980,000	980,000	980,000	700,000
International staff	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Operation costs (equipment amortization, running cost, maintenance)	1,176,000	1,105,000	1,060,000	920,000
MRE	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Administrative costs	232,000	225,000	221,000	179,000
Total	2,558,000	2,480,000	2,431,000	1,969,000

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PROJECT	MINE CLEARANCE IN CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	The HALO Trust Mozambique
Project Budget	2009: US \$3,764,000; 2010: US \$2,010,000; 2011: US \$2,230,000; 2012: US \$979,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,764,000
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The local population of the provinces of Manica and Tete currently affected by the minefields identified during the 2007 Baseline Assessment
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-MZ02

OBJECTIVES

The HALO Trust mine clearance programme in the provinces of Manica and Tete is designed to clear all known remaining minefields, in accordance with the humanitarian requirement identified during the 2007 Baseline Assessment and Mozambique's mine-ban treaty extension request goal of clearing all known minefields across the central and southern provinces by March 2014.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, train, fully equip and deploy 16 9-person manual mine clearance teams, 2 survey teams, 2 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, and 37 managerial and support staff.
- Carry out survey and EOD activities in the three target provinces in those areas identified by the national or provincial governments, or as requested by the local people.
- Clear all known minefields in the target provinces.
- Carry out an exit survey confirming at community level across all three provinces that there are no known mined areas remaining following successful clearance in the first stage of the project.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- No further impacts on any aspect of livelihood activities will come from known mined areas.
- The need for funding large-scale humanitarian mine clearance in the three target provinces will cease.
- Each community within the three provinces (down to the village level) will be able to declare publicly and transparently that they "know of no remaining mines" as part of the exit survey process.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011	2012
National staff (85% are field-based)	1,006,000	1,006,000	1,207,000	599,000
International staff	235,000	235,000	235,000	118,000
Routine expenditures	407,000	407,000	411,000	177,000
Capital equipment	1,862,000	223,000	223,000	21,000
7% administrative charge	254,000	139,000	154,000	64,000
Total	3,764,000	2,010,000	2,230,000	979,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME IN GAZA PROVINCE—APOPO
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	APOPO Vapour Detection Technology	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,205,500; 2010: US \$1,065,500	
Funds Requested	US \$1,205,500	
Implementing Partners	Mozambique National Demining Institute (IND); The HALO Trust; Handicap International (HI); Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania; Antwerp University, Belgium	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population of Gaza province	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012	
Project Code	P09-MZ03	

OBJECTIVES

By the end of the project, all suspected hazardous areas in the province of Gaza will be free of mines, and the land will be released to local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine clearance and land release in the remaining 20 suspected hazardous areas of Gaza province, as tasked to APOPO by the IND.
- Implement a multi-modal system centered on APOPO's unique mine detection rats.
- Train national staff in using geographic information (GIS) and computer systems.
- Continuously collaborate with the IND to ensure thorough cohesiveness in their Mine Action Strategy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 1,932,000 square metres of land will be released to communities.
- Land will be available for productive use, yielding socioeconomic benefits to the area.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	190,500	190,500
National staff	325,000	325,000
Operational costs	300,000	300,000
Investment and equipment costs	390,000	250,000
Total	1,205,500	1,065,500

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Ambassador Júlio Braga (CPC)	National Demining Institute (IND)
Hanoch Barlevi	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Mila Massango	National Demining Institute (IND)
Michel Matera	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Lucia Simao	UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Nepal

SUMMARY

Both parties in the conflict in Nepal used explosive devices, resulting in hundreds of civilian and combatant casualties each year. Research so far indicates that most casualties stem from the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), rather than landmines and IEDs used by the Security Forces. As the situation is now more stable, the return of internally displaced people and the increased number of abandoned barracks surrounded by minefields could lead to an increase in casualties.

Nepal is not a signatory to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, although the Government announced in 2004 that it would form a committee to examine the issues involved. Nepal is also not a signatory to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. In the May 2006 Ceasefire Code of Conduct between the Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), both parties agreed not to lay mines and “ambushes” (command-detonated explosive devices). Since January 2007, the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) Mine Action Unit (MAU) has been supporting both the Maoist army and the Nepalese Army (NA) to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). In July 2008, the MAU concluded the destruction of all IEDs at Maoist Army Cantonment Sites (MCS), thereby fulfilling UNMIN’s commitment to IED destruction in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). In excess of 7,250 kilogrammes of explosive items, including 14,682 IEDs, were destroyed across nine locations. The MAU has also been working with the NA on developing a national mine clearance capacity, so that all 53 NA anti-personnel minefields laid during the recent conflict can eventually be cleared, as per the commitment in the CPA. As of 31 July 2008, five minefields have been successfully cleared and three others partially cleared. Accurate, comprehensive data about incidents from landmines, IEDs and explosive remnants of war (ERW) are critical to formulating an effective, targeted response.

The portfolio team’s funding appeal for mine action projects in Nepal in 2009 totals US \$2,100,396.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Media reports between 1 January 2005 and 31 July 2006 indicated that 57 districts, just over three-quarters of the total, recorded at least one explosive incident, including at about 28 schools. Socket bombs (improvised hand grenades) tend to be the main abandoned unexploded ordnance (UXO) posing risks to civilians. The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) has used larger IEDs, such as pressure-cooker bombs and pipe bombs. These destroyed buildings, pylons, telecommunications towers and other infrastructure, and were part of roadside ambushes of military and civilian vehicles, including buses and ambulances. Most devices appear to have been detonated on command. Some devices, such as booby-trapped roadblocks, banners and flags, are designed to be victim-activated. Explosive devices stored in civilian homes and abandoned IEDs near villages have been the main sources of incidents since June 2006.

The security forces have laid mines and command-detonated devices, including IEDs, as defensive perimeters around military installations (53 minefields), infrastructure (bridges, dams and pylons) and potential vantage points. Although most of the minefields have been marked and fenced, local community members often remove them. To date, both security force personnel and civilians have been injured and killed by explosions occurring within defensive perimeters.

Although there is no centralized government system for data-gathering, two non-governmental organizations—The Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) and the Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal (NCBL)—are currently collecting victim data. In June 2006, INSEC implemented its Nationwide Active Surveillance System on explosions of IEDs, UXO and ERW to provide reliable data on victim-activated explosions for advocacy purposes and prioritization of mine action activities.

In 2006, 169 new civilian casualties from victim-activated explosions were reported in 51 districts, with houses as the primary location of these incidents. More than 90 percent of the casualties were caused by IEDs. In 2007, 104 new civilian casualties were reported, followed by an additional 49 in 2008 through the 20th of August.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its partners first established a Mine Risk Education (MRE) Working Group in 2004 to develop an integrated social mobilization campaign. This working group was later expanded to a Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG), including the UNMIN MAU, Save the Children Alliance, Handicap International (HI), World Education, CARE, World Vision, dzi foundation, the Nepal Red Cross Society, the INSEC, Child Workers in Nepal, United Mission to Nepal, Digital Broadcast Initiative, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the NCBL and Sahara. The group has identified challenges to effective mine risk education, such as the lack of a universal sign for danger and low literacy levels. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) has conducted needs and capacity analysis, and drafted a strategic framework. Mine risk education tools have been developed, including a prototype emergency kit for preparedness and post-engagement risk education. A study on the level of knowledge about explosive devices was completed in 2007. Sahara, with the support of Save the Children Norway, and the NCBL has developed material and training packages. World Education, with support from UNICEF, has incorporated mine risk education into a schools-as-zones-of-peace package. The National Coalition for Children as Zones of Peace, including members of the working group, successfully lobbied the Home Ministry to request the NA and the Armed Police Force to clear explosive devices from public places, to mark mine fields and defensive perimeters, and to disseminate mine risk messages. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been developing the capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society to implement mine risk education through programmes for youth, and to ensure the access of mine and IED victims to the orthopaedic centre in Pokhara. OCHA has completed a humanitarian appeal for Nepal for 2008. Mine action is a separate chapter under this appeal.

STRATEGY

The mine action programme in Nepal continues to build upon the existing outreach and other programmes of the working group partners and other organizations. To enhance and expand current practices, the partners in the MAJWG agreed while formulating their draft strategy that it would not be useful or effective to create programming independently of, in parallel to or in isolation from current initiatives. The strategy integrated existing activities and established five objectives for future activities:

- Raise awareness about the risks of IEDs, ERW and mines through the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to reduce and prevent accidents;
- Establish an effective, coordinated mine risk education programme integrated with other outreach programmes;
- Improve and extend victim assistance and knowledge about the availability of services;
- Improve data collection to inform effective responses, both for awareness strategies and victim assistance programmes; and
- Raise awareness of the issue with the Government, with a view to supporting the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and related legal instruments.

PROJECT		ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND ERW RISK REDUCTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - France	
Project Budget	2009: US \$194,500	
Funds Requested	US \$194,500	
Implementing Partners	Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) mine action stakeholders, orthopaedic and plastic national hospitals	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-NE04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to respond to previous and future victims of victim-activated explosions (IEDs, ERWs and landmines) through direct victim assistance, including emergency evacuation, emergency medical care and reconstructive surgeries. In addition, it will help build and strengthen local capacities to manage the Data Collection and Surveillance System.

ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate and provide financial support for the emergency evacuation of people severely wounded by victim-activated explosions when there are no other services or agencies available to provide such assistance.
- Conduct individual screenings of disabled victims, and assess support from corrective surgery and/or rehabilitation services.
- Organize the referral of victims to appropriate orthopaedic hospitals and rehabilitation centres.
- Provide formal training and technical support to INSEC's national project coordinator, 5 regional coordinators and 75 district representatives to ensure the continuation and further strengthening of the Data Collection and Surveillance System, and its accurate and efficient management.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- People critically injured by victim-activated explosions will benefit from effective emergency medical services and appropriate medical services, with a reduction of the risk of chronic disabilities.
- Access to corrective orthopaedic and plastic surgeries will help improve their lives.
- The Data Collection and Surveillance System will record, analyse and report current and accurate data on victim-activated explosions across Nepal to mine action stakeholders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Direct support to beneficiaries and partners	127,000
Staff costs	44,610
Implementing and operating costs	10,170
Project support costs	12,720
Total	194,500

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PROJECT		PROGRAMME FOR MINE RISK EDUCATION, ADVOCACY, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SURVEILLANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$385,200; 2010: US \$246,100	
Funds Requested	US \$385,200	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Technical Committee (NMATC), Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW); national Government	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-NE04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to reduce the humanitarian and socioeconomic threats posed by IEDs, landmines and other ERW, to the point where UNICEF assistance to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) will no longer be necessary.

ACTIVITIES

- Strengthen monitoring and surveillance systems through national data collection.
- Advocate for the national Government to comply with legal instruments that protect civilians from explosive devices.
- Support the NMAA to design a mine action strategy, and coordinate activities in collaboration with the UN Country Team.
- Assist NMAA, the UN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing systems to assess explosive device risks and needs.
- Assist NMAA and MAJWG in developing and implementing a national strategy for victim assistance, and help develop methodologies and tools to implement mine risk education.
- Enhance the capacity of the Government, UN, NGOs and Red Cross to meet emergency risk reduction needs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Well-researched and targeted strategies and programmes will be developed and implemented to prevent and reduce incidents caused by IEDs, mines and other ERW.
- The NMAA will develop capacities to strategize, manage, coordinate and implement responses to the problems posed by IEDs, mines and ERW.
- The national Government will comply with treaty obligations (the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty) in accordance with domestic legislation.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Capacity support to the NMAA	180,000	110,000
Supplies and capital costs	60,000	40,000
Programme costs	120,000	80,000
Project support costs	25,200	16,100
Total	385,200	246,100

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PROJECT		CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND IEDS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal (NCBL)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$226,208	
Funds Requested	US \$226,208	
Implementing Partners	NCBL units (Youth for Peace and the National Network of Mine Victims or NNMV), NCBL network members, National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) Steering Committee, Campaign of Parliamentarians against Landmines and Explosives	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-NE05	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to develop the capacities of mine and IED victims. It will also conduct advocacy urging that the Government and international and national organizations take steps related to verification and clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance and the banning of mines.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize various activities among different authorities on the banning of mines and mine action.
- Organize regional, national, and district level seminars and workshops.
- Prepare and implement regional trainings and workshops for victims of landmines and IEDs in five development regions.
- Organize delegations and meetings with policy level authorities and institutions.
- Design and print materials related to the mine-ban treaty and national law.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A report will be issued on the concerns of at-risk communities, and the status of Nepal in banning mines.
- The fuller identification of mine and IED problems will help the campaign and others implement projects.
- The capacities of mine victims will be reinforced.
- The NMAA will further develop capacities to design policies.
- The Government will be strongly encouraged to sign the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff	33,824
Operational costs	171,821
Project support costs (10%)	20,564
Total	226,208

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PROJECT	COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Partnership Nepal
Project Budget	2009: US \$120,000
Funds Requested	US \$120,000
Implementing Partners	Partnership Nepal's district partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), district and local level political and social leaders, school families
Targeted Beneficiaries	300 child clubs, 40,000 children, 60,000 people from eight Tarai districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Sarlahi, Mahotari, Rautahat, Bara, Parsa)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P08-NE06

OBJECTIVES

The goals of the project are to train district focal points to coordinate mine risk education groups and implement activities; promote safer behaviour through trainings, group discussions, folk songs and street drama competitions; institute mine risk education activities in a sustainable manner and in line with programmes run by the Government, NGOs, community organizations, youth clubs and educational institutions; and ensure immediate response to mine victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education trainings of trainers for district focal persons (in support of the UN Children's Fund or UNICEF).
- Undertake consultations on mine risk education in three targeted districts.
- Conduct village development committee (VDC) and local level trainings (VDCs most at risk).
- Incorporate mine risk education in folk song competitions in local languages such as Bhojpuri, Maithali and Tharu.
- Conduct street drama competitions.
- Hold rallies for targeted districts and VDCs.
- Organize district and local discussions.
- Respond immediately to mine victims.
- Provide and disseminate information materials, including audio-visual, bulletins and wall paintings in appropriate local languages.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In eight Tarai districts affected by improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance and mines, 150 child clubs, 40,000 children and 60,000 people will understand the risks and take appropriate safety measures.
- The number of accidents will decline.
- Targeted communities will show greater risk awareness and practice safer behaviour.
- A working network of district mine risk education groups will be established.
- Mine victims will receive emergency support.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Staff costs		19,200
Implementing costs		96,000
Administrative costs		4,800
Total		120,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION THROUGH CHILD CLUBS
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Sahara Group
Project Budget	2009: US \$125,000
Funds Requested	US \$125,000
Implementing Partners	District child welfare boards, schools, child clubs, other community members
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P08-NE07

OBJECTIVES

The project will aim to create and strengthen structures to help local communities access mine risk education, in order to reduce incidents and risks associated with landmines, IEDs and other ERW. It will enhance the knowledge of children and youth on the danger of mines and ERW; strengthen the capacities of local bodies, schools and community groups for prompt action related to mine and ERW incidents; and establish an effective referral mechanism.

ACTIVITIES

- Initiate a mobile “Mine Risk Education Bus Campaign” for different locations in the proposed project districts, and conduct awareness programmes for schools and communities using documentary screenings and street dramas.
- Publicize and disseminate various mine risk information materials such as books, booklets, flyers, hoarding boards, stickers, banners, etc.
- Conduct trainings of trainers for local bodies, child clubs and community groups to enhance their capacities and improve local access to mine risk education.
- Establish a joint mine action working group in each project district for prompt action and effective referral mechanisms.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100,000 children and youths will be aware of mine risks and take appropriate safety measures.
- The mobile “Mine Risk Education Bus Campaign” will reach over 200 schools and communities.
- 25,000 information materials will be disseminated through schools, communities, local bodies and child clubs.
- 100 individuals will undergo trainings of trainers and conduct 500 mine risk education programmes.
- Five joint mine action working groups will be established.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs (coordinator and field officers)	22,000
Programme costs	90,000
Project support costs	13,000
Total	125,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, ADVOCACY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors	
Project Budget	2009: US \$113,888	
Funds Requested	US \$113,888	
Implementing Partners	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors central office in Lalitpur; regional offices in Banke and Makwanpur; district offices in Rautahat and Bara; Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC) alliance; Bal Kalyan Samaj (Morang)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW); national Government	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-NE01	

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to minimize possible victims from IEDs, ERW and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will generate awareness on preventing IED, ERW and UXO explosions, and advocate for government policies related to victim assistance, and accountability for and clearance of IEDs.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and workshops to new teams at the district and national levels on mine risk education awareness programmes to prevent mine, IED and ERW explosions.
- Offer victim assistance through emergency and crisis support, and conduct monitoring.
- Carry out referral mapping, and publish information and communication materials on IEDs and ERW in at least five local languages (based on regions affected and population density) and Nepali.
- Produce a comic book by child victims of IEDs and mines based on their own experiences, and exhibit their creations at the district and national levels.
- Support policy dialogue between constituent election members and victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local human resources will be trained.
- Casualties will decrease.
- IED, ERW and mine explosions will be prevented.
- There will be wide dissemination of information on IEDs and mines.
- Victims will have access to medical and other facilities.
- Victims will be able to obtain government compensation.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Staff costs (central coordinator)		4,762
Staff costs (district staff)		11,429
Support costs		6,714
Programme costs		85,560
Overhead costs		5,423
Total		113,888

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PROJECT		ACCESS TO SPECIALIZED PHYSICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF MINES AND ERW
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$935,600	
Funds Requested	US \$935,600	
Implementing Partners	Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA), Far Western Region; Nepalganj Medical College (NGMC), Nepalganj, Mid-Western Region; National Disabled Fund (NDF), Kathmandu, Central Region; Prerana, Sarlahi, Central Region; Community Based Rehabilitation, Biratnagar, Eastern Region	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities and their communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines	
Project Duration	January 2009 through January 2009	
Project Code	P09-NE02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at optimizing the effective reintegration of people with physical disabilities who are victims of mines and ERW by providing essential specialized physical rehabilitation services. This will be achieved by optimizing the service delivery capacities of five physical rehabilitation centres in different regions of Nepal, and ensuring extended accessibility to these services.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide consumables to reinforce centres for the production of orthopaedic appliances and delivery of specialized services.
- Support partner organizations to reinforce delivery capacities of existing rehabilitation teams.
- Provide regular support, training, quality monitoring and guidance to centres.
- Organize 12 outreach mobile camps in isolated, conflict-affected locations to provide access to decentralized rehabilitation and orthopaedic services.
- Provide effective awareness campaigns, counselling and comprehensive follow-up to victims and families through community workers and other mine action actors.
- Enhance coordination of rehabilitation centres to extend the geographical coverage of referral systems.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 2,000 people with physical disabilities who are victims of mines, IEDs and ERW will obtain direct access to essential specialized rehabilitation services through the increased service delivery of the five rehabilitation centres.
- At least 5,220 people will have increased access to quality specialized physical rehabilitation services through the decentralized outreach services (mobile camps) and community level actions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Direct support to beneficiaries and partners	356,600
Project staff	351,100
Implementing and operating costs	166,900
Indirect programme support costs	61,000
Total	935,600

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Hugues Laurenge (CPC)

Daniela Silva

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UN Mission in Nepal Mine Action Unit

Republic of Serbia (Kosovo)

SUMMARY

Since the closure of the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) in December 2001, the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Management Section has continued to coordinate steps to address remaining residual threats posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines. In 2001, all known minefields with minefield records were cleared, and all known cluster bomb unit (CBU) strike sites were, as a minimum, surface cleared by UNMACC.

The two main problems that remain in Kosovo are: a) some mined areas without records reported along the border between Kosovo and Albania, and in the eastern part of Kosovo, including in areas of strategic military importance; and b) some CBUs and ERW in heavily forested areas that were not part of the original UNMACC clearance plan between 1999 and 2001.

During the past year, the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) and two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked to clear the remaining mined and ERW areas. In total, the KPC and NGOs have cleared over 1.9 million square metres of land, and located and destroyed over 320 mines, 284 CBUs and 1,392 unexploded ordnance (UXO).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Republic of Serbia (Kosovo) in 2009 totals US \$500,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Despite a consolidated mine risk education programme in 2007 that targeted approximately 400 schools and institutions, and 95,000 people, there were still five incidents involving ERW. Fourteen people were seriously injured. Many UXO items are still accessible to members of the public and require EOD activities.

During the course of the year, and as tasks were completed, the KPC EOD teams were re-tasked to other locations within Kosovo to conduct battle area clearance. In May, the PZ 05 team started a demining task in Germija Hill. The areas worked on included those in Banicë/Banjica, Llukar/Lukare and Jasiq/Jasic. These contain dense vegetation and forests with steep gradients and many natural obstacles, which made the clearance particularly slow. One KPC task site was Lukare (a former Yugoslav Army or VJ ammunition compound), where large quantities of ordnance are present, threatening the local community. This site was handed over to the KPC by the Kosovo Force (KFOR). Since work started there, the KPC has located and destroyed many UXO items and mines. The KPC's capacity to conduct ongoing mine action activities needs to be further strengthened by the international NGO Mine Awareness Trust (MAT).

The remaining tasks have been prioritized based on the threat to communities or areas such as forests and grazing land required for livelihoods. When land in affected areas is sold off for development by the interim Government, it requires clearing prior to any building or construction. This especially applies to homes for refugees and internally displaced persons. Mine action activities are supporting development by clearing land intended for this purpose.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The role of the UNMIK Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps Coordinator (OKPCC) EOD Management Section is to:

- Act as the focal point for all mine and ERW clearance in Kosovo;
- Plan, coordinate and monitor all mine and ERW clearance activities in Kosovo;
- Conduct quality assurance and quality control checks in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);
- Provide training and develop national capacities; and
- Liaise with all organizations involved in mine action—including national counterparts, NGOs, KFOR and other international organizations—for mine risk education and victim assistance.

STRATEGY

The required funding to augment national capacities in Kosovo has been secured for 2008. There should be no need for donor funding beyond 2009, as two more years of consolidated clearance should see the EOD Management Section achieve its objectives to:

- Continue to clear the remaining dangerous areas;
- Survey suspected and dangerous areas;
- Develop a National Mine Action Authority within a Kosovo government ministry; and
- Transfer remaining EOD response tasks to national authorities.

PROJECT	MINE AND ERW CLEARANCE IN KOSOVO
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps Coordinator (OKPCC)
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000
Funds Requested	US \$500,000
Implementing Partners	Mine Awareness Trust (MAT)
Targeted Beneficiaries	The population of Kosovo, bordering countries, the international community, the communities of areas affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) through socioeconomic development currently hampered by the identified dangerous areas
Project Duration	March 2009 through November 2009
Project Code	P08-KS01

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to conduct technical surveys of suspected areas reported by local people, and mine and battlefield area clearance in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It will help release land with environmental impacts caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW), enabling the rehabilitation of forestland. This will support the local municipality, including the tourism sector and mountain clubs, and reduce the loss of lives and injuries from mines and UXO.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine and ERW clearance tasks.
- Continue the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Management Section's coordination of national and international partners.
- Survey outstanding areas reported by members of the public or non-governmental organizations.
- Set up a National Mine Action Authority through a close liaison between the EOD Management Section, and government departments and ministries.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accidents and serious injuries to members of the public will be significantly reduced.
- Agricultural and forestland will be recovered for productive use.
- Unemployment will be reduced.
- The overall prosperity of the region will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mine and ERW clearance in Kosovo	500,000
Total	500,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Ahmet Sallova (CPC)

Musa Spahiu

Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps Coordinator (OKPCC)

Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps Coordinator (OKPCC)

Russian Federation (Chechnya)

SUMMARY

Since 2001, many international agencies have been providing support to Chechnya in response to its mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem. According to various sources, mines and UXO have been widely used during two conflicts in Chechnya. The casualty rate among civilians has been quite high since 1999. According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, which is managed by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) through its local partner the Voice of the Mountains (VoM), as of September 2008, some 3,105 mine and UXO casualties had been registered (718 people killed and 2,387 injured). They included more than 764 children (138 killed and 626 injured).

In 2007, Chechen representatives, including Ramzan Kadyrov, made several statements on the need for more clear and strict actions to reduce mine and UXO threats. A special committee dealing with mine and UXO problems was created within Chechnya, comprising different ministries. UNICEF expressed its readiness to provide technical support in building the capacity of people working for the committee through a number of workshops and study tours.

In 2007, Chechnya also expressed increased interest in comprehensive demining activities. An agreement was signed with the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, which committed to assisting in the neutralization of mines and UXO. Since March 2007, an inter-service team of the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM) has been working on clearing mines from agricultural lands. During a two-month operation, they cleared some 60 hectares of cultivated areas and pastures in the Grozny rural district, neutralizing 411 explosive devices, including 172 artillery shells.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Russian Federation (Chechnya) in 2009 totals US \$300,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Mines have been used quite extensively in the two conflicts in Chechnya. Estimates of the number vary greatly, because there has been no effort to comprehensively survey or catalogue the impact or scope of the problem. No official estimate of the number of mines and UXO is available. Ongoing analysis demonstrates that the impact on the population goes beyond numerous deaths and injuries, and includes serious economic and psychosocial effects on residents and internally displaced persons.

Rural communities, which mainly rely on subsistence farming, are among the most at risk, particularly women and children. The threats include chronic food insecurity from the lack of safe access to agricultural land. According to information from EMERCOM Chechnya, approximately 6,000 hectares of agricultural land are affected by mines and UXO.

Technical surveys, marking, fencing, and mine and UXO clearance are needed to reduce the overall socioeconomic impacts. So far, programmes to seriously assess the level of contamination and its effects have not been initiated. New casualties are being reported to UNICEF through its community-based surveillance system. Available information is mapped through IMSMA.

In March 2006, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States, undertook an in-depth analysis of victim data. Large percentages of children and adults have been injured while travelling or performing basic income-generation or livelihood activities (farming; tending animals; or collecting wood, food or water). The study also showed that the civilian population in Chechnya has experienced one of the highest rates of injuries and deaths ever documented.

Between 2000 and 2005 a positive trend was observed, however. Annual recorded incidents and casualties fell from 812 causalities in 2000 to 24 casualties in 2005.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In the absence of a national mine action authority, UNICEF continues to act as the coordination focal point for mine action in the North Caucasus. UNICEF is responsible for ensuring the complementarity of all activities implemented by UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and all international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Chechnya and neighbouring republics. Accurate information on mine and UXO casualties is being collected by UNICEF through its local implementing partner Voice of the Mountains. The information is consolidated, analysed and disseminated by UNICEF to all mine action stakeholders in the region, allowing them to plan programmes for mine risk education, survivor assistance and advocacy. UNICEF chairs monthly coordination meetings with the participation of the ICRC, Danish Demining Group (DDG), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), local NGOs, and representatives from health institutions and ministries.

STRATEGY

In 2009, UNICEF will continue to sensitize local authorities about the scale and importance of the mine and UXO problem. It will intensify advocacy for the mainstreaming of mine action into development planning, programming and budgeting processes. UNICEF will also continue to back the creation of a mine action centre charged with coordinating all mine and UXO issues. Local media will be used to advocate on behalf of mine and UXO survivors, which should also contribute to demonstrating the harmful effects of the devices.

The overall strategy for mine action is based on an existing needs assessment. It focuses on strengthening and diversifying the responses to current needs, with the progressive involvement of decision makers from the community to the central governmental level.

The strategy comprises three main elements.

- Mine risk education is essential to raise awareness, promote safe behaviour, and help prevent mine and UXO incidents. This component includes the development of cultural evaluation in order to enhance the visibility of activities, and their quality, coverage and impact. It also involves further use of mine victim data to prioritize prevention activities.
- The prevention component covers activities that strengthen the effectiveness of mine risk education. It includes a national advocacy campaign.
- Finally, in a cross-cutting approach, mine action projects will be used to gradually sensitize and involve local government structures in both prevention and assistance, with the aim of creating the core of a future governmental mine action coordination body.

UNICEF will also ensure collection and analysis of accurate data on victims in order to effectively plan and target all project activities; contribute to the reduction of mine and UXO deaths and injuries through mine risk education and other risk-reduction activities; and facilitate the physical and psychological rehabilitation of mine and UXO survivors, as well as their social and economic reintegration, with the main focus being on children.

Regular inter-agency coordination meetings with the participation of government representatives will be used to discuss relevant monitoring issues, along with other general programme aspects.

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, ADVOCACY, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$300,000; 2010: US \$200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$300,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Voice of the Mountains (VoM), Chechen TV	
Targeted Beneficiaries	100,000 beneficiaries	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-RU01A	

OBJECTIVES

This project will be aimed at decreasing the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on civilians by raising awareness of safe behaviour; promoting the social reintegration of survivors of mine and UXO accidents; and advocating for the mainstreaming of mine action into development planning, programming and budgeting processes.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect, analyse and disseminate victim data to foster efficient planning of response programmes by mine action stakeholders.
- Provide mine risk education to communities in need.
- Improve the capacities of government institutions to ensure comprehensive treatment and physical rehabilitation for survivors of mine and UXO accidents.
- Continue dialogue with the Chechen Government for mainstreaming mine action in development planning, programming and budgeting processes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine and UXO accidents will be reduced due to better planning, prioritization and targeting of mine action activities based on mine victim data.
- Populations in affected areas will adopt safer behaviour.
- Survivors of accidents will receive better physical rehabilitation services.
- A national mine action strategy will be developed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Costs to implement mine risk education projects	209,250	139,500
Coordination, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation	20,000	16,500
Direct project support costs	49,750	30,000
Recovery costs	21,000	14,000
Total	300,000	200,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Eliza Murtazaeva (CPC)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Senegal

SUMMARY

Following the signing of a new peace agreement between the Government of Senegal and the Movement of Democratic Forces in Casamance (MFDC) in December 2004, there has been greater hope that reconstruction and socio-economic development programmes in Casamance will be more active.

The conflict left a significant landmine problem that may affect up to 90,000 people. A rapid Landmine Impact Study (LIS) was conducted by Handicap International (HI) with the assistance of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Canada in 2005 and 2006. The LIS surveyed 251 suspected communities and confirmed contamination in 93 of them.

The mine problem seriously affects economic development in Casamance. It hinders agriculture, fishing, transport of goods and services, and tourism. Over the years, a large number of villages have been abandoned, causing the displacement of thousands of people; the once flourishing tourist industry has laid off thousands of workers; schools have closed and thousands of pupils have been displaced or had their schooling disrupted; health centres have shut down.

In 2005, the Government of Senegal adopted a legal framework to address the problems posed by landmines and developed a comprehensive mine action programme in Casamance. In 2006, a new national mine action authority was created, and the Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) was established in Ziguinchor. Assistance to the national programme has been planned through the Projet d'Assistance à la Lutte Antimines en Casamance (PALAC). The tentative overall budget for the programme until 2009 is US \$22 million.

A detailed mine action strategy was developed by the end of 2007, including operational plans and budgets for each component of the national programme. Senegal intends to complete its demining programme at the end of 2015. It has consequently introduced an Article V extension request for seven years, until 1 March 2016.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Senegal in 2009 totals US \$5,126,809.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Since 1982, Senegal has faced a low-intensity armed conflict in Casamance fomented by the MFDC, which aims for the independence of the region and its 1.2 million people. The 2004 peace deal has had a concrete impact in reducing the conflict.

Landmine contamination remains, however. In its Article 7 report on the implementation of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, CNAMS chronicled 748 mine accident victims since 1996. Ten accidents were reported in 2005, 15 in 2006, 10 in 2007 and 17 in 2008. The casualty data may not, however, reflect the true number of victims.

With the support of the Government of Canada and under the supervision of the national authority, UNDP and HI conducted the LIS (Etude d'Urgence sur l'Impact des Mines en Casamance, EUIMC) to better document the scope of landmine contamination and its socioeconomic impacts. The study visited 251 communities suspected of being affected by landmines and/or explosive remnants of war (ERW); 93 were confirmed as contaminated, with 149 suspected hazardous areas. The survey found that 7 communities have suffered strong socioeconomic impacts, 45 have experienced moderate effects and 41 have been affected in a limited way. The "arrondissements" of Nyassia, Niaguiss and Diatta-counda, located between the Casamance River and the Guinea-Bissau border, are considered the most affected areas.

Senegal is one of the 154 states parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. It signed the treaty in 1997, ratified it in 1998 and became a state party in 1999.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In 1999, the Government created a national commission charged with implementation of the mine-ban treaty. In 2005, the Government adopted a new law prohibiting anti-personnel mines in the country. By August 2006, the national commission had been transformed into a new mine action authority in charge of mainstreaming mine action into national development plans and poverty reduction policies. It will adopt the forthcoming national mine action strategy and

approve mine action plans and budgets. Mine action in Casamance is now included in the UN Development Assistance Framework and national poverty reduction strategy.

CNAMS, the national mine action centre created in 2006 in the city of Ziguinchor in Casamance, coordinates, regulates, plans and monitors all mine action activities implemented in the region. The centre now has the responsibility for coordinating the preparation of the Mine Action Portfolio projects for Senegal.

Mine risk education activities and victim assistance activities have been carried out in Casamance for several years by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), HI, education departments, the mine victims association and regional rehabilitation centres. HI should be set to start humanitarian mine clearance operations in September 2007.

So far, contributions to the mine action programmes have been provided by the governments of Canada, France, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the United States, the European Commission and UNDP. Significant additional financial support is currently under consideration by Spain.

The elaboration of the Mine Action Portfolio by the mine action centre contributes to reinforcing coordination and consultation within the sector. In the future, the portfolio process will become more active as the number of operations increases.

STRATEGY

In December 2004, the Government of Senegal officially requested UNDP to provide assistance to establish a mine action programme. In March 2005, the Council of Ministers adopted a legal framework and a strategy for the mine action sector.

UNDP and the Government have endorsed the PALAC project to provide financial and technical assistance for mine action until 2009. Project objectives include the provision of technical assistance, support for resource mobilization and assistance in establishing the mine action centre. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) was set up at the end of 2007 with the assistance of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

The integrated mine action strategy is based on the LIS and provides detailed information on future activities and their costs. Mine action activities will continue to be coordinated by CNAMS to ensure deployment of mine action assets in a cohesive and effective manner.

Mine action constitutes a fundamental part of the rehabilitation and development activities in Casamance, with plans closely coordinated with other reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.

The overall objective of mine action in Senegal is to remove the threat of landmines and ERW, which is critical to the social and economic development of Casamance, by carrying out humanitarian mine action and establishing a sustainable national capacity to plan, coordinate and execute mine action programming. It is expected that mine action will actively contribute to the peace process.

As recommended in the UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes, the mine action programme in Senegal will attempt to mainstream gender considerations and will strive for gender balance in planning and implementation.

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION IN CASAMANCE, SENEGAL
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$300,000	
Funds Requested	US \$300,000	
Implementing Partners	HI	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Rural population living in a mine-affected environment in the Casamance region	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-SE01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will be implemented under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS. It will raise awareness through mine risk education in local villages, integrate mine risk education tools within school programmes and in prioritized zones, and optimize mine risk education activities via data collection and a central information office.

ACTIVITIES

- Train teachers in mine risk education concepts and tools.
- Train community agents in mine risk education tools.
- Deploy the agents into community networks.
- Produce new pedagogical tools (image boxes, films, guidelines and radio broadcasting).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 500 teachers will be trained on mine risk education messages for children and adults.
- Up to 50,000 children will receive mine risk education messages at school.
- Up to 800 community agents will be trained in mine risk education and deployed to villages.
- The number of landmine accidents and victims in Casamance will be reduced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	70,000
National staff	30,000
Capital costs (equipment)	20,000
Operating costs	30,000
Programme support costs	150,000
Total	300,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN CASAMANCE, SENEGAL
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$275,000	
Funds Requested	US \$275,000	
Implementing Partners	HI, Ziguinchor Regional Hospital (HRZ), regional associations of disabled people	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, disabled populations in the region of Casamance	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-SE02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will be implemented under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS. It will facilitate access to medical care, and improve services for orthopaedic aids and devices, physical therapy and surgical procedures for victims of conflict and disabled persons in the Ziguinchor and Kolda regions. It will also provide socioeconomic assistance.

ACTIVITIES

- Build capacities to develop human resources.
- Develop decentralized sites for material assistance and medical care.
- Organize care services and create a systematic process of victim assistance.
- Develop integrative education for child victims of land mine accidents and others.
- Provide victim assistance via direct support and through support to associations.
- Initiate and conduct sport and culture activities for victims and others.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Medical care, rehabilitation and orthopaedic services will be readily available to mine victims.
- Income-generation projects will be implemented by disabled persons, including mine victims.
- The social integration of disabled persons will occur through cultural and sports activities.
- Associations will be able to properly manage activities and effectively lobby for their rights.
- Community field agents will be organized to identify disabled persons in the region.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	75,000
National staff	25,000
Capital costs (equipment)	25,000
Operating costs	125,000
Indirect programme support costs	25,000
Total	275,000

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PROJECT	SUPPORT TO ASVM AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines (ASVM)
Project Budget	2009: US \$185,000
Funds Requested	US \$185,000
Implementing Partners	ASVM, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, their families in the region of Casamance
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P07-SE04

OBJECTIVES

The project will be implemented under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS. It will develop ASVM's management and operational capacities, support provision of medical care and physical rehabilitation to mine victims, facilitate the social and professional reintegration of mine victims, and encourage mine victims to reintegrate in their villages and communities of origin.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a needs assessment among all ASVM members and mine victims.
- Support mine risk education activities among affected communities.
- Provide professional training to ASVM and mine victims (capacity building, management, etc.).
- Support an academic curriculum for young mine victims.
- Facilitate the provision of orthopaedic devices to ensure mobility.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ASVM will be effective in providing efficient and adapted support to mine victims.
- Young mine victims will face fewer difficulties and be able to continue their schooling.
- Some income-generation activities will foster financial autonomy for mine victims and favour their social integration.
- Mine risk education will be provided to localities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (short-term technical assistance)	20,000
Capital costs, equipment (office supplies, information technology)	40,000
Operating costs (indirect programme support costs)	15,000
Programme support costs (victim needs assessment, income generation, etc.)	110,000
Total	185,000

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PROJECT	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ACTIVITIES IN CASAMANCE
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,900,000; 2010: US \$2,100,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,900,000
Implementing Partners	Demining operators
Targeted Beneficiaries	Rural population in the contaminated regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P07-SE05

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide mine clearance services to affected communities of Casamance under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS in order to eliminate the threat of mines by 2009. The project plans to deploy mine clearance teams to the most affected villages and communities. Operations will be carried out by professional mine action organizations.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, train and equip mine action teams.
- Deploy the teams to the regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda, according to the Mine Action Work Plan elaborated under CNAMS.
- Carry out clearance and marking operations in the most affected villages and communities.
- Report project outputs to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) set up within the mine action centre in Ziguinchor.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least two mine action operators will be active in the region of Casamance.
- Development and humanitarian projects will be carried out safely.
- There will be a substantial reduction in risks faced by vulnerable communities.
- The return and resettlement of displaced communities will be possible due to clearance operations in their villages of origin.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital costs (equipment)	500,000	500,000
Programme costs	1,000,000	400,000
Indirect programme support costs	50,000	50,000
Training	350,000	150,000
Total	2,900,000	2,100,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE MINE ACTION CENTRE IN CASAMANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$120,000	
Funds Requested	US \$120,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, CNAMS	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Senegal, mine action centre staff, mine action operators, the population of Casamance affected by contamination from mines and explosive remnants of war	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-SE06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the CNAMS in Casamance and its coordination operations. The mine action centre will provide coordination and planning services to mine action operators, and will facilitate the conduct of all mine action activities in Casamance.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide office equipment, computers and vehicles to CNAMS.
- Mobilize the resources to support running costs (maintenance, operational costs, travel, etc.).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The mine action centre will be fully established in Ziguinchor and staffed with competent personnel.
- It will be able to operate according to its mandate (coordination, regulation, planning and monitoring of mine action activities), and facilitate the conduct of all mine action activities in Casamance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Operating costs	100,000
Indirect programme support costs	20,000
Total	120,000

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PROJECT		MINE ACTION PROJECT IN CASAMANCE: MANUAL AND MECHANICAL CLEARANCE TEAMS
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,346,809; 2010: US \$1,159,791; 2011: US \$1,081,846
Funds Requested		US \$1,346,809
Implementing Partners		HI
Targeted Beneficiaries		Populations in mined areas, internally displaced persons (IDPs), CNAMS, development actors, campaigners for peace
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2011
Project Code		P09-SE01

OBJECTIVES

The project will help accelerate mine clearance in order to reduce the number of high- and medium-impact communities in the Niaguis, Nyassia and Diattacounda districts of Casamance. Under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS, the project also aims to assist Senegal to carry out its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy teams in the regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda, according to the Mine Action Work Plan elaborated by CNAMS.
- Pursue manual clearance and marking operations in the most affected villages and communities.
- Acquire mechanical means and train a mechanical team to accelerate the demining process.
- Reinforce land release activities.
- Liaise with the beneficiaries at the community level to ensure maximum cooperation with demining efforts, encourage safe behaviour and make links with development actors.
- Report project outputs to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) set up within the CNAMS in Ziguinchor.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High- and medium-impact communities will be cleared in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Mechanical assets will be purchased.
- An integrated approach to humanitarian mine clearance will accelerate clearance.
- IDPs will be able to return to their home villages.
- The risk of injuries will decline.
- Village infrastructure will be reconstructed.
- CNAMS will be able to encourage the start/restart of development projects.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Training	109,123	0	0
Manual clearance operations	398,324	566,610	566,610
Mechanical clearance equipment and operations	423,591	140,815	62,870
Reinforced land release activities	103,991	169,134	169,134
Running and staff support costs	311,780	283,232	283,232
Total	1,346,809	1,159,791	1,081,846

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Khady BADJI	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS)
Celine Besnard	Handicap International (HI)
Christina de Bruin	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Mamadou DIALLO	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS)
Seyni DIOP	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS)
Gilbert HASCOET	Handicap International (HI)
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Somalia

SUMMARY

Somalia has a protracted humanitarian emergency with various and rapidly changing degrees of stability, security and development across the regions. The threat of mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) constitutes a significant hazard throughout the country. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been conducted in three phases: Somaliland (phase I), Puntland (phase II), and Sool and Sanaag (phase III). No LIS has been undertaken for South Central Somalia, although initial and limited general surveys undertaken in 2008 indicate similar levels of contamination there. Roads and pastures are most heavily contaminated in terms of land of socioeconomic value.

The current rate of landmine and ERW victims in Somalia is at least three times greater than any other country in Africa, according to some sources. The victims, more often than not, are children engaged in herding activities in remote rural areas. Other sources state that it remains difficult to establish the actual cause of death, amputation or injury in many cases, but do not rule out ERW as one of the principal contributors to disabilities among people in the region.

The United Nations' effort to deal with the problem of mines and ERW in Somalia is led by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia Mine Action (executed by the UN Office for Project Services or UNOPS), headquartered in Nairobi. Regional mine action centres have been established in South Central Somalia (Baidoa), Somaliland (Hargeisa) and Puntland (Garowe). Police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, under international supervision, conduct clearance and mine risk education in all three regions.

In 2009, there will be a focus on strengthening the already considerable national capacities of the mine action centres and EOD teams in Somaliland and Puntland, while building up capacities in South Central Somalia.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Somalia in 2009 totals US \$12,626,840.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The mine problem is entrenched in the conflict that has prevailed in Somalia for 30 years. Virtually all warring factions have planted mines throughout the country. Large amounts of ERW also exist.

The Somaliland LIS revealed a total of 775 suspected dangerous areas affecting 1.3 million people. An analysis of infrastructure contaminated by ERW showed that the main problems are minor roads (74 percent) followed by pastures (36 percent) and roads to administrative centers (23 percent). Herding is the occupation most exposed to threats, with 74 percent of registered victims being herders. This is important to note, as 60 percent of the population of Somaliland depends directly or indirectly on livestock and livestock products for their livelihoods. Only 2.2 percent of survivors in Somaliland receive rehabilitative care and none receive vocational training, with the burden of caring for survivors falling on relatives.

The Puntland LIS identified 35 communities impacted by landmines or ERW in 8 of the 15 districts. An estimated six percent (151,636 people) of the population of Puntland lives in a community affected by mines or unexploded ordnance, with 42,516 people in a high- or medium-impact community. The Puntland survey revealed similar data to that of Somaliland, with herding being the most dangerous occupation (35 percent of victims were herders). Travelling was the activity causing the greatest number of victims, followed by herding, playing and tampering. In Puntland, mine incidents involving animals occur as frequently as those involving people. As in Somaliland, livestock is essential for livelihoods and is an important socio-cultural aspect of life in the region.

There is no LIS survey for South Central Somalia, but initial rapid surveys of four regions, consisting of approximately 2,000 villages, found that 1 in 10 settlements are impacted by ERW. This would, by extrapolation, suggest considerable contamination in South Central Somalia. ERW contamination is expected to be worse here, as fighting continued after 1992, when it largely stopped in the other two regions.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The mine action programme works to ensure that all mine action activities in Somalia are implemented according to the 2006-2010 UN Inter-Agency Strategy. The project is headquartered in Nairobi with staff rotating between there and the three regions of Somalia.

In Somaliland, mine action is organized under the office of the Vice President, who heads an inter-ministerial committee with eight participating ministries (resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction; planning; defence; health; education; interior; foreign affairs and information). The national coordination body is the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), which is supported by UNDP. There are bimonthly mine action coordination meetings organized by SMAC. A mine risk education working group has been established. Three international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operate in the region (the Danish Demining Group or DDG, Handicap International or HI, and HALO Trust).

Coordination and facilitation of mine action activities in Puntland is conducted by the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC), a national institution mandated by Presidential Decree No. 097/2003. PMAC is directly supported both financially and operationally by UNDP Somalia Mine Action. An inter-ministerial committee provides daily governmental oversight and supervision; it consists of the ministries of interior, planning, health, education, information and justice. The Ministry of Interior, Public Security and DDR is the line ministry for mine action activities. Currently, one demining NGO, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and one international mine risk education NGO, HI, operate in the region.

In South Central Somalia, the South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC) was established in 2008. Despite being severely hampered by the security situation, it commenced coordination activities in May. The Swedish Rescue Service Agency (SRSA) is implementing surveys, mine risk education and EOD work in collaboration with UNDP Somalia Mine Action in the region. No LIS is planned in the foreseeable future, but ad hoc survey tasks are being conducted when and where the security situation allows.

STRATEGY

In the absence of a formal central government, UNDP maintains de facto responsibility for coordinating, planning, managing and monitoring mine action activities on behalf of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Puntland and Somaliland authorities. Police teams undertake EOD in all three regions under the direct supervision of UNDP. Project execution is performed by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with in-kind contributions from SRSA, the Swiss Government and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

To address the various security, development and capacity issues in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia, the strategy for mine action differs in each region.

For Somaliland, the short-term strategy is to continue to support and strengthen the capacities of SMAC and EOD teams. SMAC is almost fully autonomous and receives minimal technical supervision. The aim is to make the centre fully autonomous by the end of 2009, with Somaliland authorities taking on greater financial responsibility. UNDP will also support the construction of an EOD Police Command and Training Centre, and expand the survey capacity of SMAC.

The medium-term strategy (2010 to 2012) is to ensure that SMAC can operate independently, having developed and implemented a resource mobilization plan. Minimal technical oversight will ensure independent quality control. All residual medium-priority areas identified by the LIS will be dealt with, and the establishment of national demining authority will be pursued. A victim assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction strategy will be developed and implemented.

In the long term (beyond 2012), SMAC will coordinate and undertake activities in all five pillars of mine action without international supervision. Activities will be largely self-financed.

The current security situation in Puntland is more fragile than in Somaliland, with only two international NGOs (HI and MAG) operating there. The short-term strategy (2009 to 2010) will be to strengthen support and technical assistance for PMAC to develop its coordination capacities across all five pillars of mine action. New EOD teams will also be trained, equipped and capable of conducting EOD under the supervision of technical advisors.

In the medium term (2010 to 2012), technical assistance and capacity development support to PMAC will be scaled down. Operations will require minimal international supervision. High- and medium-priority areas identified by the LIS will be cleared, and the possibility of establishing a national demining authority will be explored. A strategy for victim assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction will be in place.

In the long term (2012 and beyond), a sustainable clearance capacity will deal with the residual mine and ERW problem. PMAC should operate independently, with minor monitoring assistance to ensure quality control.

In South Central Somalia, the security situation changes on a daily basis. Until there is a more stable and permissive security environment, it is difficult to determine the level of activities that can be undertaken. It is therefore necessary to operate with a high degree of flexibility.

The primary current aim is to support SCMAC and clearance capacities. This includes developing capacities to undertake high-priority clearance; continually training EOD teams; and enhancing the capacities of existing ad hoc survey, mine risk education and emergency medical teams. If security allows, assistance will be provided to the AU Peacekeeping Force (AMISOM) to enhance their capacity for EOD, allowing them to undertake EOD and stockpile destruction in a safe and controlled manner. Support will be provided to AMISOM jointly by UNDP Somalia Mine Action, UNMAS and various humanitarian demining NGOs.

In the long term, SCMAC will be capable of coordinating all five pillars of mine action without international supervision. A sustainable clearance capacity will deal with the residual mine and ERW problem.

PROJECT		EMERGENCY UXO CLEARANCE WITH MINE RISK EDUCATION IN MOGADISHU
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$300,000	
Funds Requested	US \$300,000	
Implementing Partners	Danish Refugee Council, South Central Somalia Mine Action Center (SCMAC), UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local populations, national and regional authorities, mine action non-governmental organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-SM05	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to prioritize the clearance of districts identified as affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), security and access permitting. It also plans to deliver mine risk education to internally displaced people (IDPs) in and outside Mogadishu. It will improve access to mine and UXO information for IDPs, and provide relevant risk mitigation advice and practical support to all groups as required and requested.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct an emergency UXO call out.
- Offer targeted mine risk education to IDP groups in Mogadishu.
- Perform landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) surveys.
- Provide general ERW assistance and advisory services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community safety will improve through greater knowledge of prevalent ERW threats, and the promotion of appropriate avoidance and reporting behaviours.
- Knowledge of the spatial incidence of landmines and UXO will increase.
- There will be safer access for all groups in ERW-affected districts.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	51,680
National staff	50,378
Travel	8,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	26,150
Programme costs (coordination, training, vehicles rent etc)	120,200
Other costs, services	23,966
Administrative costs (7% indirect support costs)	19,626
Total	300,000

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PROJECT		CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PMAC AND EOD TEAMS IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$933,660; 2010: US \$786,600	
Funds Requested	US \$933,660	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Puntland Government, Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), Government of Puntland, implementing agencies, development agencies	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SM01	

OBJECTIVES

This project will ensure continued operational and institutional support to PMAC to enhance its capability to effectively coordinate and implement all mine action activities. Furthermore, the project will support and provide necessary assistance to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Puntland to safely and effectively carry out the destruction of ERW. It should be noted that the volatile security situation in Puntland can restrict timely implementation of activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Support capacity development initiatives, including by training PMAC staff and securing operational costs needed to effectively run the centre.
- Ensure that landmine and ERW threats are addressed in the most appropriate way.
- Provide continued capacity development and appropriate equipment for police EOD teams.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- PMAC will have greater capacity to effectively coordinate and manage all mine action operations, including mine risk education.
- PMAC will be properly equipped to carry out its function as a coordinating body, including through an appropriate system for information management.
- Existing and new EOD teams will be trained, equipped and capable of conducting EOD in accordance with international standards and government plans, policies and priorities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staffing	264,000	200,000
Capital costs	315,000	250,000
Operational costs	240,000	240,000
Overhead	114,660	96,600
Total	933,660	786,600

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PROJECT		CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SCMAC AND EOD TEAMS IN SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,917,320; 2010: US \$1,745,320; 2011: US \$1,745,320	
Funds Requested	US \$1,917,320	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), Transitional Federal Government of Somalia (TFG), South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) throughout South Central Somalia, humanitarian and development agencies working in the area	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-SM02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will ensure continued institutional support and capacity development for SCMAC. There will be a special focus on ensuring SCMAC's ability to coordinate and manage all mine action operations, and undertake surveys of potential contaminated areas and prioritize accordingly. The project will continue to develop explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and clearance capacities. As the security situation is very fragile, the project requires a high degree of flexibility.

ACTIVITIES

- Support capacity development initiatives, including by training SCMAC staff and securing the provision of operational costs to effectively run the centre.
- Continue capacity development of existing and potential new EOD teams by SRSA international EOD advisors, through constant supervision, quality control and on-the-job training.
- Survey contaminated areas and clear highly impacted areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- SCMAC will be able to operate with less international assistance, and coordinate, manage and facilitate all mine action activities in the region.
- Through surveys, further information will be available on contamination in the region so that a clearance capacity can be established accordingly.
- Police EOD teams will operate according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and respond more effectively to ERW threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Staffing	500,000	450,000	450,000
Capital costs	522,000	400,000	400,000
Operating costs	469,300	469,300	469,300
Programme support costs	426,020	426,020	426,020
Total	1,917,320	1,745,320	1,745,320

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PROJECT	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMAC, EOD AND CLEARANCE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,423,860; 2010: US \$953,040
Funds Requested	US \$1,423,860
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Somaliland Government, Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), Government of Somaliland, implementing agencies, development agencies
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-SM03

OBJECTIVES

This project will ensure continued operational and institutional support to SMAC, with a specific focus on enhancing the coordination and facilitation mechanisms within the centre, and establishing an SMAC survey team. It will continue support to the police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, including by improving their skills through advanced EOD training. The possibilities for creating a national demining capacity will be explored with relevant stakeholders.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide operational costs and capacity building for SMAC to ensure that the strategic plan is implemented.
- Support EOD teams to continue clearance of high- and medium-impact areas, and respond to requests from communities.
- Carry out advanced EOD training in Hargeisa under an experienced trainer.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- SMAC will be fully capable of coordinating all pillars of mine action.
- A survey team will be established.
- Clearance activities will be undertaken according to LIS priorities.
- Police EOD teams will have the knowledge, technical skills and equipment to safely deal with all types of contamination.
- There will be a national capacity to address long-term residual problems in a timely and effective manner, towards an exit strategy for international organizations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staffing	535,000	235,000
Capital costs	313,000	200,000
Operational costs	401,000	401,000
Overhead	174,860	117,040
Total	1,423,860	953,040

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PROJECT		CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CLEARANCE IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED REGIONS OF PUNTLAND, SOMALIA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$754,000; 2010: US \$700,000	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
Implementing Partners	Puntland Police, Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC), UN Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia Mine Action	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Residents and internally displaced people in areas affected by conventional weapons; local, national and multinational troops; peacebuilding and development agencies; local and regional military and political authorities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SM04	

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are to contribute to humanitarian relief, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding initiatives in Puntland through the provision of emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and small arms and light weapons (SALW) destruction capabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy an EOD and SALW team to destroy stockpiled conventional weapons in identified military camps in Puntland.
- Through the continued deployment of the EOD and SALW team and technical surveys, identify and destroy other high-priority conventional weapons within the Puntland region.
- Provide training support and capacity building to selected local and/or regional Puntland Police forces to support the development of a sustainable EOD and SALW capacity.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will safely identify and dispose of stockpiled conventional weapons.
- Technical surveys will be conducted towards the removal and/or destruction of explosive items.
- A team selected from local and/or regional Puntland Police forces will provide an EOD and SALW capacity.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Salaries	335,000	335,000
Equipment	93,500	93,500
Programme operational costs	222,500	168,500
Overhead	103,000	103,000
Total	754,000	700,000

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PROJECT	DEMINING AND UXO DESTRUCTION IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,650,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,650,000
Implementing Partners	Regional Government, Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 20,000 people in Puntland, particularly farmers, livestock breeders, nomadic people
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-SM05

OBJECTIVES

The project will survey suspected hazardous areas; deploy manual clearance and mine detection dog teams; train local personnel on mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal; mark areas polluted by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to prevent accidents; and conduct rapid mine clearance of areas needed for villages reconstruction, aid distribution, recovery of agriculture, free circulation and the safe resettlement of refugees.

ACTIVITIES

- Train and organize local personnel in a survey and demining brigade.
- Conduct assessment surveys and identify areas that are mined.
- Mark suspicious areas.
- Perform rapid mine clearance to reduce risky areas by 50 percent.
- Carry out manual demining; deploy mine dog detection teams as possible.
- Destroy UXO, ammunition and weapons stock.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be an impact survey of around 900,000 square metres.
- A technical survey to reduce suspicious areas will cover at least 400,000 square metres.
- Clearance will take place on around 40,000 square metres, particularly those that require the most urgent responses.
- UXO and weapons will be destroyed.
- Around 20 kilometres of suspicious roads will be cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Salaries (international staff)	250,040
Salaries (national staff)	264,208
Capital costs (equipment, tools, rental costs)	338,634
Operational costs	767,118
Administrative costs	30,000
Total	1,650,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING, UXO DESTRUCTION IN BELET XAAWO DISTRICT OF GEDO PROVINCE IN SOUTH-EAST SOMALIA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Centre for Research and Development Support
Project Budget		2009: US \$628,000
Funds Requested		US \$628,000
Implementing Partners		Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Population of Belet-Xaawo district in the Gedo region, humanitarian and aid agencies operating in the area
Project Duration		January 2009 through March 2009
Project Code		P09-SM06

OBJECTIVES

The project plans to carry out the safe, efficient destruction of all stockpiles of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Belet-Xaawo. It will safely and efficiently conduct landmine and UXO clearance in the district, particularly along routes for transit and grazing, water access points and village areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear stockpiles in the Belet-Xaawo district.
- Conduct 10 weeks of intensive clearance of mined areas.
- Provide mine and UXO education and awareness lessons to the civilian population.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Stockpiles in Belet-Xaawo will be destroyed.
- Minefields will be removed.
- The civilian population will be exposed to mine and UXO education and awareness sessions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Capital costs (equipment, tools, rental costs)	155,000
Operational costs	411,000
Overhead	62,000
Total	628,000

Contact: Mr Osman Hussein; Tel: 252 155 58652

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION TO PROMOTE SAFE LAND USE IN SOMALILAND
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$270,000	
Funds Requested	US \$270,000	
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Ministry of Education, civil society organizations, local media	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW), school children, herders (aged 5 to 49), travellers (aged 14 to 29), the general population in Sool and Sanaag	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SM07	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the socioeconomic impacts of mines and ERW in Somaliland by offering mine risk education to vulnerable social groups. These include school children, herders and travellers living and working in communities contaminated by ERW in the Sool and Sanaag regions. The project will also promote the link between mine action and development.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education activities through public information dissemination, training and community liaison activities.
- Initiate the integration of mine risk education into the Somaliland national school curriculum, with capacity building for teachers and educational staff.
- Provide capacity building for the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC) to strengthen planning, monitoring and evaluation of mine risk education and community liaison activities.
- Promote links between mine action and development through community liaison activities, with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Somalia Rule of Law and Security Programme, Ministry of Defence, SMAC, police explosive ordnance disposal teams and development coordination bodies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will be mainstreamed in the education system.
- Target beneficiaries will receive mine risk education and participate in community liaison activities to link mine action and development.
- Mine action partners will conduct coordinated mine risk education and community liaison activities.
- Development and mine action activities will be initiated through connections between communities, development agencies, government bodies and mine action agencies.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Staff		60,000
Capital costs		20,000
Operational costs (including support costs)		180,000
Overhead		10,000
Total		270,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, DEMINING TO IMPROVE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND LAND USE IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,918,000; 2010: US \$2,505,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,918,000	
Implementing Partners	Local community organizations, local radio stations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Bari, Nugaal and Mugud regions of Puntland	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SM08	

OBJECTIVES

The project will contribute to national mine action efforts to decrease the socioeconomic impacts of mines and ERW. It will help reduce accidents, and aim to release land through general and technical surveys, and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and demining activities conducted in a safe, efficient and timely manner in Galdogob and Galkayo.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education activities in mine- and ERW-affected communities through public information dissemination, training, community-based liaison activities and direct presentations in schools.
- Initiate the integration of mine risk education into the national school curriculum.
- Conduct needs assessments for demining activities.
- Carry out rapid clearance and EOD interventions, land release and clearance of confirmed dangerous areas.
- Integrate mine action in development through coordination with relevant bodies.
- Work with the national mine action authority to strengthen capacities to plan, prioritize, conduct, monitor and evaluate mine action activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims from mine and ERW accidents will be reduced through the implementation of sustainable mine action.
- Land release for the use of the population will accelerate, contaminated areas will be identified, and priorities will be established through the application of collaborative threat analysis.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staff	591,000	500,000
Capital costs	437,000	175,000
Operational costs (including support costs)	1,614,000	1,596,000
Overhead	276,000	234,000
Total	2,918,000	2,505,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$881,000; 2010: US \$799,000	
Funds Requested	US \$881,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, civil society organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), affected families, organizations of people with disabilities, Department of Social Services	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SM09	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to restore the physical and psychological well-being of mine and ERW victims who live with disabilities in Puntland. It will foster an inclusive environment in which people living with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities. Developing rehabilitation services will enhance the capacities of people with injuries and disabilities to cope with their living situation and prevent secondary disability.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a situational analysis on mine injuries and people with disabilities.
- Implement physical rehabilitation services, including physiotherapy and prosthetic and orthopaedic services.
- Provide psychosocial support and counselling.
- Develop information and establish referral services.
- Provide social and economic reintegration support.
- Offer technical assistance for the development of a legislative framework.
- Support advocacy initiatives.
- Provide capacity building to local health workers on disability treatments.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be a comprehensive report on mine injuries.
- Access to physical rehabilitation and psychosocial services will increase.
- Information and referral services will be operational.
- Social and economic reintegration will be facilitated.
- The development of a legislative framework will be initiated.
- There will be increased recognition of disability issues among stakeholders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Staff	212,000	191,000
Capital costs	183,000	170,000
Operational costs (including support costs)	439,000	403,000
Overhead	47,000	35,000
Total	881,000	799,000

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PROJECT		SURVEY AND MINE CLEARANCE IN THE HIGH JUBA REGIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,705,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,705,000	
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Around 25,000 people in the Bay and Bakook regions, particularly farmers, livestock breeders, nomadic people	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SM10	

OBJECTIVES

Through impact and technical surveys and demining, this project will facilitate free circulation, access to water sources, the resettlement of refugees and the resumption of productive activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize and train a survey and demining brigade of local personnel.
- Conduct surveys and identify dangerous areas.
- Mark hazardous areas.
- Perform rapid mine clearance to reduce risky areas by 50 percent.
- Use manual demining and mine detection dogs as possible and necessary.
- Destroy unexploded ordnance, ammunition and weapons stock.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An impact survey of around 1.2 million square metres will be conducted.
- A technical survey of 500,000 square metres will be performed.
- Mine clearance will take place on around 160,000 square metres that must be most urgently cleared.
- Weapons will be destroyed.
- Around 20 kilometres of dangerous roads will be cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
International staff	306,200
National staff	246,542
Capital costs	309,759
Operational costs	813,499
Overhead	29,000
Total	1,705,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Eddie Boyle	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Pascal Bongard	Geneva Call
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Klaus Ljørring Pedersen	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Gray Peter	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
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Sri Lanka

SUMMARY

Over two decades of fighting between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has resulted in significant landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the north and east of Sri Lanka. A ceasefire between the LTTE and the Government was declared on 22 February 2002. Fighting resumed in 2006, however, culminating in the abrogation of the ceasefire agreement on 3 January 2008. The resumption of fighting has created fresh opportunities as well as challenges for mine action.

As of 31 July 2008, approximately 148 square kilometres in 10 districts in the north and east remained contaminated by mines and UXO, according to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), but surveying is known to be incomplete.

Mine and UXO contamination presents a formidable obstacle to resettling internally displaced persons (IDPs), developing livelihoods and delivering social services. The districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara have borne the brunt of the conflict. By 30 June 2008, there were 467,000 IDPs in the north and east. This figure includes an estimated 194,900 persons displaced after fighting intensified in April 2006, according to the Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services.

In 2009, the Government, in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and demining agencies, will prioritize mine and UXO clearance to enable resettlement, reconstruction and recovery. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with its non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and network of community-based volunteers, will strengthen mine risk education by updating educational materials and targeting methods, and fostering partnerships.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sri Lanka in 2009 totals US \$11,780,141.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Between July 2007 and July 2008, 208 square kilometres of contaminated land were cleared or released through battle area and mine clearance, per the IMSMA. In the east, accelerated demining was geared towards resettling IDPs, unlike in the Jaffna district, where mine and UXO clearance mostly focused on releasing land for livelihood development. Five out of eight demining operators are currently working in the east. By 31 July 2008, approximately 180,609 IDPs had been resettled in the region.

Since 2002, lands contaminated by mines and UXO have been identified using Sri Lanka Army (SLA) minefield records and General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) data. However, more comprehensive surveys to identify newly mined and potentially dangerous areas that were not surveyed before need to be conducted. Technical capacities for conducting clearance, mine risk education, advocacy and victim assistance should be strengthened. Demining work tends to be done preponderantly by males; the proportion of women engaged in clearance work should increase.

Following sustained and systematic demining, mine risk education and community surveillance, the civilian casualty rate fell from a peak of 211 casualties in 2001 to 63 in 2006 and 3 from January to July 2008, according to the IMSMA. There are 1,152 identified mine survivors in Sri Lanka, but the number of military casualties is unknown. The government public health system is the main provider of medical services, while post-operative care, including counselling and prosthetics, are provided on a limited scale by NGOs, such as Handicap International (HI) and the Jaffna Jaipur Center for Disability Rehabilitation. There are some livelihood development programmes, which target war victims, including mine survivors, such as the UNDP Transition and Recovery Programme.

These services tend to be fragmented, however. There is a critical need for a comprehensive referral system, more specialized aftercare services, and initiatives to support and monitor the rehabilitation of survivors. Furthermore, survivor support groups need to be formed or strengthened.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Sri Lanka National Mine Action Programme operates under the leadership of the National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), chaired by the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID). The NSCMA provides overall policy guidance to the programme and comprises representatives from relevant ministries, the donor community, demining and mine risk education NGOs, UNICEF and UNDP. This body meets quarterly to assess progress and resolve policy issues.

An important NSCMA goal is to establish a National Mine Action Center (NMAC) that would assume ownership of mine action coordination operations. UNDP is working with MNBEID to design the NMAC and commence operations in 2009.

At the district level, the NSCMA has delegated authority to lead mine action to government agents and district steering committees for mine action. UNDP-supported district mine action offices in the Jaffna, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts assist the government agents to coordinate operations, such as through task prioritization, quality assurance and quality control.

UNICEF, as the primary supporter of mine risk education, has adopted a strategy of institutional and local capacity development, establishment of coordination and reporting mechanisms, and integration of mine risk education with mine action. UNICEF organizes community-based mine risk education through local NGOs, such as Sarvodaya and the Community Trust Fund, and works with the Ministry of Education to ensure mine risk education is taught in schools in affected areas.

The donor community is kept apprised of mine action developments through the Donor Peace Support Group (DPSG), Sub-Group on Mine Action. The DPSG comprises donors that have played a huge role in enabling mine action in Sri Lanka through funding support to the Government, demining and mine risk education agencies, and UN agencies. The DPSG allows donors to assess mine action progress and determine collective strategies.

STRATEGY

Sri Lanka's overarching goal is to be free from the impact of mines and UXO, and enable resettlement and recovery in conflict-affected areas. Lands released for demining, and resettlement and recovery by the SLA are tasked to demining agencies by MNBEID, in consultation with the government agents. Clearance operations are conducted by the SLA and seven NGOs. These operations are coordinated by MNBEID with UNDP support. UNDP Sri Lanka is collaborating with MNBEID to build national capacity to coordinate and manage mine actions by establishing the NMAC in 2009.

Owing to fighting in the Wanni region, it is anticipated that clearance (if permitted) will be dominated in the short-term by emergency interventions. Operations will take two forms: an initial effort concurrent with the fighting to set up shelters and allow for the delivery of aid; and more sustained operations, as security stabilizes, to facilitate speedy resettlement. The emphasis will be on sustainable resettlement, with clearance expanding from built-up areas to areas containing livelihood and infrastructure resources.

Should security improve, the NSCMA anticipates the need for clearance to significantly scale up. Demining agencies and district mine action office staff are adopting flexible strategies, such as frequently changing locations to meet changing demining needs. Agencies are facing formidable challenges in funding clearance and adjusting operations to meet security priorities.

To ensure mine risk education sustainability, agencies will continue to focus on strengthening the capacities of key partners, such as the Ministry of Education, the National Institute for Education, national education colleges and others. Materials used in public information campaigns will be revised and new materials designed to suit the changed circumstances created by the fighting. An attempt will also be made to integrate school-based mine risk education into the national curriculum. A key priority is ensuring that data collection networks function smoothly.

Mine risk education agencies will continue to raise awareness in schools and in public, and carry out community liaison work in partnership with demining, relief and development agencies. They will brief humanitarian workers operating in contaminated areas, and strengthen links with the victim assistance and advocacy pillars. The overall mine risk education programme in 2009 will be based on a participatory approach, sensitive to gender, age, language and cultural

considerations, and will focus on at-risk groups.

The primary challenge confronting mine risk education is in reaching IDPs in unstable operating conditions marked by population movements and access restrictions. Agencies must maintain a degree of emergency preparedness to intervene quickly when new displacement occurs.

The victim assistance strategy will take a rights-based approach as elaborated in the mine-ban treaty framework and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Stakeholders will ensure that activities benefit all people with disabilities, including mine survivors and the families of the deceased.

An immediate need is to call upon the Government to take a lead role in victim assistance. In the long-term, resources will be mobilized and the various stakeholders will coordinate efforts to:

- Ensure survivors access quality and sustainable services for medical, social and economic rehabilitation (new services will be set up where they are not available, and existing services will meet quality standards and become sustainable through their progressive integration within government structures); and
- Empower survivors to advocate for their rights.

Sri Lanka has not yet signed the mine-ban treaty. Nor is the LTTE a party to the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II specifically relating to the use of mines.

Advocacy in Sri Lanka has been affected by the political and security contexts. Stakeholders are currently strengthening partner networks and reformulating messages to reach a wide range of audiences, including school children, the media and key policy makers.

PROJECT	SUPPORT FOR THE MINE ACTION IN SRI LANKA PROJECT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$941,600
Funds Requested	US \$941,600
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, government agents, district steering committees for mine action, non-governmental organizations, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other humanitarian and recovery agencies
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) resettling in these areas
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-SL06

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue to help the Sri Lankan Government to reduce threats from landmines and UXO in conflict-affected areas. This will facilitate the return of refugees and IDPs, and enable recovery and rehabilitation. The project will seek to strengthen mine action coordination mechanisms at the national and district levels.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical advice and coordination support to the NSCMA for implementing the Sri Lanka National Mine Action Programme; facilitate technical assistance to establish the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC).
- Support government agents to coordinate prioritization, tasks, and information and quality management.
- Help the Government to maintain an updated, comprehensive Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Coordinate post-clearance impact assessments to meet resettlement and development needs.
- Assist quality assurance and control; support advocacy, mine risk education and survivor assistance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine clearance will be oriented around achieving resettlement and development priorities.
- The NMAC will begin operating in 2009, and fully trained local staff will coordinate mine action activities under the Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards.
- The IMSMA database will be maintained for monitoring and reporting purposes.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Support for establishing the NMAC	200,000
Support to the mine action offices in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa	546,808
Information management, analysis, dissemination and verification	40,974
Quality management	148,818
Advocacy	5,000
Total	941,600

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES IN SRI LANKA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Milinda Morogoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)
Project Budget		2009: US \$665,000
Funds Requested		US \$665,000
Implementing Partners		National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts, government and non-governmental agencies involved in recovery and development
Targeted Beneficiaries		Over 400,000 displaced families in refugee camps, communities affected by minefields
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P05-SL02

OBJECTIVES

The project will carry out humanitarian mine action (including clearance and task impact assessments) to support resettlement, recommencement of economic activities, and the general post-conflict rehabilitation of areas in northern and eastern Sri Lanka affected by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war.

ACTIVITIES

- Assist the NSCMA to plan and prioritize humanitarian demining tasks through the provision of survey information obtained from task impact surveys.
- Strengthen relations between India and Sri Lanka by working as a consortium with The Horizon (Organization for Post-Conflict Environment Management) and Sarvatra Technical Consultants; build capacity for humanitarian demining within the northern and eastern regions.
- Provide employment opportunities for youth and women in affected areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High- and medium-priority dangerous areas will be cleared, and the risks of death or injury from landmines and UXO will decline.
- NSCMA district mine action plans will be devised with the assistance of MMIPE survey information.
- The clearance capacities of 250 local deminers will increase; multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi-religious teams will be strengthened.
- Manual clearance methods will be developed; Sarvatra will be assisted with mechanical equipment.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Manual clearance, technical surveys	550,000
Training	15,000
Task impact assessment	50,000
Programme management	50,000
Total	665,000

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,040,000; 2010: US \$1,885,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,040,000	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA); local government agents; district steering committees for mine action and district mine action offices in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Vavuniya and Trincomalee	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and residents of the Jaffna and Trincomalee districts	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P05-SL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will facilitate the speedy repatriation of IDPs, including those newly displaced, by clearing villages and lands polluted by mines and UXO, in coordination with the Government, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other repatriation organizations. This should reduce the trauma of staying in camps or with host families. DDG aims to become the major international humanitarian partner of the Government and UNHCR in supporting the resettlement of IDPs and refugees.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and battle area clearance (BAC).
- Perform technical surveys.
- Create the largest, most cost-effective manual demining force possible, using local resources.
- Continue to be an active partner in the Landmine Ban Advocacy Forum in Sri Lanka (LBAF).
- Maintain close links with humanitarian agencies to ensure an integrated response.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The return of IDPs will be speedy and sustainable, without prolonged stays in camps.
- Large areas, roads and tracks will be cleared of mines and explosive remnants of war for resettlement and income-generation.
- Local economic recovery will be supported through employment opportunities created by project activities.
- Sustainable and cost-efficient local mine clearance capacities will be cultivated through training and staff promotion.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Manual clearance	1,673,000	1,590,000
EOD, BAC	150,000	125,000
Technical surveys	120,000	80,000
Programme management	97,000	90,000
Total	2,040,000	1,885,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$855,967; 2010: US \$783,807	
Funds Requested	US \$855,967	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), Ministry of Education, non-governmental organizations or NGOs (Community Trust Fund, Sarvodaya, Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation, ORHAN, Valvuthayam, Handicap International or HI, Motivation), a network of local NGOs, community-based organizations, volunteers	
Targeted Beneficiaries	400,000 people, including internally displaced people, in areas affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); those travelling to areas affected by mines and ERW, such as humanitarian workers and government officials; people with disabilities, particularly those with war injuries	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to decrease the risk of mine and ERW accidents through mine risk education. Awareness-raising will be done through community-based child protection networks and the education system. The project will advocate for banning mines and adhering to Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve NSCMA capacities for planning and coordinating mine risk education and survivor assistance.
- Provide community- and school-based mine risk education.
- Collect data on casualties, suspected mined areas and ERW through a network of 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 and war injuries, 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

- National capacities will be built to coordinate mine risk education, survivor assistance and advocacy.
- Children and adults will have the knowledge and skills to protect themselves from mines and ERW.
- Public education on explosive devices will support advocacy for a ban on landmines and cluster munitions.
- People with disabilities, especially children with war injuries, will be referred to services.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Human resources	324,705	252,545
Travel	16,500	16,500
Equipment, supplies	27,125	27,125
Other costs, services	34,875	34,875
Action costs	399,125	399,125
Administrative costs (7%)	53,637	53,637
Total	855,967	783,807

Contact: Sebastian Kasack; Mine Action Focal Point; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); 5 Githanjalie Place, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka; Tel: 94 112 555 270; Fax: 94 112 551333; e-mail: skasack@unicef.org; Andy Brooks; Chief, Child Protection Section; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); 5 Githanjalie Place, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka; Tel: 94 112 555 270; Fax: 94 112 551333; e-mail: abrooks@unicef.org

PROJECT		INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF IDP RESETTLEMENT IN SRI LANKA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,600,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,600,000	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), local government agents, district steering committees for mine action, district mine action offices, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance in Sri Lanka	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2008	
Project Code	P07-SL02	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to facilitate the safe resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), according to plans made in close coordination with government authorities and relief agencies.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy general mine action assessment teams to survey, document and map new tasks.
- Coordinate closely with relief agencies to support post-clearance resettlement and rehabilitation plans.
- Share and distribute ground information (maps, reports, task data), and reporting to authorities, stakeholders, partners and donors.
- Conduct technical surveys, mechanical ground preparation and manual clearance with manual and mechanical assets.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action activities will be integrated in relief plans, in coordination with key stakeholders.
- Land will be cleared and released in compliance with international and Sri Lankan mine action standards for IDP resettlement, resumption of livelihood activities, reconstruction and development.
- There will be reduced risks of death or injury for returnees and communities living in the north and east in accessing infrastructure and livelihood facilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
General mine action assessments (impact surveys)	72,925
Manual clearance, explosive ordnance disposal	623,060
Mechanical clearance	675,787
Programme management	228,228
Total	1,600,000

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING AND SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE IN SRI LANKA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sarvatra	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,604,374	
Funds Requested	US \$1,604,374	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Returning internally displaced people (IDPs) and local communities, including landmine survivors, in northern and eastern Sri Lanka	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-SL03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to clear mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to promote rehabilitation and development work, and contribute to peace and stability. It will support the social integration and rehabilitation of landmine survivors through programmes conducted by the Sarvatra Vocational Training Centres in Vavuniya and Batticaloa. This will help reduce the dependency of returnees, including landmine survivors, on government and public support.

ACTIVITIES

- Prepare for clearance, in a cost-effective and environmentally friendly manner, by using Sarvatra's ground preparation machine Arjun.
- Develop local mine action capacities by training male and female demining cadres.
- Conduct manual mine clearance.
- Enhance training capacities in information technology, English skills, sewing, tailoring and driving.
- Include courses in motor, TV, radio and computer repairs; welding; masonry; plumbing and joinery.
- Provide vocational training to returnees, including landmine survivors.
- Offer training and materials free of cost to 200 participants, including mine survivors.
- Help trainees find employment.
- Grant tools and material to trainees starting their own workshops.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High- and medium-priority areas in the north and east will be cleared in accordance with the Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS), facilitating the resettlement of IDPs and safe access to resources for economic activities.
- Risks of injury or death due to mines or UXO will decline.
- Returning communities, including landmine survivors, will have reduced dependency on government support.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Manual clearance (2 teams)	850,000
Mechanical clearance (4 machines)	540,000
Programme management	69,500
Training and staff costs	83,886
Capital assets	38,130
Operational costs	22,858
Total	1,604,374

Contact: Brigadier S.S. Brar; Chief Executive Officer; Sarvatra; Al-Aksa Mahavidyalayam, Salampaikulam, Vavuniya; Tel: 94 24 4920206; e-mail: sati.brar@sarvatra.org; Maj. Gen. P.K. Puri; Sarvatra; SCO 86 A, Sector 22, Gurgaon, Haryana; Tel: 91 124 4004369; e-mail: info@sarvatra.org

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROJECT IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN SRI LANKA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		The Horizon
Project Budget		2009: US \$550,000
Funds Requested		US \$550,000
Implementing Partners		National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), local government authorities, district steering committees for mine action, district mine action offices
Targeted Beneficiaries		Returnees and local communities in the Mannar and Trincomalee districts
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P07-SL04

OBJECTIVES

The project will promote rehabilitation and development by clearing landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in areas of recent conflict, in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the Sri Lankan National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS), in full coordination with the NSCMA, government agents and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). It will help build local capacities and create job opportunities for people in conflict areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out impact surveys (general mine action assessments), technical surveys and mapping.
- Conduct community mine action liaison work.
- Perform manual demining and/or battle area clearance as applicable, as well as marking, post-clearance documentation and handovers of cleared land.
- Provide first aid and medical support to local people.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High-priority areas, as determined by the NSCMA and local government authorities, will be cleared, and risks of death or injury from landmines and UXO will be reduced
- Assistance will be provided for resettlement, recovery and development in cleared areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Manual clearance	250,000
Explosive ordnance disposal	50,000
General mine action assessment	100,000
Technical surveys	50,000
Training	25,000
Programme management	75,000
Total	550,000

Contact: Col.(Retd) PM Meena; The Horizon (Org. for Post-Conflict Environment Management); Serunuwara, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka; Tel: 94 26 5671626; e-mail: horizon_tf@hotmail.com; Maj. Gen. S.G. Pitre; The Horizon (Org. for Post-Conflict Environment Management); Shakun Apartments, D. P. Road Aundh, Pune, India; Tel: 91 20 2589098; Fax: 91 20 25880164; e-mail: horizon_dem@airtelmail.in

PROJECT		COMMUNITY LIAISON AND POST-CLEARANCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$164,900	
Funds Requested	US \$164,900	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts, district mine action offices, recovery and development agencies, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Resettling and resident populations in eastern and northern Sri Lanka, relevant government authorities for resettlement and recovery, humanitarian and development organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to identify the impact of clearance activities to date in line with the UNDP Post-Clearance Impact Assessment (PCIA) plan. Community liaison activities will help to establish community and inter-agency priorities for clearance based on resettlement and recovery needs. Teams will also be in a position to identify new areas of possible contamination.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community liaison and post-clearance impact assessments through the deployment of one multiskilled team.
- Submit clearance recommendations to the NSCMA based on community and inter-agency priorities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearance priorities based on community needs will be identified.
- Newly contaminated or recontaminated areas will be identified.
- Organizational and clearance activities will be documented.
- The identification of community priorities will lead to increased areas for resettlement and redevelopment; improved food security from traditional livelihoods, including agriculture and fishing; and improved economic capacity from cottage industries, including cane-cutting and brick-making.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment (capital equipment, field equipment, expendable stores)	18,000
International staff (technical and support staff)	72,000
National staff (clearance and community liaison team, support staff)	36,000
Running costs (communication, vehicle running costs, office rent and utilities)	18,200
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Indirect costs	10,700
Total	164,900

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PROJECT		COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN THE PUTTALAM AND ANURADHAPURA DISTRICTS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Community Trust Fund (CTF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$187,000; 2010: US \$187,000	
Funds Requested	US \$187,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, including provincial departments of education; school authorities in districts contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO); local non-governmental organizations (NGOs); community-based organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Border villages and communities of internally displaced people in the Puttalam and Anuradhapura districts	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SL02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will teach communities in the Puttalam and Anuradhapura districts about threats from landmines and UXO, and how to live safely.

ACTIVITIES

- Raise awareness in schools and broader communities.
- Complement demining with community liaison work.
- Conduct a mine risk education needs assessment for revising the National Strategy for Mine Action.
- Develop a mine risk education policy framework and work plans.
- Develop mine risk education materials for a wide range of audiences.
- Conduct needs analysis, develop training packages, and train NGOs and community-based organizations to conduct mine risk education.
- Provide safety briefings to humanitarian workers in contaminated areas.
- Strengthen links with survivor assistance and advocacy pillars.
- Continuously monitor and evaluate to ensure that mine risk education helps threatened communities live safely.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will be conducted in border villages and other high-impact areas.
- Communities with mine and UXO contamination will adopt safe behaviours to mitigate the risk of accidents.
- Policy framework and management tools will be developed for managing mine risk education.
- Mine risk education will become integral to mine action plans in high-risk areas.
- Mine risk education capacity will be established among government authorities, schools and community structures.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, vehicles, information technology, materials)	20,000	10,000
Mine risk education programmes (presentations, briefings, open theatre performances)	60,000	70,000
Training community-based organizations and NGO partners in mine risk education	25,000	30,000
Material development	25,000	20,000
Coordination	15,000	10,000
Programme management	25,000	30,000
Indirect programme support	17,000	17,000
Total	187,000	187,000

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PROJECT		IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR MINE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Sri Lanka	
Project Budget	2009: US \$422,000; 2010: US \$158,000	
Funds Requested	US \$422,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Batticaloa Teaching Hospital	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities and injuries in the Eastern Province in need of physical rehabilitation, their families, Sri Lankan prosthetics and orthotics technicians, Batticaloa Teaching Hospital staff	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2012	
Project Code	P09-SL03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve the access of disabled and injured persons in conflict-affected areas to specialized, quality physical rehabilitation services. It will support the Ministry of Health to integrate the HI Physical Rehabilitation Center (HI-PRC) into the Rehabilitation Department of the Batticaloa Teaching Hospital, through a comprehensive approach. It will train Sri Lankan prosthetic and orthotic technicians, ensuring a sorely needed skill base for Sri Lanka.

ACTIVITIES

- Produce prosthetic, orthotic and splinting devices through workshops at HI-PRC.
- Provide practical hands-on training to six technicians.
- Increase the hospital's capacity to deal with trauma cases (from mine explosions, war incidents and natural disasters) and physical rehabilitation by providing medical and paramedical supplies (except pharmaceuticals).
- Offer technical support and training to hospital staff in preventing secondary disabilities and conducting physical rehabilitation.
- Develop standard procedures and training materials to raise hospital staff awareness of how to reduce secondary disabilities.
- Set up a referral and follow-up system for persons with disabilities needing prosthetic and orthotic devices.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 1,200 prosthetic, orthotic and splinting devices will be delivered and/or repaired.
- Up to 1,200 mobility aids and assistive devices will be delivered and/or repaired.
- A prioritization, referral and follow-up system will be in place for clients needing prosthetic and orthotic devices.
- Six bench technicians will be trained at HI-PRC.
- Procedures and training will be developed to help Ministry of Health staff reduce secondary disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	265,000	100,000
National staff	57,000	16,000
Equipment for activities	50,000	25,000
Programme costs (awareness, training)	6,000	6,000
Local operating costs	44,000	11,000
Total	422,000	158,000

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PROJECT	INTEGRATED MANUAL MINE CLEARANCE
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2009: US \$431,840
Funds Requested	US \$431,840
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts, district mine action offices, UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Resettling and resident population in eastern and northern Sri Lanka, humanitarian and development organizations and their beneficiaries
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-SL04

OBJECTIVES

MAG will maintain its current capacity with the ability to scale up activities if required. Interventions will focus on newly released areas, areas of new or renewed contamination, and areas with developing needs for emergency clearance.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct manual mine clearance and excavation and battle area clearance by deploying three teams (with nine staff per team, including a team leader, deputy team leader, five deminers, a medic and a driver).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The clearance of land will lead to increases in areas for resettlement and redevelopment; improved food security from traditional sustainable livelihoods, including agriculture, grazing and fishing; improved economic capacity from cottage industries, including brick-making and firewood collection; and improved freedom of movement and psychosocial well-being for beneficiary communities no longer living in fear of mine threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment (capital equipment, field equipment, expendable stores)	54,000
International staff (technical and support staff)	72,000
National staff (clearance and community liaison team, support staff)	93,600
Running costs (communication, vehicle running costs, office rent and utilities)	169,990
Monitoring and evaluation	14,000
Indirect costs	28,250
Total	431,840

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PROJECT	INTEGRATED MECHANICAL MINE CLEARANCE
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2009: US \$366,990
Funds Requested	US \$366,990
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts, district mine action offices, UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Resettling and resident population in eastern and northern Sri Lanka, humanitarian and development organizations and their beneficiaries
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-SL05

OBJECTIVES

MAG will maintain its current capacity with the ability to scale up activities if required. Interventions will focus on newly released areas, areas of new or renewed contamination, and areas with developing needs for emergency clearance. Teams will coordinate activities with other operators, and humanitarian and development agencies, securing maximum benefits for resettling and resident communities. MAG expects to clear over 540,000 square metres per year with mechanical clearance teams.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mechanical mine clearance, area verification and rapid access breaching through the deployment of two teams (including a team leader, deputy team leader, one operator, four deminers, a medic and a mechanic/driver per team)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clearance of land will lead to increases in areas for resettlement and redevelopment; improved food security from traditional sustainable livelihoods, including agriculture, grazing and fishing; improved economic capacity from cottage industries, including cane-cutting and brick-making; and improved freedom of movement and psychosocial well-being among beneficiary communities no longer living in fear of mine threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment (capital equipment, field equipment, expendable stores)	36,000
International staff (technical and support staff)	72,000
National staff (clearance and community liaison team, support staff)	93,600
Running costs (communication, vehicle running costs, office rent and utilities)	127,390
Monitoring and evaluation	14,000
Indirect costs	24,000
Total	366,990

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PROJECT		PROMOTING THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF MINE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Inc.)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$571,489	
Funds Requested	US \$571,489	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition, Ministry of Social Service and Social Welfare, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Sarvodaya-initiated shramadana societies at village level for collective community action	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine survivors throughout Sri Lanka	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SL06	

OBJECTIVES

Under the ongoing Sarvodaya 5R programme (Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Reconciliation and Reawakening), the project will seek to empower mine survivors to provide for their socioeconomic needs. This will help reduce their inequality and marginalized status so they can become fully integrated, productive members of society.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize survivor groups to secure their rights and access to crucial economic, health, education and other services.
- Develop a database on survivors and their access to rehabilitation.
- Assess the socioeconomic impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance.
- Promote the healing of traumatized communities through psychosocial services.
- Provide low-cost health services to survivors through Sarvodaya community health centres, mobile health clinics and referral to government health services.
- Provide alternative livelihood training and sustainable income-generation options for survivors.
- Help survivors access higher education facilities.
- Provide employment for some survivors in Sarvodaya programmes in affected areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine survivor fora will be established.
- The survivor database will be created and maintained as a documentation and reference tool.
- Survivors will mobilize to collectively act against mine risks.
- The well-being and social integration of mine survivors will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Establishment of mine survivor forums	80,280
Creation of mine survivor database	71,029
Community health centres, mobile health clinics, psychosocial services	65,421
Higher education facilities	18,692
Vocational training, microfinance programme	130,842
Capacity development	30,842
Programme management, technical assistance	174,383
Total	571,489

Contact: Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne; Executive Director; Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Inc.; Dhamsak Mandiraya, 98, Rawatawattatte Road, Moratu; Tel: 94 112 647159; Fax: 94 112 647084; e-mail: vinya.ariyaratne@gmail.com; Subasena De Silva; Deputy Executive Director; Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Inc.; 98, Rawatawattatte Road, Moratuwa; Tel: 94 112 655110; Fax: 94 112 656512; e-mail: sarsube@sarvodaya.lk

PROJECT		REHABILITATION OF MINE SURVIVORS IN NORTHERN SRI LANKA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation (JJCDR)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$157,681	
Funds Requested	US \$157,681	
Implementing Partners	Local government health authorities, including the Jaffna Teaching Hospital; the District Mine Action Office Jaffna; demining and mine risk education agencies; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); other local and international humanitarian and recovery agencies	
Targeted Beneficiaries	War-injured people, with a focus on mine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SL07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide physical rehabilitation and alternative livelihood support to people with injuries from the war, with a special focus on mine survivors. It will aim to increase their living standards and empower the differently abled to enter mainstream society as equal citizens.

ACTIVITIES

- Liaise with government health services, the District Mine Action Office, demining and mine risk education agencies, and humanitarian agencies to identify survivors.
- Provide modern polypropylene prostheses and orthoses based on individual needs.
- Provide long-term follow-up care, including home visits, to survivors outfitted with prostheses and orthoses.
- Offer appropriate, well-fitting mobility devices (wheelchairs, tricycles, crutches, walkers, waking aids) using advanced technology.
- Provide quality physiotherapy care to survivors with prosthetic devices, increasing their physical stability and confidence.
- Refer survivors to psychosocial services.
- Offer microcredit for survivors to engage in livelihood activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Clinical and technical capacities to provide modern polypropylene prostheses and orthoses to mine survivors will grow.
- Mine survivors will have an increased sense of agency, confidence and capacity to participate in everyday life through the restoration of their physical mobility.
- Mine survivors will enjoy increased livelihood and financial security.
- People injured as a result of war, including mine survivors, will reintegrate into mainstream society.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff salaries (administrative section)	14,318
Staff salaries (technical section)	25,422
Supplies/capital costs, materials, equipment and tools	103,607
Indirect costs	14,334
Total	157,681

Contact: Dr. (Mrs.) J. Ganeshamoorthy; Project Secretary; Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Reduction; 05, Old Park Road, Jaffna, Sri Lanka; Tel: 94 021 2222574; e-mail: jaipurj@slt.net.lk

PROJECT		SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH BETTER ACCESS TO SERVICES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI) - Sri Lanka	
Project Budget	2009: US \$263,425	
Funds Requested	US \$263,425	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, international and non-governmental organizations, civil society actors, networks of volunteers, communities in return areas for internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Batticaloa District	
Targeted Beneficiaries	800 persons with disabilities or injuries and their families (3,600 beneficiaries in total)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SL08	

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to promote the social reintegration of people with disabilities in IDP resettlement areas in the Batticaloa District and improve their quality of life through better access to services. It will help integrate and mainstream the disability agenda into the activities of local government and civil society.

ACTIVITIES

- For volunteers and divisional government services, design a training curriculum on the early identification of people with disabilities, needs assessment, referral and follow up.
- Identify and train volunteers with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities.
- Train social service and other government actors on the needs, rights and social integration of people with disabilities.
- Create and strengthen self-help advocacy groups.
- Design a referral network to direct persons with disabilities to services for education, physical rehabilitation, health and livelihoods; create a directory of such services.
- Follow up with beneficiaries to ensure that they receive appropriate and comprehensive services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Volunteer networks will meet with, identify the needs of, and provide referrals and follow up to people with disabilities.
- A referral network of service providers will be formed, sensitized and strengthened.
- The public will be sensitized on the rights, needs and social integration of people with disabilities.
- People with disabilities will receive quality services through the provision of mobility and assistive devices, referrals, rehabilitation advice and livelihood support.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Int'l staff (technical advisor, programme coordinator, support services coordinator)	61,200
National staff	55,500
Equipment for activities	30,000
Programme costs (awareness, training, sensitization)	94,900
Local operating costs	21,825
Total	263,425

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE NETWORKS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING OF SERVICE PROVIDERS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Motivation Charitable Trust	
Project Budget	2009: US \$668,355	
Funds Requested	US \$668,355	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Service, Vocational Training Authority, local disability and livelihood organizations, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Sri Lanka Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), professional paramedical bodies, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors; disability organizations; local organizations involved in livelihood activities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-SL09	

OBJECTIVES

The project will facilitate the reintegration of war victims, in particular mine survivors, into mainstream society by ensuring the availability of high-quality, sustainable services for mine survivors, including emergency medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial care and socioeconomic reintegration. It will encourage policy advocacy, and help strengthen survivor networks as effective pressure groups to safeguard the rights of mine survivors.

ACTIVITIES

- Upgrade the skills of medical personnel, including physical therapists, to deal with war injuries.
- Explore setting up a fund for survivors needing specialized medical treatment.
- Create two new assistive device workshops.
- Address survivors' socioeconomic needs by helping service providers integrate survivors into their client base.
- Work with professional bodies to standardize psychosocial programmes.
- Develop disability specific training for psychosocial practitioners.
- Integrate peer support training into the activities of disability organizations.
- Foster the integration of a survivor assistance agenda into the existing work of disability organizations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improved medical care will help restore the functional capabilities of survivors.
- Opportunities for survivors to participate in socioeconomic activities will increase.
- Existing socioeconomic services will include mine victims.
- The basic needs of disabled mine survivors will be secured and their rights safeguarded.
- Survivors will be better integrated into mainstream society.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment, supplies	74,050
Assistive devices, therapy	75,300
Psychosocial care	30,650
Training	74,205
Economic empowerment	75,350
Grant to partner	154,000
Project costs	184,800
Total	668,355

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PROJECT	TECHNICAL SURVEYS AND COMMUNITY LIAISON
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2009: US \$289,520
Funds Requested	US \$289,520
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action, district mine action offices, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other international and national recovery and development agencies, UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Resettling and resident population in eastern and northern Sri Lanka
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P09-SL10

OBJECTIVES

The project will combine technical surveys and community liaison support to assist the NSCMA in identifying clearance priorities based upon community requirements, and the humanitarian and development plans of international and national organizations. Prioritization will be linked to economic and social development, resettlement, traditional sustainable livelihoods and cottage industries, and humanitarian or development projects.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community and technical surveys to establish community and inter-agency priorities through the deployment of one community liaison team and one technical survey team.
- Submit clearance recommendations to NSCMA and other relevant governmental authorities based on community needs, and resettlement and recovery plans.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Priorities will be clearly identified based upon the needs of beneficiary communities and in line with other organizations' work plans and interventions.
- This will lead to increases in areas for resettlement and redevelopment; improved food security from traditional sustainable livelihoods, including agriculture and fishing; improved economic capacity from cottage industries, including cane-cutting and brick-making; greater freedom of movement and better psychosocial well-being.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Equipment (capital equipment, field equipment, expendable stores)	36,000
International staff (technical and support staff)	72,000
National staff (clearance and community liaison team, support staff)	54,000
Running costs (communication, vehicle running costs, office rent and utilities)	98,579
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Indirect costs	18,941
Total	289,520

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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SG Pitre	The Horizon (Org. for Post-Conflict Environment Management)
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Steen Welessen	Danish Demining Group (DDG)

Sudan

SUMMARY

The Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) was established through an agreement between UN and GOS and SPLM in 2002 to conduct emergency mine action operations, and deal with problems from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) resulting from Sudan's long civil war. The UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) is mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1590 and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to coordinate, facilitate and accredit all mine action activities, and conduct quality assurance and control.

Under the CPA, national authorities have established the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) and the Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC). Technical assistance is provided by UN organizations under the UNMAO (UNMAS, the UN Development Programme or UNDP, the UN Children's Fund or UNICEF, and the UN Office for Project Services or UNOPS). There is a view towards transferring responsibilities for managing the mine action programme to national authorities.

Sudanmap operates across the country with regional headquarters in Kadugli (for north Sudan) and Juba (for southern Sudan). Since 2007, the programme has expanded into Darfur under the UN–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). As of mid-2008, three offices in El Fasher, Nyala and El-Geneina are operational, although operations are greatly hampered by insecurity.

Demining continues to be critical in facilitating mobility, the return of local populations, the deployment of peacekeeping assets and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Sudanmap deploys multifaceted mine risk education teams across the country. Activities include targeting at-risk populations and conducting media campaigns, while promoting sustainable mine risk education capacities. Mine risk education is being integrated into the national education system through school-based sessions and trainings of trainers.

Victim assistance activities have developed rapidly in the last two years, with expanding geographical coverage of needs assessments and small-scale grants. These interventions will allow the socioeconomic reintegration of victims, and build the skills of national health practitioners in providing care and rehabilitation.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sudan in 2009 totals US \$81,190,613.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

To determine the scope of mine and ERW contamination in Sudan, Sudanmap launched the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2005. It is still ongoing after three years; but the full planned survey of 15 states should be finished by mid-2009. Twelve states have been completed as of mid-2008. Data provided by the survey have continuously informed the planning of mine action activities.

While the reported number of mine and ERW victims is declining overall, a number of unexploded ordnance incidents in the eastern states in 2008 demonstrated a clear need for continued mine action response. Donor support is necessary, as this area is not covered under the peacekeeping mandate and is therefore solely reliant on voluntary contributions.

By mid-2008, Sudanmap reported 6.7 million square metres of land cleared, a 0.6 million square metre increase from the same time in the previous year. A total of 973 kilometres of routes had been cleared, and an additional 3,921 kilometres opened through assessments. A major constraint continues to be the lack of security in parts of Southern Sudan and Darfur.

In 2009, mine action activities will expand across Darfur if the security environment proves conducive. A mix of survey, clearance and mine risk education assets have been deployed to assist the peacekeeping operations and enhance the safety of local populations. More demining assets will be deployed to Upper Nile and Jonglei, which was made possible through previous efforts to open key routes from the south. The eastern states and Blue Nile will remain key areas for demining, while the full scope of the problem in South Kordofan will be fully determined. Assessment and clearance of routes will remain the main priority; some 7,603 kilometres of priority routes will be assessed or verified. Activities to

remove landmine and ERW threats will target communities defined by the LIS with high and medium impact.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In mid-2008, Sudanmap, which comprises national authorities, UN representatives and non-governmental organizations, agreed to produce a multi-year plan by the end of the year. It should cover all components of mine action and entail sector-wide consultations. This document will serve as a common planning and resource mobilization document for all partners. Annual planning documents such as the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and the UN and Partners Workplan (equivalent to the Consolidated Appeal) will each year reflect the multi-year plan.

The planning process was motivated by a comprehensive review of a range of documents and strategies developed over the years that commit Sudanmap to fulfilling certain targets or commitments at different levels. The documents include the National Mine Action Strategic Framework, the UN Inter-Agency Strategy, the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), the Government of Unity Five-Year Strategic Plan and the Southern Sudan Demining Commission Strategy. Most importantly, Sudanmap partners have jointly reconfirmed the importance of working towards achieving the Ottawa treaty targets by 2014.

It was agreed that a multi-year plan aimed at meeting defined targets and identifying resource shortfalls was needed. Starting this process in 2008 seemed opportune, due to the considerable amount of information made available by the LIS, and other assessments and general surveys.

Extensive consultations between UNMAO and national authorities began in early 2008 in the First Transition Workshop. The aim was to discuss and agree on the end stages of the transition to national ownership. A Fourth Transition Workshop scheduled in November 2008 is expected to produce a signed framework document with all relevant parties committing to their respective roles in this key process.

The multi-year plan will integrate the work of the transition process. Two portfolio projects (P09-SU01 and P09-SU02) reflect the capacity development tasks that have been jointly identified by the UN and national authorities as contributing to the transition.

STRATEGY

Sudanmap developed the National Mine Action Strategic Framework in August 2004. It was revised in June 2006, and serves as the key guiding document for the implementation of the programme. The framework 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.

The portfolio projects have been formulated out of the multi-year planning process, which has been oriented around providing solutions to meet the National Mine Action Strategic Framework goals. Links with each project are captured in the project objectives.

During 2008, Sudanmap put a great emphasis on progressing towards the sixth goal, the development of a transitional plan, which is due to be signed by the end of the year. This will allow a shift in focus to other strategic goals aimed at strengthening national capacities and reducing residual mine and ERW problems in accordance with the Ottawa Treaty objectives.

PROJECT		NATIONAL AUTHORITY PLANNING AND MONITORING CAPACITY IN SUDAN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,600,000; 2010: US \$1,400,000; 2011: US \$1,400,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,600,000	
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 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU01	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) 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 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.
- Conduct multiple field visits and mentor national authority staff with existing capacities.
- Monitor and advocate support to meet Ottawa treaty requirements.
- Implement 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

- Planning and monitoring skill sets will be transferred to national authorities.
- 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Technical advisors	500,000	500,000	500,000
Advocacy	100,000	100,000	100,000
Equipment and support	400,000	200,000	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

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PROJECT		NATIONAL AUTHORITY QUALITY MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN SUDAN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,600,000; 2010: US \$1,400,000; 2011: US \$1,400,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,600,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), international non-governmental organizations and partners, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), 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 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU02	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) 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.
- Translate the NTSGs into Arabic.
- 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 control.
- National authorities will have the capacity to manage and maintain the IMSMA database.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Technical advisors	500,000	500,000	500,000
NTSG translation	100,000	100,000	100,000
Equipment and support	400,000	200,000	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN SUDAN
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,360,000; 2010: US \$1,310,000; 2011: US \$710,000	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
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; ministries of gender, social welfare and religious affairs; NGOs; community based-organizations; survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); people with disabilities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU03	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Information management	100,000	50,000	50,000
Medical care, physical rehabilitation	200,000	200,000	100,000
Socioeconomic reintegration	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Support for advocacy, policies, legislation	50,000	50,000	50,000
Coordination	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,360,000	1,310,000	710,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SUDAN
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2009: US \$13,878,800; 2010: US \$12,105,000; 2011: US \$10,614,000
Funds Requested	US \$11,878,800
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), 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 2009 through December 2011
Project Code	P09-SU04

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) 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.” 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

- Implement community-based mine risk education for IDPs, returnees and other at-risk populations.
- Integrate mine risk education in the education system through training and school-based activities.
- Establish a data collection mechanism and a surveillance system for mine incidents.
- Develop the capacity of existing mine risk education assets and enhance the role of national counterparts.
- Implement targeted activities and special events to raise awareness.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) will decline through outreach to 1.5 million at-risk individuals.
- The number of victims among boys and girls will fall through regular mine risk education provided through school curricula to over 350,000 students.
- The timely and accurate inflow of information will enable appropriate responses to prevent mine and UXO injuries, and assist victims.
- National authorities and NGOs will be capable of managing, coordinating and implementing mine risk education with minimum external support.
- Public awareness and support for mine risk education will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Community-based mine risk education	12,028,000	10,080,000	9,180,000
School-based mine risk education	215,500	260,000	255,000
Data collection and surveillance	61,250	51,000	51,000
Capacity building	146,000	52,000	56,000
Mine risk education for special purposes	78,250	70,000	80,000
Support to transition	20,000	15,000	30,000
Coordination, technical support and programme support	1,329,800	1,577,000	962,000
Total	13,878,800	12,105,000	10,614,000

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PROJECT		LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY OF JONGLEI, UPPER NILE AND SOUTH KORDOFAN STATES (FINAL PHASE)
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$650,000	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
Implementing Partners	Survey Action Center (SAC), Handicap International (HI)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities directly affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), mine action organizations and donors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2009	
Project Code	P09-SU05	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) to: "Identify and prioritise communities suffering socio-economic impact." The programme launched the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2005. It is in its final phase, and upon completion will provide a more complete picture for planners to focus national strategies based on socioeconomic indicators. LIS data will serve as a baseline for measuring continued progress by the mine action programme.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct surveys of communities (data collection), quality management of survey activities and data entry into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Produce progress and final reports analysing the data collected.
- Produce maps of each state surveyed illustrating the extent of impacts from landmines and UXO.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Information on landmine and UXO contamination in the three states will be provided to Sudanmap.
- The LIS will be completed, covering 15 states.
- The survey results will inform future requirements and the prioritization of clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance tasks.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
LIS in Jonglei and Upper Nile	500,000
LIS in South Kordofan	150,000
Total	650,000

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PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN NORTH SUDAN
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget		2009: US \$17,793,700; 2010: US \$16,797,958; 2011: US \$6,588,000
Funds Requested		US \$14,126,557
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 June 2011
Project Code		P09-SU06

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) to: "Undertake mine/ERW clearance and Survey Operations." This project aims to reduce the threat in communities in Blue Nile State, the Easterns States and South Kordofan identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), once it is completed in 2009. The project will conduct identified battle area clearance (BAC) tasks, and survey and verify all remaining primary and secondary routes, improving access to areas throughout north Sudan.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct 104 BAC tasks in impacted communities.
- Clear 5 highly impacted communities, 8 moderately impacted communities and 34 communities with low impacts.
- In South Kordofan, where there is no LIS, clear 791,942 square metres of high-priority areas and 1,600,646 square metres of medium priority areas.
- Survey and verify 1,526 kilometres of routes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All known threats in impacted communities will be reduced, and identified BAC 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 north Sudan.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Route survey and verification	2,300,000	2,300,000	0
Clearance of impacted communities (Blue Nile and East)	8,118,500	8,823,000	6,588,000
Clearance of high and medium priority areas (South Kordofan)	5,475,200	5,674,958	0
BAC tasks	1,900,000	0	0
Total	17,793,700	16,797,958	6,588,000

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PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$44,048,167; 2010: US \$45,624,590; 2011: US \$32,285,509	
Funds Requested	US \$41,681,606	
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 June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU07	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) to: "Undertake mine/ERW clearance and Survey Operations." This project aims to reduce the threat in communities in southern Sudan as identified in the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). It will survey and verify all remaining primary and secondary routes, improving access to areas throughout southern Sudan.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct clearance of 51 highly impacted communities and 50 moderately impacted communities.
- Conduct clearance and spot tasks in 234 communities affected by unexploded ordnance and/or minefields.
- Survey and verify 4,154 kilometres of routes.

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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Clearance of impacted communities	29,823,367	31,728,574	25,201,509
Route survey and verification	14,224,800	13,896,016	7,084,000
Total	44,048,167	45,624,590	32,285,509

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PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN DARFUR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget		2009: US \$7,554,950; 2010: US \$7,325,000; 2011: US \$5,849,000
Funds Requested		US \$7,554,950
Implementing Partners		UN contractors, international and national non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people, aid agencies
Project Duration		January 2009 through June 2011
Project Code		P09-SU08

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) 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 will survey and verify all primary and secondary routes, improving access to areas across the Darfur region.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct 4,601 general mine action assessments (GMAA) to identify ERW and possible mine contamination.
- Conduct up to 1,380 ERW spot tasks and battle area clearance in affected communities.
- Conduct surveys and verification of 19,290 kilometres of routes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All known communities will be surveyed and identified.
- Spot tasks will increase the physical safety of community members.
- All primary and secondary routes will be surveyed and verified, improving access to areas throughout Darfur.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Route survey and verification	3,754,950	2,900,000	2,900,000
GMAA and clearance activities	3,800,000	4,425,000	2,949,000
Total	7,554,950	7,325,000	5,849,000

Contact: Sudan Mine Action Programme; Tel: 249 912 396829; e-mail: portfolio@sudan-map.org

PROJECT		THREAT REDUCTION AND SURVEILLANCE PROJECT IN SUDAN
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000; 2010: US \$500,000; 2011: US \$250,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	International and national non-governmental organizations, commercial companies, National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU09	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme (Sudanmap) to, “Identify and prioritise communities suffering socio-economic impact” and “Undertake mine/ERW clearance and survey operations.” This project aims to provide assets to conduct verification of suspected hazardous areas or dangerous areas, and carry out post-impact assessment of clearance tasks. The assets would also mark and clear suspected hazardous areas and dangerous areas to provide access to resources for local communities threatened by mines and ERW.

ACTIVITIES

- Confirm that suspected hazardous and dangerous areas are recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, and that this contributes to area reduction and land release.
- Reduce identified blockages to resources, mark these areas and re-score impacts for the remaining hazardous areas to update the IMSMA database.
- Conduct post-impact assessments and surveillance in cleared communities.
- Conduct impact surveys in identified vulnerable and or abandoned communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Blockages in highly and medium-impacted communities will decline.
- There will be a significant reduction in casualties and a substantial increase in access to cleared areas.
- Surveillance and new victim and contamination data will help update the IMSMA.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010	2011
Verification and surveillance teams	500,000	500,000	250,000
Total	500,000	500,000	250,000

Contact: Sudan Mine Action Programme; Tel: 249 912 396829; e-mail: portfolio@sudan-map.org

PROJECT COORDINATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,248,700
Funds Requested	US \$2,248,700
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 2009 through December 2009
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 (Sudan-map) 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, 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.
- Technical, operational and managerial skills of national counterparts and NGOs will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel (international and national staff)	1,500,000
Travel	290,000
Operational costs	200,000
UN programme support costs	258,700
Total	2,248,700

Contact: Sudan Mine Action Programme; Tel: 249 912 396829; e-mail: portfolio@sudan-map.org

MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Nigel Forrestal (CPC)	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Luai Galal El Din	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Christina Greene	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Reiko Kurihara	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Jurkuc Barac Jurkuc	Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC)
Award El-Basheer Ali	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)
Lou Luff	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Davide Naggi	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Insaf Nizam	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Qadeem Tariq	UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Tajikistan

SUMMARY

Tajikistan's landmine problem has existed since the 1992-1997 civil war, when Russian and Uzbek forces laid mines along its borders. The number of accidents continues to fall every year. In 2008, as of August, there were 4 accidents with 2 injuries and 2 deaths. In 2007, there were nine accidents with 10 injuries and 9 deaths.

Efforts to eliminate mine threats have continued since Tajikistan signed the mine-ban treaty. Since 2003, the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) has overseen all aspects of mine action, including mine risk education, survivor assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction. TMAC is a government structure supported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), which also plays a vital role in resource mobilization for all mine activities. The Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) clears mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) with TMAC supervision. Most FSD demining staff are seconded from the Ministry of Defence (MoD).

The current mine and UXO contamination level is defined mainly by suspected hazardous areas. Efforts are underway to determine the actual magnitude, principally through land release.

Appreciable progress will be achieved in nationalizing mine and UXO clearance with sustainable support from the Government. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has committed to building the MoD's capacity for mine clearance, under the supervision of TMAC. The MoD will also be well equipped to work as a "residual agency" for future mine and UXO tasks.

Per existing agreement with the Government, FSD has agreed to continue its presence until Tajikistan meets its mine-ban treaty commitments. FSD is likely to receive adequate funding for 2009, but additional donor support will be necessary, since the OSCE will now support only the MoD.

Tajikistan is the only Central Asian country with a structured national mine action programme. Sustained resource mobilization for all programme aspects remains critical. Without adequate and timely funding, Tajikistan will likely not be able to meet its mine-ban treaty obligations by April 2010.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Tajikistan in 2009 totals US \$4,831,708.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

From 2003 to 2005, FSD undertook a general survey. TMAC recently conducted a comparative survey (visual verifications). As a result of these surveys and analysis, approximately 53 square kilometres of land have been identified as suspected hazardous areas throughout Tajikistan.

In late 2007, TMAC, in collaboration with FSD and with funding from OSCE, initiated a land release survey on 21 square kilometres of land, reducing it to only 4.8 square kilometres. As of July 2008, FSD had cleared approximately 1.5 square kilometres and released an additional 1 square kilometre. After reducing the quantity of suspected hazardous land through land release and clearance, the current total suspected hazardous area is 32 square kilometres. This does not include (and will probably not include for some time) the quantity of contaminated land along the Tajik-Uzbek border.

TMAC intends to maintain this kind of remarkable decrease in the quantity of contaminated lands through land release surveys with funding from the OSCE and the ongoing assistance of FSD. Potential OSCE funding to undertake land release surveys is presently under negotiation. In 2009, OSCE, in collaboration with the MoD and TMAC, is also expected to undertake technical surveys, with particular emphasis on the Tajik-Afghan border.

Given the scope of the problem and limited resource mobilization, it is very likely that Tajikistan will not be able to meet its mine-ban treaty obligation of completing the clearance of all known minefields by 1 April 2010.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

All aspects of the mine action programme in Tajikistan are undertaken in close collaboration with relevant stake-holders, in a responsive and welcoming host nation environment. Since TMAC was established in 2003 with support from UNDP, the Government has been continually involved at all levels. TMAC represents the executive arm of the Government on the Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL). The Government provides the use of training facilities. The MoD, Committee of Emergency Situations and National Border Defence Committee provide human resources (principally, deminers). The national TV and radio agencies broadcast mine action messages, interviews and film spots without charge. Imported mine action equipment and supplies enjoy tax and duty-free status. In general, the political climate continues to remain amiable.

TMAC's national landmines database is used by various agencies. A shift is underway from the old version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to the latest version. The IMSMA has to address many information collection and management-related issues, however. Experts from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) have visited TMAC and made improvements.

TMAC is responsible for coordinating all mine action activities, including clearance operations by FSD. Clearance capacity is expected to be nationalized, with the MoD taking over some portion under the supervision of TMAC.

Mine risk education and survivor assistance projects are undertaken in close collaboration with local government authorities – both at the local and central levels - along with civil society and affected communities.

The process leading to the submission of project proposals for the 2009 Mine Action Portfolio has involved extensive consultations through workshops, discussion sessions and meetings where TMAC presented and clarified the scope of the portfolio and sought project proposals. This resulted in the submission of 12 projects oriented around a coherent strategy to eliminate mine and UXO risks.

STRATEGY

Although much progress has been made, Tajikistan continues to be a nation in post-conflict recovery. Humanitarian mine action helps re-establish a safe environment, ensuring a return to normal life and economic development. The objective of mine action is to reduce risks from landmines to a level where people can live safely; economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination; and the needs of survivors can be addressed. The overarching objective of the national mine action programme is to develop national capacities so that strategic commitments are reached, and a year-on-year increase in inputs from the national Government eventually reduces reliance on the international donor community. It is imperative that the programme plans and coordinates all mine action activities with national and international stakeholders so that the following four goals can be achieved, in accordance with the 2006-2010 national strategy:

- A reduction to virtually zero in the number of casualties from mines and explosive remnants of war;
- Rapid clearance of areas with considerable economic or agricultural potential;
- Improved access to treatment for accident survivors;
- Gender balance; and
- Full compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

UNDP's capacity development project aims to assist the Government to create a stable, sustainable, indigenous national institution able to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive mine action programme. The requirement for an international advisor to be part of TMAC will continue as long as the Government and UNDP consider it necessary. The advisor's principal role should be capacity building of the national staff person at TMAC.

The mine action programme strategy emphasizes working with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and all other stakeholders to plan and implement a dynamic mine risk education programme. FSD, as well as other relevant actors such as the MoD, will continue to be involved in planning and coordinating survey, marking and clearance operations. With OSCE support,

the MoD will establish a full-fledged mine action unit. Other initiatives involve the Government and other actors in ensuring that the plight of landmine victims is adequately addressed.

TMAC and UNDP coordinate all aspects of the mine action programme to ensure that it is being undertaken in complete compliance with national and international standards, and that it is in line with the Government's overall development strategy.

UNDP plays a critical role in engaging stakeholders in discussions about mainstreaming mine action within national development strategies, mobilizing resources and ensuring gender equity in all aspects of the mine action programme. In encouraging a coordinated, comprehensive approach to mine action, it helps create an environment in which mine action activities are conducted with the greatest impact, productivity, cost efficiency and gender equity.

PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MEDICAL CARE AND PHYSICAL REHABILITATION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$98,958	
Funds Requested	US \$98,958	
Implementing Partners	National Research Institute for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NRIRPD), Ministry of Health, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities, including landmine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-TJ05	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to improve the health-care conditions and services for victims of mines and explosive remnants of war through the provision of diagnostic equipment to NRIRPD. It will assist with the medical care and physical rehabilitation of amputees, and further development of the skills and knowledge of 80 doctors on medical and physical rehabilitation.

ACTIVITIES

- Procure and provide physiotherapy electroencephalography equipment to the NRIRPD.
- Train 20 doctors from NRIRPD and the Medical-Working Expertise Committee on Rehabilitation on best practices for hospital medical care and rehabilitation of survivors of mine, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other traumatic injuries.
- Train 60 doctors from hospitals in three regions on physical and medical care and rehabilitation.
- Print and distribute 100 books and guidelines on rehabilitation in the Tajik language.
- Refer mine and UXO survivors to specialized health-care services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Diagnostic and treatment capacities for mine survivors will improve.
- The NRIRPD will increase its capacities to provide medical and rehabilitation services.
- All mine and UXO survivors will have access to appropriate and timely health care and services from NRIRPD; 50 percent will receive medical rehabilitation support.
- Up to 80 doctors and 240 nurses will gain new skills in rehabilitation and training.
- Physical impairments and disabilities in emergency settings will be minimized.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Physiotherapy equipment costs (electro sleep equipment, D'arsonval equipment – "Iskra"-1)	7,000
Electroencephalography equipment costs	65,000
Training costs (travel and accommodation for visiting experts)	16,358
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	10,600
Total	98,958

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PROJECT		TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ASSISTANCE FOR LANDMINE VICTIMS AT THE NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC CENTRE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$54,400	
Funds Requested	US \$54,400	
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Orthopaedic Centre	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors and other categories of disabled people	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P05-TJ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will enable the National Orthopaedic Centre to provide transport cost reimbursements to patients arriving from remote areas, thereby making the services accessible to the rural poor. It will enable the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to provide accommodations and three meals per day for patients under treatment.

ACTIVITIES

- Enable the National Orthopaedic Centre to reimburse transport costs to patients arriving in Dushanbe from remote areas for treatment, the fitting of prostheses and ongoing maintenance.
- Help the National Orthopaedic Centre to provide quality services, accommodation and three meals per day for patients under treatment.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Orthopaedic services will be accessible to all mine victims and other disabled people throughout the country.
- Patients receiving treatment will be accommodated in the centre's hostel and provided with free and quality food (three meals per day).

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Food for patients in the National Orthopaedic Centre	24,300
Travel, subsistence for patients	17,700
Hotel accommodations	3,000
Salary for food assistant	2,400
Medication for the hostel	1,200
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	5,800
Total	54,400

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PROJECT		REHABILITATION OF MINE VICTIMS THROUGH SOCIAL CENTRES, FIRST AID AND HEALTH EDUCATION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$125,500; 2010: US \$19,000	
Funds Requested	US \$125,500	
Implementing Partners	RCST, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	170 vulnerable landmine survivors, 45 disabled persons, 340 RCST volunteers, 6 nurses	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-TJ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to decrease the vulnerability of the most vulnerable mine survivors in Tajikistan by establishing three district centres to provide medical and social services, increasing knowledge of basic health issues, and providing victims with timely and proper first aid.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct an assessment and develop a list of potential training participants.
- Select volunteers and nurses, and train them on medical, social and first aid issues.
- Develop and print training materials.
- Train 340 volunteers and 6 nurses on first aid and health-care skills.
- Purchase and distribute 355 first aid kits (340 for volunteers and 15 for three district centres).
- Create and develop the centres, including by providing computer equipment, furniture, sports equipment, audio-video equipment, TVs, etc.
- Conduct training and workshops related to employment, first aid, health, etc.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The 340 volunteers and 6 nurses will gain sufficient knowledge of first aid and health-care skills.
- Three social rehabilitation centres will provide medical, social and first aid services.
- First aid will be provided by trained volunteers, as needed.
- Trained and qualified victims will be integrated in the labour market.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Local travel costs (assessments, agreements with local authorities, monitoring)	13,000	4,600
Building constructions and rental costs (three buildings)	18,000	0
Equipment, furniture, supplies	20,600	0
Training costs	24,400	0
First aid kits, medicines, logistics	10,800	0
Volunteer support (volunteers, guard, cleaner)	1,200	1,400
Staff support	24,100	10,800
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	13,400	2,200
Total	125,500	19,000

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PROJECT		CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$418,800	
Funds Requested	US \$418,800	
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), the communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance or UXO (indirectly)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-TJ01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to continue developing a sustainable national institution to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive and cost-effective national mine action programme. It will seek to reduce the number of mine and UXO casualties to zero, continue to support accident survivors and help Tajikistan fulfil its international commitments.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical and advisory support to further improve TMAC operations and strategic planning, and financial support for sustained capacities to oversee all aspects of the mine action programme.
- Assist TMAC to 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.
- Help TMAC maintain an updated Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) system.
- Assist TMAC to undertake mine risk education and coordinate survivor assistance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National capacities will be developed to assess challenges, and plan, manage and execute all aspects of mine action in a timely, cost-effective, participatory and transparent manner.
- TMAC will have increased capabilities to present its programme at national and international events, to agencies and networks, and relative to Tajikistan's commitments.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Salary and benefits (national and international personnel)	270,000
Travel (local)	15,000
Travel (international)	10,000
Equipment, office supplies	15,000
Workshop/seminar/training	15,000
Rental and maintenance of office	28,000
Vehicle maintenance (fuel, repair, oil, etc.)	17,000
Miscellaneous expenses	4,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	44,800
Total	418,800

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PROJECT		FENCING AND POSTING DANGER SIGNS AROUND MINED AREAS
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$413,200
Funds Requested		US \$413,200
Implementing Partners		Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Committee on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Population of the central region (Rasht Valley and Sagirdasht), including women, children, farmers, live-stock herders and firewood gatherers
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code		P09-TJ02

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to help reduce the risks and casualties from landmines, and prevent the local population from entering into mine-contaminated areas by fencing and posting mine danger signs around minefields. The project is in line with Tajikistan's commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Hire and train two fencing and marking teams, one roving team to perform fencing and marking, and one team to provide materials and liaise with communities.
- Survey, demarcate and fence approximately 30 mined areas or suspected hazardous areas.
- Post approximately 3,000 mine danger signs in priority mined areas.
- Liaise with local populations and authorities during all phases of the project.
- Support humanitarian mine action by liaising with affected communities in preparation for future clearance activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Approximately 15,500 residents from Rasht Valley and Darvoz District will have proper warning signs and physical barriers erected around mine-contaminated areas.
- Mine accidents will decline.
- All fenced and marked mined areas will be handed over to national authorities, and help provided to identify priority areas for future clearance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Salaries and staff support for 10 person team	48,000
Transport, travel	60,000
Operations, training	10,000
Capital costs, equipment, materials	245,000
Administration, miscellaneous expenses	6,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	44,200
Total	413,200

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PROJECT	GENDER EQUITY IN MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$78,100; 2010: US \$78,100
Funds Requested	US \$78,100
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Education
Targeted Beneficiaries	210 communities in 24 districts most affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-TJ03

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at mainstreaming gender into all TMAC mine risk education activities provided to 210 communities in 24 districts most affected by mines and ERW.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect baseline information on the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of women, men, girls and boys in 210 communities.
- Disaggregate data by sex and age, and analyse the impacts of mines and ERW on socioeconomic conditions.
- Organize educational programmes (lessons, role plays, traditional approaches, quizzes, competitions, trainings, round tables) using the empowering education methodology to support gender equality.
- Support gender-disaggregated statistics, gender analysis, gender impact evaluations, gender education at the community level, gender consciousness-raising, etc.
- Develop, produce and distribute teaching and learning materials covering messages on safe behaviour and gender awareness raising.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Experiences and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming in mine risk education will be documented for future reference.
- Action-oriented information and data on gender equity will be established and made accessible to all stakeholders.
- The empowering education methodology will educate and encourage women, men, girls and boys from at-risk areas through formal and informal school settings.
- Mine risk education tools incorporating gender equity will sensitize populations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Pre-assessment conduction costs	2,800	2,800
Development and publication of educational materials	18,500	18,500
Operations and training of community target groups	21,800	21,800
Transport, travel	8,700	8,700
Communications, information technology	1,600	1,600
Salaries, staff support	16,400	16,400
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	8,300	8,300
Total	78,100	78,100

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PROJECT**INTEGRATION OF SALW IN MINE RISK EDUCATION IN
TAJIKISTAN**

Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$76,200; 2010: US \$76,200
Funds Requested	US \$76,200
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Education, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Targeted Beneficiaries	210 communities in the 24 districts involved in mine risk education activities and most affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-TJ04

OBJECTIVES

In addition to mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), abandoned and uncontrolled small arms and light weapons (SALW) also pose significant risks to local populations. The project will integrate SALW awareness into all aspects of TMAC and RCST's mine risk education activities in 210 of the most affected communities in 24 districts.

ACTIVITIES

- Prepare an annual work plan on SALW and mine risk awareness activities.
- Visit the 210 communities to introduce the integration of SALW in mine risk education; gather information on SALW victims.
- Disseminate information on topics such as the impacts of weapons other than mines.
- Provide technical tools, train practitioners and develop a communications approach.
- Monitor and evaluate the SALW and mine risk awareness programme.
- Conduct field level SALW and mine risk education trainings for TMAC mine risk education partners.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The integration of SALW into mine risk education will make the programme cost and time effective.
- Community awareness on SALW prevention will be raised.
- Community behaviour in responding to SALW issues will change.
- Mine and SALW accidents will decline dramatically by the end of 2009.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Salaries, staff support	10,000	10,000
Mine risk education working group, regional training	22,000	22,000
Training, stationary	10,000	10,000
Production and publication of materials	16,300	16,300
Transport, travel	9,800	9,800
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	8,100	8,100
Total	76,200	76,200

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH MECHANICAL DEMINING OPERATIONS
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,156,100; 2010: US \$652,370
Funds Requested		US \$1,156,100
Implementing Partners		Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defence/Engineering Battalion
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), TMAC, Ministry of Defence/Engineering Battalion
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P09-TJ05

OBJECTIVES

The introduction of a mechanical demining asset should considerably enhance the area reduction and clearance operations of the national mine action programme, and enable the Government to fulfil its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations. A mechanical demining asset can be 10 to 20 times more productive than the current manual demining capacity. The project will support national capacity development in managing all land release operations through mechanical demining.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy FSD international staff to train, equip and deploy one mechanical demining and support team; the manufacturer of the mechanical demining asset will train the operator and mechanic.
- Through FSD staff in Switzerland, recruit an experienced international technical advisor to supervise mechanical demining operations.
- With the FSD Tajikistan mechanical demining and support team, conduct mechanical demining operations (area reduction, ground preparation for mine detection dogs and/or manual clearance operations, and clearance) at least nine months each year in accordance with TMAC tasking orders.
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded and analysed in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A demining machine will be procured, tested and integrated into the overall national programme.
- Land release will free up to 1.5 million square metres of valuable land, leading to improved livelihoods for ERW-affected communities in a country with land that is only seven percent arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	147,460	169,580
National staff (field and support staff)	154,850	176,950
Capital costs (including purchase of 1 machine)	663,570	147,460
Programme operational costs	66,350	88,480
Indirect programme costs (12%)	123,870	69,900
Total	1,156,100	652,370

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH MINE DETECTION DOG OPERATIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$474,100; 2010: US \$520,300	
Funds Requested	US \$474,100	
Implementing Partners	Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defence/Engineering Battalion	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), TMAC, Ministry of Defence/Engineering Battalion	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-TJ06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will utilize mine detection dog assets to reduce mined areas, directly helping the Government fulfil its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations. It will enhance national capacities for managing and implementing land release and quality control operations conducted by mine dog detection assets independently, and/or in support of multipurpose demining teams.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip and deploy six mine detection dog sets and operate a mine detection dog centre including a vet clinic.
- Assign an international mine dog detection advisor and qualified national staff to conduct required training courses (dog handler, set leader, dog trainer, field supervisor).
- With six mine detection dog sets, conduct area reduction and internal quality control operations, independently or in support of multipurpose demining teams supervised by national and one international staff, and tasked by TMAC.
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded and analysed in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Improve area reduction and quality control capacities through mine detection dog assets.
- Up to 800,000 square metres of valuable land will be released, leading to improved livelihoods for ERW-affected communities in a country with land that is only seven percent arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff (field and support staff)	243,300	258,000
Capital costs	17,700	29,500
Programme operating costs	162,200	177,000
Indirect programme costs (12%)	50,900	55,800
Total	474,100	520,300

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH SURVEYS, TECHNICAL SURVEYS, EOD AND CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,696,100; 2010: US \$991,030
Funds Requested		US \$1,696,100
Implementing Partners		Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defence/Engineer Battalion
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), TMAC, Ministry of Defence/Engineer Battalion
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P09-TJ07

OBJECTIVES

The project will enhance survey, technical survey, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and clearance operations within the national mine action programme to enable the Government to fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. It will enhance national capacities for managing and implementing land release operations.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit civilian and military staff for seven multipurpose demining teams, and conduct training and refresher training courses on surveys, technical surveys, basic manual demining, battle area clearance, EOD and para-medical responses.
- Deploy qualified national and international FSD staff to conduct training courses and supervise operations.
- Re-equip and deploy the seven teams to conduct land release operations as tasked by TMAC.
- Report land release results to TMAC to be recorded and analysed in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The capacities of demining and survey teams will be developed, and will make considerable contributions to land release processes.
- Approximately 450,000 square metres of valuable land will be released, leading to improved livelihoods for ERW-affected communities in a country with land that is only seven percent arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	187,300	103,200
National staff (field and support staff)	508,700	427,700
Capital costs	612,000	147,500
Programme operational costs	206,400	206,450
Indirect programme costs (12%)	181,700	106,180
Total	1,696,100	991,030

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PROJECT		MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT TO SUPPORT MINE AND UXO SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$120,900	
Funds Requested	US \$120,900	
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Health	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), 50 health-care workers	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-TJ08	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to take stock of the medical needs of mine and UXO survivors by undertaking diagnostic visits to all the major areas with survivors. It will provide medical support to at least 50 percent (about 200) of registered mine and UXO survivors by the end of 2009. It will train at least 50 health-care workers to improve their pre-hospital emergency response capabilities in all mine-affected districts by the end of 2009.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a mobile group consisting of a surgeon, trauma specialist, neurologist, otorhinolaringologist (ENT) and psychologist.
- Travel to all the major mine- and UXO-affected areas and treat survivors on location, based on their needs and as feasible.
- Refer survivors to relevant institutions for further health care.
- Develop and implement a training programme for 50 health-care workers and vulnerable community members in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and local agencies and non-governmental organizations, to build up pre-hospital emergency response and care capabilities for mine and UXO survivors and other victims with traumatic injuries.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A mobile medical unit to support mine and UXO survivors will be established.
- About 200 mine and UXO survivors will have proper medical care, which will improve their morale, and social, psychological and economic well-being.
- Up to 50 health-care workers in mine- and UXO-affected areas will have substantial knowledge and skills on emergency health-care responses to mine and UXO survivors, ensuring the eventual sustainability of the project.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Mobile medical unit staff support (driver salary, health-care provider allowances)	24,600
Equipment, vehicle (mobile clinic), medicines, other materials (fuel, etc.)	83,400
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	12,900
Total	120,900

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PROJECT		NATIONAL MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT IN TAJIKISTAN
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$119,350; 2010: US \$116,870	
Funds Requested	US \$119,350	
Implementing Partners	Regional and local branches of the RCST, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), district and local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Poor communities in 145 at-risk villages of 54 jamoats in rural areas; more than 50,000 people in mine-contaminated areas, including women, men and school children	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-TJ09	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to train municipality staff members, volunteers and teachers in 24 mine-affected areas to provide information and liaise with affected communities. It will help reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) by promoting behavioural change through public information dissemination, education and community mine action liaison work. It will assist in eliminating mine accidents through risk reduction activities in mine- and UXO-affected schools and sub-districts.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize regular training sessions and round table meetings for volunteers, journalists and village leaders who visit at-risk communities, and monitor volunteer activities in the field.
- Design and produce mine risk education materials, and distribute them among at-risk populations; consult mine risk education focal points on implementation activities.
- Establish 10 safe playgrounds for school children and mobile theatres in remote boarder communities affected by mines and UXO.
- Conduct mine risk education coordination meetings with other partners and promote different structures to carry out activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk knowledge in 145 communities facing threats from mines and UXO will increase.
- Behaviours will change.
- Significant mine risk information will be delivered to most mine- and UXO-affected schools and sub-districts.
- There will be sufficient integration and coordination of programme activities with those of other agencies.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Salaries, staff support (social tax, income tax, insurance)	33,750	33,750
Transport, travel	11,000	11,400
Communications, information technology	5,000	4,200
Operational costs	56,800	55,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	12,800	12,520
Total	119,350	116,870

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

Uganda

SUMMARY

The National Mine Action Programme was launched in July 2005, with the overall responsibility within the Office of the Prime Minister, to address cross-cutting issues and develop an integrated approach for 13 affected districts.

In November 2005, a presidential directive was given for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to return to safe areas. This shifted the direction of mine action towards providing a safe and protected return for the 1.8 million IDPs (as estimated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs or OCHA). Since mine action is a prerequisite for early return, it is directly linked with the national IDP policy and disaster preparedness.

Under the IDP policy, the Office of the Prime Minister is mandated to install a safe, effective and highly productive land release mechanism, covering suspected hazardous areas and areas of return, as one of the preconditions for early return and recovery. In addition, mine risk education is required to protect the IDPs. Victim assistance will develop measures to ensure landmine victims have the opportunity to return, and to protect their land and rights. Community support to victims will be almost simultaneous.

Several challenges and constraints may hinder full implementation of the strategic framework of mine action in Uganda, however. For example, early return and recovery may be more rapid and larger than currently planned, due to the outcome of peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army, and marked improvement in the security situation (the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement was signed in Juba, Sudan, on 28 August 2006). There may be inadequate funding and an inability to respond in a timely manner to a rapidly changing situation, with IDPs in spontaneous and planned returns. There is a danger that mine action will be ignored in districts without returning IDPs if interventions focus only on the north of the country.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Uganda in 2009 totals US \$6,174,230.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The number of landmine victims is larger than expected, with one mine-affected district reporting 1,387 incidents, of which 57 per cent involved injuries and 38 per cent deaths.

The following is a summary of the major achievements of the National Mine Action Programme in 2006. Two multipurpose technical survey/clearance/explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams were formed, and conducted area reduction and EOD operations in the Teso sub-region. Two additional teams will be deployed, and five district needs assessments should be completed. Strategic plans and a vision for an integrated model of victim assistance have been developed in which the relevant ministries fully assume their responsibilities. A mine action policy and legislation should be approved by the Cabinet and Parliament in 2006.

Mine action has been integrated into national plans, and UN humanitarian and development plans, while the Government of Uganda has opened a national budget line for mine action.

Links with humanitarian, development and political/security agencies are either in place or under consideration by donors. Mine action initiatives are using national frameworks to monitor access to released land and establish affirmative action for landmine victims. With planning integrated into responsible ministries and other development sectors, Uganda is well above the benchmarks for integrated mine action.

The two long-term goals for the programme are to establish the required national residual capacity by 2009 and to integrate victim assistance into the larger disabled persons' movement.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The National Mine Action Programme involves an integrated approach anchored in national development priorities. The development of structures and policies has been participatory, involving all respective ministries and stakeholders at the national, district and community levels.

The Mine Action Portfolio process has been highly consultative, with multiple meetings over three months. The final meetings brought mine action operators and central and local government officials together to plan and coordinate activities. The process has assisted in the development of a holistic national approach comprising component projects that are envisaged as stronger together, but have the potential to stand alone.

Mine action as a prerequisite for the safe return of IDPs must involve land release, mine risk education and victim assistance. Three distinct environments require slightly different responses: conflict zones where persons remain in IDP camps, early return and recovery areas, and locations with fragile development. The projects interface with each other in these different environments, recognizing the urgent need to focus on areas experiencing or preparing for early return. On 4 May 2006, the President of Uganda launched a six-month Emergency Plan for Humanitarian Interventions for the North that discusses the protection of and assistance to IDPs, and their gradual return to their homes. The plan is meant to be a bridge from the current emergency phase to the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan, which is being developed and forms part of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Mine action is integrated into each of these discussions and structures. Additionally, mine action is part of Section C of the Country Programme Action Plan, a five-year framework defining mutual cooperation between the Government of Uganda and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), covering the period from 2006 to 2010. Mine action is a component of the national IDP policy and national disability policy.

STRATEGY

The National Mine Action Programme is working for the integration of mine action into all relevant government agencies to demonstrate full commitment to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team has established four strategic objectives: to mitigate the most severe humanitarian and economic effects of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including the reduction of deaths and injuries by 80 per cent in affected communities by 2009; to develop national institutions to manage landmine and ERW threats, and prepare for the required residual mine action response capacity by 2009; to integrate mine action needs into national humanitarian, development and reconstruction plans and budgets; and to develop a model of inclusion and provide examples of best practices in mine action.

As capacity is built within the different sectors, there is a need to develop an integrated model that is fully included in the respective mandated ministries. This inclusive vision is a preparatory step towards the proposed reduction of international support in 2009.

The National Mine Action Programme is managed by the National Mine Action Steering Committee, which consists of a number of ministries, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister. The Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees has the overarching responsibility for coordinating mine action activities. The Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC) executes directives from the steering committee. Government commitment to the mine action programme includes a budget line and a staff secondment mechanism to enhance programme management.

UMAC accredits, tasks, monitors and provides quality assurance to mine action operators. Capacity is being developed through close cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the International Mine Action Training Centre in Nairobi.

All individual projects in the 2009 mine action portfolio are interrelated and part of the national strategic mine action framework. The government response to victim assistance is ahead of the benchmarks, with all initiatives are in line with priorities outlined by the Standing Committee on Victim Support.

A quality and risk management system, the ISO 9001 certification of the mine action programme and a nationally agreed tolerable risk level are leading to safe, efficient and highly productive land release.

Gender is an area of importance in Uganda, with the different sectors addressing issues with a bottom-up approach, and focusing on the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys. This is reflected in the structure and composition of field teams, UMAC and all mine action activities. There is a need for gender awareness and provision of affirmative

action to vulnerable women with disabilities who have not been able to access services, or require land or protection from abuse. Gender issues will be monitored through the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and the National Surveillance Network to assist in data-based decision-making and an improved gender focus.

Human rights, the enjoyment of those rights and inclusion into society are at the core of the mine action programme. Mine risk education will target specific populations and ensure safety messages are understood.

PROJECT		LAND RELEASE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR THE RETURN OF IDPS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$142,240; 2010: US \$63,840	
Funds Requested	US \$142,240	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Steering Committee, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National Mine Action Programme, internally displaced people (IDPs), mine-affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P06-UG01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will carry out quality assurance, quality control and post-clearance survey operations under the National Mine Action Programme to help Uganda complete its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by August 2009. It will operate in districts affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in northern and western Uganda to ensure that return routes for IDPs are mapped, marked and cleared in accordance with the National Mine Action Standards.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish one quality control and post-clearance survey team.
- Manage planning, deployment and supervision of the field operations of two multipurpose quality control and post-clearance survey teams.
- Conduct quality assurance and quality control, and post-clearance survey operations in at least seven land-mine- and ERW-affected northern and western districts.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All landmine- and ERW-affected land in the areas of return and the surrounding areas will be released by August 2009 in line with national and local priorities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Supplies, capital costs	70,000	0
Programme costs	57,000	57,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	15,240	6,840
Total	142,240	63,840

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PROJECT	SURVEYING RELEASED LAND USE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$183,683; 2010: US \$183,683
Funds Requested	US \$183,683
Implementing Partners	Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), affected communities, UMAC
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P06-UG04

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to analyse the use of recently released land. This information will be used to measure how the socioeconomic situation has changed in these areas, and thereby form a basis for the projection of the potential socioeconomic gains of mine action activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify how released land is being used and the socioeconomic benefits in affected areas.
- Undertake a situation analysis and revision for the national mine action strategy framework, in connection with the early return and recovery of IDPs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A revised strategic framework will include the improved setting of priorities, as well as better planning, tasking, monitoring and reporting, and resource allocation.
- The national capacity for surveying land release and use will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	46,466	46,466
Supplies, capital costs	79,000	79,000
Programme costs	46,200	46,200
Indirect programme support costs (7%)	12,017	12,017
Total	183,683	183,683

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PROJECT		ENHANCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DATABASE SURVEILLANCE NETWORK OF LANDMINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Health, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$84,000; 2010: US \$67,200	
Funds Requested	US \$84,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health; National Mine Action Steering Committee; Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC); Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD); mine action operators	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Ministry of Health, disability organizations, mine action operators	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-UG02	

OBJECTIVES

This project seeks to develop a database on landmine casualties using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), version 4.2, with the potential for replication in other pilot mine-affected countries. The database will support the operation of the National Surveillance Network throughout the country to identify and monitor the socioeconomic reintegration of landmine casualties.

ACTIVITIES

- Further improve on developed indicators in each area defined by the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance to help meet the basic needs of mine survivors and people with disabilities.
- Develop an electronic structure with GICHD consultants using IMSMA 4.2.
- Install a master database at the Ministry of Health and establish two sub-stations at the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and UMAC to feed in information from mine action operators.
- Provide training in data exchange, quality control and data backup.
- Collect data countrywide with quality checks for IMSMA; provide additional training to the Ministry of Health.
- Offer training on data collection in six northern and western districts.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The socioeconomic reintegration of landmine survivors will be monitored by two line ministries, landmine survivors and UMAC.
- Reporting will be established through hospitals and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to capture 90 percent of accidents.
- An electronic database of landmine survivors will be functioning and updated monthly.
- General statistics and quality data on mine survivors will be documented.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	20,000	20,000
Supplies, capital costs	15,000	10,000
Programme costs	40,000	30,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	9,000	7,200
Total	84,000	67,200

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PROJECT		ESTABLISHING A SUSTAINABLE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO MINE ACCIDENTS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$923,816; 2010: US \$709,771	
Funds Requested	US \$923,816	
Implementing Partners	Injury Control Centre Uganda, Ministry of Health	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, community first-responders, emergency departments in health-care facilities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-UG03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce mortality and suffering from landmine emergencies by developing a rapid response mechanism to assist victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify the potential for accidents in high-risk communities and return areas.
- Identify community resource persons and focal points.
- Train community members in pre-hospital trauma and emergency care.
- Provide emergency care training for health-care workers in the emergency departments of health unit facilities.
- Produce an established mechanism with protocols for emergency response within the health-care system.
- Assess and prepare an established mechanism and protocols for emergency response within communities that include who to contact and how the response will work.
- Produce and distribute a first aid emergency training manual and emergency response kits to trained first responders.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Morbidity, mortality, psychosocial trauma and amputation rates will decline.
- Capacities for and understanding of emergency responses at the community level will increase.
- An emergency response system with trained personnel will be established.
- Data collected from monitoring will be submitted to and contribute towards the National Surveillance Network and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff costs	134,764	134,764
Supplies, capital costs	239,877	131,460
Programme costs	450,195	367,500
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	98,980	76,047
Total	923,816	709,771

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PROJECT		RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT OF LANDMINE VICTIMS FROM INTERNALLY DISPLACED CAMPS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$314,600	
Funds Requested	US \$314,600	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Uganda Landmine Survivors Association; National Council for Disability	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people who are landmine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-UG06	

OBJECTIVES

Following a presidential decree, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, in conjunction with UNDP, will establish a structure to support the successful return, resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced landmine victims and other persons with disabilities. This structure is intended to prevent segregation of and discrimination against landmine survivors and other people with disabilities in the resettlement process, and ensure respect for their rights and dignity.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a structure in the return process to ensure equal opportunities for landmine survivors and other people with disabilities.
- Equip mine survivors with employable skills for self sustainability.
- Identify and assess the needs of landmine survivors to enable them to return to their communities.
- Build community networks to assist landmine victims and their families.
- Provide support supplements for shelter and land for mine survivors.
- Monitor the resettlement process to ensure the provision of assistance required by landmine victims and their families.
- Link landmines victims to other victim assistance programmes with respect to gender.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Landmine victims and other people with disabilities will be fully reintegrated in their communities.
- Responsive support structures and community networks will fulfil the needs and uphold the rights of landmine victims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	30,000
Supplies, capital costs	100,000
Programme costs	150,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	34,600
Total	314,600

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PROJECT		PROTECTION OF THE LAND RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED LANDMINE VICTIMS IN NORTHERN UGANDA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	National Council for Disability / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$172,480; 2010: US \$115,000	
Funds Requested	US \$172,480	
Implementing Partners	National Council for Disability, district land committees, district disaster relief committees	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-UG07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help protect the land rights of landmine survivors during the early return, resettlement and recovery process.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a mechanism to report to Parliament and other authorities on land availability, rights, access and use by mine victims.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism to ensure that land is not taken from mine victims, with a focus on gender and information for the National Surveillance Network.
- Make links with return structures for all internally displaced persons (IDP) to ensure that district disaster relief committee plans include the land rights of mine survivors.
- Ensure that planning is based on human rights and incorporates national IDP and disability policies.
- Develop a media campaign on access to services.
- Establish a grievance structure for mine victims unable to access land.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine victims' right to land will be protected.
- Survivors will be integrated into existing structures.
- Structures will be in place for reporting and monitoring the access survivors have to services from the community to the highest government levels.
- An increased number of landmine victims will access land upon return from IDP camps.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	12,000	8,000
Supplies, capital costs	50,000	6,000
Programme costs	80,000	80,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	18,480	13,000
International staff	12,000	8,000
Total	172,480	115,000

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PROJECT		PARTICIPATION OF LANDMINE VICTIMS IN COMMUNITY REHABILITATION SERVICES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$238,200; 2010: US \$241,000	
Funds Requested	US \$238,200	
Implementing Partners	Mine-affected community volunteers; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development infrastructure at the district and sub-district levels; National Steering Committee on Community-Based Rehabilitation	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims, mine-affected communities, camps for internally displaced people	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-UG08	

OBJECTIVES

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and UNDP seek to expand a long-established and well-known community-based rehabilitation programme for persons with disabilities into mine-affected areas. The project aims to establish structures for referral and training for landmine survivors and community members; provide outreach and support for victims in their communities; and build positive attitudes toward victims. It will be implemented with a gender-sensitive approach.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a community rehabilitation model for mine victims.
- Build an active community support structure to assist landmine survivors.
- Sensitize service providers, policy makers and communities on mine victims' needs.
- Develop infrastructure in line with the national disability policy and international mandates.
- Train service providers, mine operators, mine victims, community volunteers and family members to prevent, identify and manage disabilities.
- Establish affirmative action and monitoring structures at the community, district and national levels.
- Initiate income-generation activities and access to loans for landmine survivors.
- Identify eligible victims for vocational training and other development programmes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A community-based rehabilitation model will respond to the needs of victims and other vulnerable returnees.
- Victims and persons with disabilities will be empowered, and fully reintegrated and participating in their communities.
- Positive attitudes to victims and their families will grow.
- Affirmative action and a monitoring structure will be in place.
- A community model will be available for replication in other mine-affected countries.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	12,000	12,000
Supplies, capital costs	64,000	54,000
Programme costs	137,000	150,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	25,200	25,000
Total	238,200	241,000

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PROJECT		ESTABLISHING LANDMINE SURVIVOR GROUPS IN MINE-AFFECTED DISTRICTS: "RAISING THE VOICES"
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$250,096; 2010: US \$250,096	
Funds Requested	US \$250,096	
Implementing Partners	Survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine and ERW survivors	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-UG09	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to promote communication between survivor groups in mine-affected areas, and build a network of survivors to support each other throughout the return process for internally displaced people. It will expand advocacy training around the concept of raising voices within programme implementation. Advocacy will focus on advancing the rights of landmine survivors and persons with disabilities, and urging implementation of best practices in service delivery in communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a network of landmine victims in the mine-affected districts for information sharing and psychosocial support activities.
- Refer landmine victims to relevant services from existing social institutions.
- Identify needs and help survivors set priorities to assist the Government and operators in programme development.
- Collect reliable data for the National Surveillance Network using trained landmine victims.
- Develop the capacities of mine victims so they actively raise their voices for positive change.
- Provide peer-to-peer support and counselling to landmine victims.
- Support the management of the victim assistance pillar at the Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC) by landmine victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A strong network of landmine survivors will be established at all levels.
- An empowered community of landmine survivors will be actively participating in development activities.
- Landmine survivors will be self-reliant and living independently.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	22,000	22,000
Supplies, capital costs	22,000	22,000
Programme costs	179,300	179,300
Indirect programme support costs	26,796	26,796
Total	250,096	250,096

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN UGANDA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$504,000	
Funds Requested	US \$504,000	
Implementing Partners	District and local governments, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	2.2 million people in Gulu, Amuru, Pader, Kitgum	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P07-UG12	
CAP Code	UGA-06 / MAO3	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve the abilities of people living in landmine-affected areas to avoid injuries from unexploded ordnance.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a training of trainers in mine risk education for community and religious leaders, police, the military and community organizations.
- Conduct mine risk education in camps for internally displaced people (IDPs).
- Develop culturally appropriate information, education and communication materials for districts and IDP camps, including posters, stickers, billboards, building murals, radio broadcasts and multimedia presentations.
- Establish sub-county mine risk education core teams that will act as focal points.
- Develop a mine action curriculum, and information, education and communication materials for primary schools.
- Develop a mine action/mine risk education documentary for all relevant stakeholders.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge about threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) will increase in districts and IDP camps.
- Positive behavioural change will spread.
- There will be increased reporting of suspected landmine and ERW areas.
- Capacities to provide protection to returnees in northern Uganda will expand.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	33,600
Training costs	126,000
Development of information, education and communication materials	183,120
Operational costs	126,000
Administrative support	35,280
Total	504,000

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PROJECT**MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT FOR MINE SURVIVORS IN CAMPS FOR IDPS**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)
Project Budget	2009: US \$461,265
Funds Requested	US \$461,265
Implementing Partners	Districts, landmine survivors associations, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO); communities in Gulu, Amuru, Pader, Kitgum
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P08-UG02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to address the psychosocial needs of landmine and UXO survivors, and households and communities affected by landmine and UXO issues.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess the mental health needs of people with mine- and war-related injuries.
- Build grass-roots capacities for mental health referrals.
- Develop an integrated approach to referral linkages between mental health counselling and physical rehabilitation.
- Train community counselling aides to offer mental health services in camps for internally displaced people (IDPs).
- Foster a network of support systems for affected populations displaced by war.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Data and information on the mental health needs of mine and war survivors will increase.
- There will be expanded capacities to address mental health and trauma needs at the grass-roots level.
- Integrated services for counselling and referral through community counselling aides will be developed congruently with emergency care and physical rehabilitation.
- The Government and communities will have greater capacities to support mental health needs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$

	2009
Staff costs	25,200
Training costs	126,000
Equipment costs	73,500
Building costs	20,475
Operational costs	183,750
Administrative support (7%)	32,340
Total	461,265

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PROJECT		SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE AND LANDMINE INJURY CONTROL IN PADER AND LIRA DISTRICTS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$210,000; 2010: US \$210,000	
Funds Requested	US \$210,000	
Implementing Partners	Local communities, government agencies, landmine survivor associations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, affected households, community leaders, internally displaced people (IDPs), local governments, line departments and agencies, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P08-UG03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help reduce the incidence of new landmine injuries while improving the physical, social and economic status of landmine survivors so they can better cope with their injuries and disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide psychosocial and economic support to landmine survivors and war-injured persons.
- Raise the level of mine awareness through extensive mine risk education in IDP camps.
- Promote reintegration of landmine survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Landmine survivors and affected families will be reintegrated into society, and better able to participate as effective and valued community members.
- Landmine survivors will become economically independent and better able to meet their household needs.
- Injuries from unexploded ordnance will decline, along with injury risks through improved knowledge, attitudes and practices within communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Programme costs	210,000	210,000
Total	210,000	210,000

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PROJECT		INTEGRATED COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN NORTHERN UGANDA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	The Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$500,000; 2010: US \$280,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC), Ministry of Education, schools, district authorities, Gulu Regional Orthopaedic Workshop (GROW), landmine survivors groups (Amuru, Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Pader), Uganda Police Force, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	1 million people; 820 landmine survivors in Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Apac, Oyam, Gulu and Amuru districts	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-UG01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide orthopaedic rehabilitation and psychosocial counselling for landmine survivors at GROW. It will help organize outreach initiatives, improve the socioeconomic status of victims of war, and sensitize the population in the Acholi and Lango regions through a community-based programme. All activities with partners and authorities will be coordinated and monitored at the district and national levels through monthly meetings, reports and field visits.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify, treat and ensure follow up for mine survivors and war victims by supporting GROW's activities.
- Organize vocational skills training for survivors.
- Implement IGA for survivors.
- Organize drama sensitization in areas with returning internally displaced people and at schools.
- Distribute communication materials (posters, booklets, T-shirts, stickers, sign posts) in return areas.
- Organize radio programmes throughout northern Uganda.
- Train trainers on mine risk education, including local authorities, teachers and special police constables.
- Implement one day of community awareness trainings.
- Coordinate and monitor all activities with partners and authorities at the district and national levels.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will reach one million people in northern Uganda through radio shows, drama sensitization, community awareness trainings, trainings of trainers, billboards and other communication materials.
- Up to 800 mine survivors in Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Apac, Oyam, Gulu and Amuru districts will enjoy improved socioeconomic status.
- Up to 300 mine survivors per year will be treated (including through the provision of prostheses and orthoses, and psychosocial counselling) at GROW.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Victim assistance	300,000	150,000
Mine risk education	150,000	100,000
Implementation, coordination, evaluation	50,000	30,000
Minus available resources	0	0
Total	500,000	280,000

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH TECHNICAL SURVEYS, CLEARANCE AND EOD
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,346,060; 2010: US \$1,607,140	
Funds Requested	US \$1,346,060	
Implementing Partners	Danish Demining Group (DDG), Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), affected communities, UMAC	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-UG02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the survey, clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and quality assurance and control operations of the National Mine Action Programme to help the Government fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by August 2009. The project will also assist with clearance, EOD and quality assurance in northern and western Uganda so that the areas of return for IDPs are mapped, marked, and cleared of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical advisory, material and training assistance to UMAC clearance and survey operations.
- Provide operational support and technical supervision to the field operations of 12 multipurpose demining teams and 1 quality assurance team (Uganda People's Defense Force, Uganda Police Force).
- Conduct battle area clearance and EOD in affected districts, and technical surveys as necessary to support clearance operations.
- Establish effective emergency clearance and EOD responses towards reported ERW.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All land affected by mines and ERW in the areas of return and surrounding localities will be released by August 2009, in line with national and local priorities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International support	200,000	500,000
National staff	25,000	25,000
Travel	65,000	65,000
Supplies, capital costs	30,000	10,000
Operating costs	830,000	830,000
Programme costs	100,000	64,000
Other costs, services	8,000	8,000
Administrative costs (7% indirect support cost)	88,060	105,140
Total	1,346,060	1,607,140

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN UGANDA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Post Conflict Management Recovery & Mine Action Initiative Uganda	
Project Budget	2009: US \$221,340	
Funds Requested	US \$221,340	
Implementing Partners	Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in Lira, Oyam, Kitgum, Pader, Kasese and Bundibugyo	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-UG02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will meet urgent needs for mine risk education to facilitate the return of 1,826,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) to areas contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It seeks to improve behavioural change to reduce the risks of injury and death within affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and distribute culturally sensitive information, education and communication materials.
- Develop early warning messages for IDPs.
- Collect data on new dangerous areas and victims, and record them in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Develop media messages for national campaigns.
- Recruit two drama groups to raise awareness in the two regions.
- Use art, music, dance, games and songs to spread messages to children.
- Recruit and train a mobile team to carry out emergency mine risk education and report any immediate need for response to UMAC.
- Perform monitoring and evaluation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Awareness about the effects of land mines and ERW will rise.
- Mine risk education capacities will develop.
- Reporting on suspected areas, accidents and incidents will improve.
- Mine risk education teams will be trained and deployed.
- Community volunteers and peer educators will be active.
- Data on mine risk education will use standard IMSMA formats.
- There will be effective targeting of the right communities.
- Policies to address education gaps will be formulated.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Personnel	61,760
Capacity development	16,000
Other operational costs	39,928
Mine risk education	79,652
Indirect costs	24,000
Total	221,340

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN IN NORTHERN UGANDA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$50,000; 2010: US \$500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$50,000	
Implementing Partners	Rotary Denmark, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Denmark Against Landmines	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Primary school children and teachers, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-UG03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help reduce risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO) and mines in priority areas in northern Uganda through mine risk education and capacity building that encourages safe behaviour, with a special focus on children and their teachers.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education for internally displaced people at primary schools situated in priority areas.
- Identify potential high-risk communities with primary schools.
- Conduct a training of trainers on mine risk education for school teachers and officials.
- Develop culturally appropriate and effective information, education and communication materials for the schools, including posters and T-shirts.
- Develop a mine risk education curriculum and education materials for primary schools.
- Monitor and measure the impacts of national UXO clearance and mine risk education activities by using mine risk education training instructors as surveyors for an impact monitoring tool box.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be positive changes in children's knowledge and behaviour in relation to UXO and mines.
- Awareness of threats will rise; school teachers will adopt safety-conscious attitudes.
- Community knowledge of prevalent threats from explosive remnants of war (ERW) will increase; appropriate avoidance and reporting procedures will be promoted.
- Communities will be encouraged to safely access and use the surrounding environment by applying correct knowledge of ERW threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	13,000	100,000
Travel	8,000	60,000
Supplies, capital costs	5,000	40,000
Programme costs	19,000	260,000
Other costs, services	2,000	10,000
Administrative costs (7% indirect support cost)	3,000	30,000
Total	50,000	500,000

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PROJECT		NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR AN INTEGRATED MODEL OF MINE ACTION ENHANCEMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	
Project Budget	2009: US \$203,300; 2010: US \$203,300	
Funds Requested	US \$203,300	
Implementing Partners	Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; UMAC; Office of the Prime Minister; National Council of Disabled; Uganda Landmine Survivors Association; mine action operators	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-UG04	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to fully establish national mine action management, demining and mine risk education capacities by 2009, and required national victim assistance capacities by 2010. It will mainstream the mine action pillars into national and other humanitarian, development and reconstruction plans. This will support improvements in safety, positive behavioural changes, the rehabilitation of victims, and assistance for internally displaced people (IDPs) and mine-affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Assist in capacity building and ensure smooth performance in the implementation of mine action.
- Continue post-clearance surveys in northern and western Uganda.
- Complete a nationwide mine risk education structure.
- Orchestrate work plans and coordination with other programmes, such as those related to the return of IDPs, to bolster integrated programming.
- Support and build structures for the socioeconomic reintegration of victims.
- Enhance understanding of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and meet international standards.
- Enhance quality and risk management systems.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Sustainability, partnerships and national ownership will improve in multiple ministries through strategies for reduced reliance on international support after 2009.
- A refined management structure will ensure effectiveness, productivity and sustainability.
- An integrated mine action programme will be established in Uganda as a model for mine action elsewhere.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff	40,000	40,000
Supplies, capital costs	25,000	25,000
Programme costs	125,000	125,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)	13,300	13,300
Total	203,300	203,300

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING THE UGANDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	
Project Budget	2009: US \$369,150; 2010: US \$369,150	
Funds Requested	US \$369,150	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC), DDG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	All affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-UG05	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve national humanitarian, development and reconstruction plans. UMAC will draw upon International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) when making necessary modifications to the National Mine Action Programme, and will integrate other policy and international guidelines within the five pillars of mine action. The centre will establish a safe and highly productive land release system, in line with the quality risk management system.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical advice and administrative assistance to UMAC.
- Prioritize interventions in newly secured areas for the return of internally displaced people (IDPs).
- Use the integrated mine action model.
- Finalize establishment of the national programme; implement services, ensuring non-duplication.
- Implement version 4.2 of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Mobilize resources; strengthen donor confidence in mine action.
- Revise national mine action standards in accordance with IMAS.
- Revise operating procedures in accordance with the National Mine Action Standards.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action will continue to be developed and implemented.
- The national capacity for survivor assistance will grow.
- The quantity and quality of activities for affected populations will increase, the number of casualties will decline, access to land will improve, and support for IDPs and development projects will expand.
- Uganda will become compliant with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
International staff	125,000	125,000
National staff	55,000	55,000
Travel costs	20,000	20,000
Supplies, capital costs	75,000	75,000
Programme costs	70,000	70,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)	24,150	24,150
Total	369,150	369,150

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Woboya Vicent (CPC)

Jose Manzano

Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Zambia

SUMMARY

Historically, freedom fighters have used Zambia as a safe haven from conflicts taking place in several neighbouring countries. This has left Zambia with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines in areas once used by warring factions. Much of the fighting has ended, but its legacy remains, particularly along the country's borders.

The Government of Zambia formed a National Committee on Anti-Personnel Landmines (NCAL) in December 2003—in line with the signing of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty—to implement mine action policies. An executive secretariat called the Zambia Anti-Personnel Mines Action Centre (ZMAC) was established in October 2001 with assistance from the US Government. Its capacity has been developed through training and the provision of equipment.

Suspected mine contamination along some portions of Zambia's international boundaries has prevented the Ministry of Lands from conducting boundary maintenance, even when the need arises. The objective of the ZMAC is to ensure the safety of people in mine-affected areas, including refugees in camps and settlements, by conducting mine action initiatives and disseminating appropriate information.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Zambia in 2009 totals US \$910,480.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Little information exists on the precise location of mines and ERW in Zambia, which threaten the population and curtail economic growth, especially in the southern and western provinces. Landmine contamination victimizes those who can least afford it—subsistence and pastoral farmers and their animals. Estimates show that mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and ERW have maimed approximately 500 persons, including women and children, since 1972.

According to government reports, ordnance has been found in different conditions—either stocked in caches left by different factions or as ERW in former battle areas. Anti-tank mines pose a serious threat, as they were used to deny insurgent parties the use of infiltration routes leading into former Rhodesian territory. Because of these mines, many rural roads are disused, especially south-east and north-east of Lake Kariba.

While anti-personnel and anti-tank mines are a danger, they are not as severe a problem as UXO and ERW. One reason for this is that anti-personnel mines were dispersed into sparsely populated rural areas along the border. As a result, incidents may be limited. Increasingly, children are the main victims of injuries caused by ERW and UXO.

Decades of war in Angola exposed Zambia's western and north-western provinces to the threat of mines and ERW. In late November 2002, a tripartite agreement between Angola, Zambia and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was signed to provide the basis for voluntary repatriation of about 90,000 Angolan refugees by the end of 2006.

Additionally, as a consequence of a five-year-long conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there has been massive displacement of people inside and outside its borders. An estimated 300,000 Congolese refugees live in exile in neighbouring countries—50,000 of them in Zambia.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Zambia Mine Action Portfolio Country Team was established in September 2003. Under the leadership of the Government of Zambia, its members included non-governmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Lutheran World Federation and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). A staff member of the ZMAC was appointed Country Portfolio Coordinator. From March 2003, the group met monthly to ensure coordination and share information on mine and UXO issues as they relate to refugees.

Due to restructuring at the centre in 2005, however, the country team has not been meeting and has since been reconstituted. Through its relationship with the Inter-Ministerial Committee, the centre plays the main role as the implementing body for mine action in Zambia.

A survey by the Association for Aid and Relief-Japan (AAR-Japan) and the centre on refugees' knowledge of landmines and UXO revealed that a majority of Angolan refugees possess limited mine risk knowledge. ZMAC-trained key communicators continue to conduct mine risk education among Angolan and other refugees in Meheba. The ZMAC, with support from UNHCR through the office of the Zambian Commissioner of Refugees, conducted a similar mine risk education programme in the Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement. Since 2005, the programme of mine risk education targeting Angolan, Congolese and other refugees has continued in all camps and settlements. ZMAC staff in collaboration with key communicators trained by the centre execute the programme, although many of these have since been repatriated and need to be replaced.

In collaboration with Namibian counterparts, Zambian officials undertook two field visits to areas along the Zambia-Namibia border thought to be contaminated by mines. Two areas were identified as contaminated with mines and UXO.

The long-awaited nationwide landmine survey began in August 2008 and the survey report is expected to be ready by 1 July 2009. The survey will cover 7 out of 9 provinces suspected to contain mine-affected areas. It will be conducted by Norwegian Peoples' Aid (NPA).

STRATEGY

Zambia has finalized its four-year comprehensive strategic plan on landmines under the UN Completion Initiative. The plan involves achieving ZMAC targets. The overall objectives will be to clear all mined areas by 2010, reduce victims to virtually zero, provide assistance to landmine victims, conduct mine risk education among the Zambian population living in mine-affected areas, disseminate appropriate information to refugees in camps and settlements, and build the residual capacity of a centre team to deal with any new reports of mined areas after 2011, which is the mine-ban treaty deadline for Zambia.

This will be achieved through the following specific goals.

- Ensure mine risk programmes are established and running in all five refugee camps and settlements, more specifically, for the approximately 70,000 Angolan and Congolese refugees as part of voluntary repatriation.
- Ensure mine risk programmes are established and running in 80 percent of host communities and other populations in mine-affected areas, in particular along the western border with Angola and the eastern and southern provinces. This includes support to victims of landmines and UXO.
- Create a website for the ZMAC.
- Ensure that landmine victims, both refugees and Zambians, are informed about the existing physical rehabilitation structures in Zambia and Angola offered by the ICRC and other agencies.
- In a timely manner, clear mine- and UXO-contaminated areas identified by the impact survey programme and prioritized by the Government.
- Carry out a detailed UN standard impact survey.
- Seek external funding to help mine victims.

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN ZAMBIA IN 2009-2010
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$435,480; 2010: US \$870,960
Funds Requested		US \$435,480
Implementing Partners		Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Government of Zambia
Targeted Beneficiaries		An estimated 80 per cent of Zambians living in mine-affected areas
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P04-ZA01

OBJECTIVES

The project will help ZMAC move towards the goal of clearing all known landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in order to allow local communities to use their land. It will help clear all mined areas in six provinces by July 2010.

ACTIVITIES

- Prepare site for manual clearance.
- Establish a command centre, medical post, explosives storage and safe area.
- Cut grass and shrubs.
- Conduct manual clearance using detectors.
- Destroy mines and explosive remnants of war at project sites.
- Conduct quality assurance.
- Prepare a report on outcomes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Blocked land will be cleared of mines and UXO.
- Land will be released for communities to use.
- People in formerly affected areas will be able to move freely.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff (32 deminers)	290,743	581,486
Operational costs	124,000	248,000
Overhead	20,737	41,474
Total	435,480	870,960

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PROJECT		INFORMATION DISSEMINATION TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT MINE ACTION
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$135,000	
Funds Requested	US \$135,000	
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Government of Zambia	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Nationals and refugees in settlement camps in Zambia	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-ZA02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help ZMAC continue to operate an effective awareness programme that will place and maintain landmine issues high on the public agenda, in order to reduce injuries and casualties. It will seek to continue to influence policy makers, professionals, clergy and other groups to act in support of mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Determine necessary activities to provide adequate exposure and coverage of mine action.
- Develop awareness campaign materials for use by the media.
- Coordinate implementation of all coverage.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- More materials such as posters, radio and television programmes for the awareness campaign will be developed.
- Public support will be generated for landmine issues.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	50,000
Capital costs (video camera, rental of mobile video van, other related equipment)	30,000
Operational costs	40,000
Overhead	15,000
Total	135,000

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PROJECT	IMSMA IN ZAMBIA
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2009: US \$45,000
Funds Requested	US \$45,000
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Government of Zambia
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities in mine-affected areas in southern, western, northwestern, central, eastern and Lusaka provinces; Government of Zambia
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-ZA03

OBJECTIVES

The project will help the Government to develop and manage the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to provide accurate and timely data on the country's mine situation. Because of the broad scope of problems surrounding landmines, information management is seen as a central pillar of mine action in Zambia. The project will also seek to influence policy makers, professionals and other stakeholders to make informed decisions.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect needed data for adequate coverage of mine activities in Zambia.
- Create a website for ZMAC.
- Train ZMAC personnel on the fundamentals of computer networking, hardware and software engineering, website design (intranet and Internet), and network maintenance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A website will be created.
- An effective IMSMA will be operational.
- A comprehensive database will be established on ZMAC's local area network.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff (trainers)	10,000
Capital costs (hardware)	15,000
Operational costs (training, implementation of network)	10,000
Overhead	10,000
Total	45,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN FOR REFUGEES AND ZAMBIANS IN MINE-CONTAMINATED AREAS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$130,000; 2010: US \$105,000	
Funds Requested	US \$130,000	
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Angolan and Congolese refugees in camps or settled in Zambia, Zambian communities in mine-contaminated areas, Zambian school children	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-ZA04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will use mine risk education to help ZMAC ensure that Angolan and Congolese refugees, particularly children and women, are informed about mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) before repatriation and mine clearance begin. It will also educate Zambians, particularly school children living in areas awaiting decontamination, in order to reduce risks.

ACTIVITIES

- Use child-to-child and community-based approaches to educate children on mine risks.
- Identify groups of people (key communicators) in settlements who can disseminate and empower people with mine risk education information.
- Produce mine risk education teaching materials (e.g., banners, posters, leaflets and booklets).
- Organize mine risk education meetings through community leaders.
- Engage in one-on-one participatory teaching using banners, pictures depicting mined areas and mine victims, leaflets, posters, and songs with mine and UXO messages.
- Develop, print and pilot mine risk education handbooks for teachers and students at schools in mine-contaminated areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local communities will understand and practise safe behaviour.
- Mine risk education communicators, teachers and community leaders will be trained.
- Angolan and Congolese refugees will be repatriated with better knowledge of mine risks.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
National staff (10 staff)	50,000	50,000
Capital costs (procurement, logistics)	30,000	15,000
Operational costs (training trainers, field campaign, evaluation, monitoring)	40,000	30,000
Overhead	10,000	10,000
Total	130,000	105,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN ZAMBIA IN 2008
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$165,000	
Funds Requested	US \$165,000	
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Health	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their families in the six provinces reported to be mined	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-ZA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help ZMAC develop its capacities for a programme that ensures victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance are assisted with rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration into their communities. It will support the collection of mine victim information countrywide and help disseminate information to victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Train ZMAC staff on victim assistance.
- Define and develop victim assistance programmes through liaisons with relevant institutions for rehabilitation and the socioeconomic reintegration of landmine victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ZMAC will be able to manage mine victim assistance.
- A system will be developed to allow key players, including non-governmental and UN organizations, to efficiently cooperate on resource mobilization and programme implementation.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
National staff	35,000
Capital costs (transport for officer to service recorded victims, prostheses, wheelchairs)	80,000
Operational costs (day-to-day office administration, technical training)	35,000
Overhead	15,000
Total	165,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Amos Muchanga	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Gabriel Fernandez	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
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Silumelume Mubukwanu	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC)

Zimbabwe

SUMMARY

Zimbabwe, despite its limited capacities, is striving to do all that is possible to clear anti-personnel mines in compliance with the 1999 anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. Immediately after independence, donor funding was available from the US Government. It was used to fund the clearance of the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. The project was terminated after one-and-a-half years, however. The European Union (EU) also funded the clearance of the Musengezi-Rwenya minefield by commercial deminers during the same period.

Since the end of bilateral funding, the Zimbabwean Government has used its own resources to continue clearing remaining areas, covering an additional 202 square kilometres to date. The clearance of Victoria Falls to the Mlibizi minefield has been completed, and numerous corridors have been opened through minefields. The corridors allow the passage of people and livestock to areas beyond the minefields, and support economic activities and infrastructural development.

Anti-personnel mines harm the communities living in these areas in multiple ways. People are unable to carry out economic activities such as farming and grazing cattle due to the lack of access to land. Access to clean water sources and social service facilities is also a concern. In some cases, people and livestock have been killed and injured. Since 1980, 1,550 people have been reported killed or maimed, and 120,000 livestock have been killed. Tourism has been affected, especially in the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Game Park, where access has been compromised.

Mine risk education is one area that still poses a challenge, with only 25,000 people having been reached since 2004. They include community leaders, mainly women and youth. There is an ongoing need for repeated messaging in mine-affected areas.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Zimbabwe in 2009 totals US \$1,683,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Zimbabwe still has 813.3 square kilometres (about 60 percent of the original area) of land contaminated with 2,603,400 anti-personnel mines. They are found in six well-marked areas: Victoria Falls to Mlibizi, Mukumbura-Rwenya, Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill, Burma Valley, Rusitu to Muzite, and Sango Border to Crooks Corner along the borders with Zambia to the north and Mozambique to the east and south-east.

Areas that still need to be cleared include Musengezi to the Rwenya minefield (435.5 square kilometres), Sheba Forest to the Beacon Hill minefield (65 square kilometres), Rusitu to the Muzite Mission minefield (97.5 square kilometres), the Burma Valley minefield (3.9 square kilometres), Sango Border Post to the Crooks Corner minefield (182 square kilometres, with 5.6 square kilometres of this area already cleared under current operations), and other unmarked areas (24.4 square kilometres).

Most of the known minefields have been surveyed except for the Burma Valley, Forbes Border Post, Lusulu and Kariba minefields, where technical surveys need to be conducted.

Currently, the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is using military engineers to demine the Sango Border Post to the Crooks Corner minefield. A team of 6 officers and 132 men is deployed for humanitarian demining. In carrying out demining operations, both mechanical and manual means are used. Extensive mine risk education campaigns are carried out in the affected areas.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

ZIMAC coordinates all stakeholders working on land mine issues in the country. It operates under the National Mine Action Authority, a statutory body with membership from all economic and social ministries, civil society organizations and communities.

The mine action programme is nationally executed and implemented by the Government through ZIMAC. Financial management arrangements are the task of the Ministry of Finance. It has the overall responsibility for all UN Develop-

ment Programme (UNDP)-supported activities, including this year's Mine Action Portfolio submission.

STRATEGY

The key strategic issues for ZIMAC are capacity building and institutional strengthening; opening cleared areas for infrastructure and economic development; and the rehabilitation of mine victims.

The mine action programme aims to build a critical mass of national capacity and resources at ZIMAC in landmine clearance, mine risk education and the rehabilitation of people affected by landmines. As clearance requires substantive resources, success in this area could be used as an advocacy tool for resource mobilization so that Zimbabwe can meet its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN ZIMBABWE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2009: US \$1,683,000; 2010: US \$990,000
Funds Requested		US \$1,683,000
Implementing Partners		Department of Civil Protection; ministries of health, labour and social welfare, finance, environment and tourism, agriculture
Targeted Beneficiaries		80,000 inhabitants in mined areas, women and children
Project Duration		January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P09-ZI01

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the deployment and development of the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre's (ZIMAC) technical and institutional capacities to clear the remaining six minefields around the country. It will address the risks and impacts of explosive remnants of war, thereby enhancing sustainable livelihoods, and recovery and disaster risk reduction already integrated into Zimbabwe's development planning.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide capacity building on demining to ZIMAC personnel.
- Conduct manual and mechanical mine clearance in affected areas in the south-east of Zimbabwe with ZIMAC personnel.
- Carry out surveys and update records in mine-affected areas.
- Undertake quality assurance of clearance and survey operations.
- Disseminate mine risk information in schools.
- Provide mine risk training to community volunteer mine risk education teams.
- Promote the economic use of demined areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By end of 2011, the inhabitants of demined areas should enjoy renewed economic activities and reduced incidences of mine accidents.
- The enhancement of sustainable livelihoods, and recovery and disaster risk reduction already integrated into Zimbabwe's development planning will be advanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Vehicles for operations teams	250,000	100,000
Demining equipment	500,000	175,000
Operational costs for mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal	150,000	150,000
Operational costs for mine risk education	100,000	100,000
Operational costs for survey process	355,000	200,000
Local and international travel	50,000	50,000
Technical training	50,000	50,000
Management training	50,000	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation	25,000	25,000
Support costs for UNDP/ZIMAC (10%)	153,000	90,000
Total	1,683,000	990,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Ambrose Made (CPC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Global Projects

PROJECT	COORDINATION OF UN MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2009: US \$4,772,863
Funds Requested	US \$4,772,863
Implementing Partners	UNMAS, 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 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-GL01

OBJECTIVES

In 2009, UNMAS headquarters and its Liaison Office in Geneva will work with a wide range of UN and other partners to fulfil all aspects of its 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 at the principals level, which are chaired by the DPKO Under-Secretary General. 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 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 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 the 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 others 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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Staff costs	3,137,243
Contractual services (ERP, graphic design, web support, printing)	214,800
Travel of staff	490,000
Operating expenses (supplies, equipment, communications, conference services, training)	105,730
Premises (New York and Geneva); rental and maintenance	276,000
Programme support costs	549,090
Total	4,772,863

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PROJECT	LANDMINE AND ERW SAFETY PROJECT (PHASE III)
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2009: US \$390,352
Funds Requested	US \$390,352
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, government workers in high-risk areas; security and mine risk education professionals
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2009
Project Code	P04-GL08

OBJECTIVES

The project will reduce the risk of accidents from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) 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. This project is managed by UNMAS in consultation with UNDSS and UNICEF. A consultative inter-agency group of UN agencies monitors implementation.

ACTIVITIES

- Engage a specialist consultant to undertake a review of existing products and develop a two-year strategy for project development.
- Continue production of the English language version of the interactive instructional CD-ROM of the landmine and ERW safety handbook for staff about to work in a mine-affected country or region, which was finalized in 2007. This provides an opportunity for self-paced learning and extends the project's reach, ensuring greater sustainability.
- Develop and produce Arabic, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish versions of the CD-ROM; undertake product development so that the tool can be web-hosted.
- Print and distribute French, Arabic, Russian, Dari and Pashto versions of the safety handbook.
- Provide necessary support to mine safety implementers to provide humanitarian, development, aid, governmental and NGO workers with country-specific mine and ERW safety information and materials.
- Evaluate the project and all information materials.

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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Development of web-hosted CD-ROM in French, Arabic, Russian, Portuguese and Spanish	250,000
Production of handbooks	100,000
Miscellaneous services	2,857
UNMAS direct cost recovery	2,267
Programme support costs	8,228
Project development consultancy	27,000
Total	390,352

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PROJECT		REGIONAL MIDDLE MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY: MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$1,070,000; 2010: US \$1,070,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,070,000	
Implementing Partners	Selected international and regional universities, training and research centres and institutes, international mine action organizations, national mine action programmes, regional training institutions	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Middle managers of national centres and institutes dealing with conflict prevention and recovery, non-governmental organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-GL10	

OBJECTIVES

National ownership and capacity development are at the centre of UNDP's mine action initiatives, ensuring sustainable governmental responses to human, economic, and security challenges. Partnering with host governments, UNDP assists over 40 mine-affected states to develop mine action capacities. UNDP's ongoing commitment to management capacity building is reflected in the 2006-2010 Strategy of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action. To this end, UNDP began training courses in 2000; over 800 people from more than 30 countries have participated. Two regional training courses for senior managers in 2009 will: increase the abilities of national authorities to manage, coordinate and implement all aspects of an integrated mine action programme; focus on UNDP's capacity-building mandate, while embracing the full range of activities under UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery practice; take a regional focus to foster the sharing of common experiences.

ACTIVITIES

- Advertise newly developed terms of reference and select an implementing university or research centre.
- Include as training modules: strategic management, organizational theory, management science, change management, equipment procurement and maintenance, economic and financial principles, leadership skills, human resource management, personal skills, planning and forecasting, and logistics management.
- Integrate a focus on mainstreaming crisis prevention and recovery issues into development, and a gender perspective into programming.
- Offer specific case studies as opportunities for students to apply management topics to their daily work.
- Develop management training manuals; tailor the syllabus to the specific needs of each region.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The management and organizational skills of national middle managers in crisis prevention and recovery programmes and in other areas of work will be strengthened.
- Four regional middle management training course will be delivered in 2009.
- Materials will be translated, a train-the-trainers component will be provided, and quality will be assured.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Four regional courses (French, Arabic, Portuguese, English)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Overhead (programme support costs at 7%)	70,000	70,000
Total	1,070,000	1,070,000

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PROJECT		REGIONAL SENIOR MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RECOVERY: MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$749,000; 2010: US \$749,000	
Funds Requested	US \$749,000	
Implementing Partners	Selected international and regional universities, training and research centres and institutes, international mine action organizations, national mine action programmes, regional training institutions	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Senior managers of national centres and institutes dealing with conflict prevention and recovery, non-governmental organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-GL12	

OBJECTIVES

National ownership and capacity development are at the centre of UNDP's mine action initiatives, ensuring sustainable governmental responses to human, economic, and security challenges. Partnering with host governments, UNDP assists over 40 mine-affected states to develop mine action capacities. UNDP's ongoing commitment to management capacity building is reflected in the 2006-2010 Strategy of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action.

To this end, UNDP began mine action management training courses in 2000; over 800 people from more than 30 countries have participated. Two regional training courses for senior mine action managers in 2009 will increase the abilities of national authorities to manage, coordinate and implement all aspects of an integrated mine action programme; take a regional focus to foster the sharing of common experiences.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop terms of reference; select the implementing university or research centre.
- Include as training modules: strategic management, organizational theory, management science, change management, equipment procurement and maintenance, economic and financial principles, leadership skills, human resource management, personal skills, planning and forecasting, and logistics management.
- Integrate a focus on mainstreaming crisis prevention and recovery into development, and a gender perspective into programming.
- Offer specific case studies as opportunities for students to apply management topics to their daily work.
- Develop management training manuals; tailor the syllabus to the specific needs of different regions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The management and organizational skills of national senior managers in crisis prevention and recovery programmes and in other areas of work will be strengthened.
- Two global senior management training course will be delivered in 2009.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
Two regional senior mine action management training courses	700,000	700,000
Overhead (programme support costs at 7%)	49,000	49,000
Total	749,000	749,000

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PROJECT		COORDINATION OF THE RAPID RESPONSE PLAN FOR MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$192,630	
Funds Requested	US \$192,630	
Implementing Partners	UNMAS, Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Impacted communities, humanitarian and peacekeeping organizations	
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-GL15	

OBJECTIVES

In 2002, UNMAS and other partners developed a rapid response plan to support the immediate deployment of mine action assets to humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations. Although not designed to address mine action requirements beyond the emergency phase, the resulting Framework for Rapid Response in Mine Action does guide the deployment of resources and creates an environment conducive to longer term planning. The framework details a holistic methodology for maintaining a rapid response capability, along with activities including threat monitoring and assessment, initial planning, deployment of operational capabilities and post-response evaluation.

The project is focused on the preparedness functions for ensuring that the framework is kept current and reflects best practices. This will be achieved through inter-agency cooperation and coordination within the framework, continuous refinement of response procedures and contributions to overall preparedness.

ACTIVITIES

- Support an annual exercise to test emergency procedures, and develop the skills and knowledge that selected personnel require to operate in emergency mine action situations.
- Allow for staff participation in other preparedness-related activities, such as post-response evaluations, and threat assessments and monitoring.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be ongoing staff development and the enhancement of preparedness.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Participation in preparedness activities	20,000
Annual mine action rapid response plan exercise	150,000
Miscellaneous services	4,840
UNMAS direct cost recovery	3,850
Programme support costs	13,940
Total	192,630

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PROJECT		UNICEF LANDMINES AND SMALL ARMS TEAM
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,522,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,522,000	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN and international organizations, national mine action authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), partners	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); mine action partners; mine and ERW victims, especially children and women	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P04-GL22	

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the Landmines and Small Arms Team are to support the implementation of UNICEF and UN inter-agency mine action strategies and policies in the field and at global level; develop and provide guidance, policies, tools, standards and training packages; coordinate and promote best practices in mine risk education; support inter-agency coordination; and undertake global advocacy on issues related to mines and ERW, and the rights of mine and ERW victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide 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.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action policies and programmes.
- Conduct field epidemiology for mine action courses with the US Centers for Disease Control.
- Co-convene a mine risk education working group with the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and establish the Global Mine Risk Education Advisory Group.
- Support global, regional and country-level advocacy around the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions, and other related issues.
- Conduct resource mobilization for country offices and headquarters.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be enhanced UNICEF, UN, NGO and national capacities to meet risk reduction and victim assistance needs in an appropriate, effective and timely fashion.
- Programmes will receive technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support.
- Partnerships will be developed 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.
- There will be further compliance with and development of political and legal instruments related to landmines, ERW and other weapons that have indiscriminate effects on civilians.
- Mine action will be better integrated into UNICEF and humanitarian, human rights and development programmes.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Provision of mine risk education capacity-building trainings, practitioner meetings	365,000
Capacity-building programming and emergency response at country and regional levels	1,200,000
Technical support and programme monitoring for 24-plus countries (3 posts and travel)	562,000
Organization of training and technical support on epidemiology and data collection	170,000

Advocacy and support to mine-ban treaty implementation and related instruments	60,000
Equipment and organizational support costs	165,000
Total	2,522,000

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PROJECT		IMPLEMENTATION OF OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES UNDER THE RAPID RESPONSE PLAN FOR MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,023,346	
Funds Requested	US \$2,023,346	
Implementing Partners	UNMAS, coordination of emergency response; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Development Programme (UNDP), provision of technical experts; UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), project implementation; commercial and/or non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Impacted communities, humanitarian and peacekeeping organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2011	
Project Code	P05-GL01	

OBJECTIVES

In 2002, UNMAS and its partners developed a rapid response plan to support the fast deployment of mine action assets to humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations. The plan, called the Framework for Rapid Response in Mine Action, consists of options for addressing a range of scenarios and draws upon existing capacities in the mine action community. It provides for the negotiation of standby arrangements or contracts with governmental, non-governmental and/or commercial organizations to ensure that the necessary mine action assets — including personnel and equipment — can be deployed quickly.

This project will support the deployment of operational capabilities under the plan and will finance the contracting of appropriate partners. These organizations may deploy to support the implementation of the response plan in a new emergency area or to supplement an existing mine action programme where an emergency exceeds that programme's capacity. The budget for this project is necessarily indicative, as the true cost will only be identified once the configuration of an emergency response is determined.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the coordination of implementation responses through the establishment of a coordination body.
- Contract implementing partners to provide one or more of the following capabilities: emergency surveying, mine risk education, manual or mine detection dog clearance operations, specialist route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, mechanical equipment and/or multi-skilled clearance teams. The type of capability required will be determined by the specifics of the emergency situation.
- Have contractors work under the coordination of either an already established body (such as a national mine action authority) or a newly established coordination centre. Where the implementing organizations support an existing authority, the project may also fund any additional coordination capacity required to expand the programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action operational capabilities will be contracted according to the needs of developing emergency situations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Operational costs (contracting capabilities from implementing organizations)	1,785,000
Miscellaneous services	51,000
UNMAS direct cost recovery	40,466
Programme support costs	146,880
Total	2,023,346

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PROJECT	UNDP COMPLETION INITIATIVE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$2,300,500
Funds Requested	US \$2,300,500
Implementing Partners	Governments of mine-affected countries, state parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty
Targeted Beneficiaries	Four mine-affected countries
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2008
Project Code	P06-GL01

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist four mine-affected countries with developing and implementing national mine action strategies to complete obligations under the mine-ban treaty, notably Article 5, within the deadline, as well as other international treaties and conventions on such issues as cluster munitions, rights of persons with disabilities, etc. Such strategies have already been developed or are being developed in Albania, Malawi, Mauritania and Zambia.

ACTIVITIES

- Accelerate mine action activities in countries where a concerted effort and relatively modest investment of approximately US \$10 million 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 the full ownership of the mine action programme. Although the Completion Initiative concentrates on the anti-personnel landmine problem to meet treaty obligations, and anti-vehicle mines and other ERW are not subject to treaty obligations, mine action activities normally do not distinguish between anti-personnel, anti-vehicle and other ERW in clearance operations. As a matter of principle and for safety and logistical reasons, all devices should be cleared.
- Expand capacities to address residual mine problems towards 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.
- 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 and implement Protocol V, in compliance with the mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
- Directly support Objective 4 of the 2006-2010 UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy by assisting national institutions in developing capacities to manage threats and ensure a residual response.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action strategies will be developed, containing clear and measurable benchmarks.
- UNDP will formulate mine action country assistance strategies to support the national strategies.
- It will support the mobilization of resources for mine action.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2009
Surveys in four mine-affected countries		2,000,000
Support for the development of a national strategy in four countries		150,000
Overhead		150,500
Total		2,300,500

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PROJECT	UNDP MAX PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2009: US \$214,000; 2010: 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 a sending or receiving organization
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009
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. UNDP's ongoing commitment to management capacity building is reflected in the 2006-2010 Mine Action Strategy of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, of which it is part.

In line with this strategy, the objective of the Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme is to facilitate cooperation and peer review among countries from the South to broaden South-South cooperation, 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 this body of good practice and facilitate 20 MAX Programme placements during 2009.

ACTIVITIES

- Solicit MAX proposals from UNDP mine action programmes and national mine action centres globally.
- Select candidates.
- Facilitate 20 exchange programmes during 2009.
- Monitor and evaluate progress and lessons learned.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The exchanges will benefit both new country programmes, and programmes having reached maturity but requiring exposure to targeted and task-based expertise.
- The exchanges will also benefit mature programmes hosting exchange delegations by asserting and consolidating the programme's experience and expertise in mine action and/or small arms.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009	2010
20 MAX participant places	200,000	200,000
Organizational support charge (7%)	14,000	14,000
Total	214,000	214,000

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MINE ACTION COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2009: US \$756,490	
Funds Requested	US \$756,490	
Implementing Partners	UNDP	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National mine action programmes receiving technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P09-GL02	

OBJECTIVES

The UNDP Mine Action Team (MAT) is part of the organization's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), based in New York. MAT is a team of five professionals in New York and two field-based regional advisors who support over 40 national mine action programmes and their corresponding senior/chief mine action technical advisor or programme officers. The team assists countries in stages of mine action from initial planning and implementation to mature programming. The MAT works in collaboration with national authorities and UNDP country offices to ensure a smooth transition between emergency relief and long-term development, and to strengthen national capacities to manage mine action.

The MAT also engages in policy and methodology development in the BCPR, as an essential member of international mine action fora, and in UN inter-agency coordination meetings and missions. Regional advisory services in Africa and Asia support UNDP's country offices in strengthening national capacities so that a solid foundation exists for a long-term response to landmine problems.

Specifically, the MAT, through UNDP country offices, provides technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support to national mine action programmes to:

- 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 non-governmental organizations, and donor governments.
- Strengthen national capacities through UNDP's highly-successful mine action management training programme, its Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme, 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; and
- Assist national authorities in meeting their mine action-related treaty obligations and implementing the Nairobi Action Plan, as relevant.

ACTIVITIES

UNDP 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 goes to countries to establish national mine action centres and regulatory authorities by integrating International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) into national programmes; implement landmine impact surveys and establish information management structures that support operations; and comply with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty or other obligations.
- UNDP emphasizes support for mine-affected countries that are approaching the completion of mine action. 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 problems or where a concentrated effort and funding commitment will help complete clearance in a reasonable time frame, and ensure compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Advocacy efforts back the mainstreaming of mine action in development planning, programming and budgeting processes. This 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.
- Management and technical training is provided to national senior and middle-level mine action managers. Training is aimed at improving day-to-day operational and management skills. It focuses on improving personnel skills, planning, logistics, human resource management and procurement, and strengthening knowledge of mine action standards and demining technologies. Courses also offer sessions on basic strategic planning, change management and leadership skills.
- UNDP organizes socioeconomic impact workshops in partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). A series of regional workshops has been designed to enhance the work of national mine action programmes and to supplement UNDP's management training courses and the MAX Programme. The workshops cover a variety of topics, including how to assess economic returns from mine action investments. They provide training on how to use socioeconomic indicators in mine action management and planning processes, and establish resource mobilization strategies.
- To promote South-South cooperation, UNDP's highly successful MAX Programme provides a mechanism for mine action staff to undertake short assignments 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.
- Through a field-based global victim assistance advisor, UNDP supports the development of victim assistance strategies in mine-affected countries and coordination among stakeholders. It provides training as required and ensures the exchange of experiences between programmes.
- UNDP has sought to increase direct regional mine action support. For several years, it has had two mine action regional advisors for Africa and Asia and the Pacific. Their presence has successfully ensured the delivery of advisory services to programmes directly or indirectly supported by the UN; monitoring and evaluation of mine action programmes; rapid deployment to respond to assessment needs; and exchanges of experience and knowledge among countries.
- UNDP has been a strong advocate for the role of public-private partnerships in advancing the development dimension of mine action, as part of its commitment to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on global partnerships for development. In this regard, one of UNDP's most successful public-private partnerships is Adopt-A-Minefield, a programme of the UN Association of the USA, which raises funds for mine

clearance operations and survivor assistance initiatives.

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.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2009
Field monitoring, programme evaluations, inter-agency assessment missions (40+ countries)	200,000
Knowledge management, best practices initiative	50,000
UNDP workshop for programme officers	77,000
Senior programme advisor	200,000
Programme specialist	180,000
Programme support costs (7%)	49,490
Total	756,490

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Charts and Tables

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P04-AF02	Mine Action Coordination, Transition and Capacity Development	Multiple	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	11,319,000	11,319,000
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)	2,694,000	2,694,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P08-AF01	Survey and Clearance of Landmines and ERW	Mine clearance	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	90,015,000	90,015,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	Sub-totals	3			104,028,000	104,028,000
Albania	P04-AL02	Humanitarian Mine Action in Albania	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA) / Albanian Mine Clearance Organization (AMCO)	1,819,929	1,819,929
Albania	P04-AL07	Support to the Albanian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	463,548	(273,876)
Albania	P06-AL04	Vocational Training and Mid-Career Development for Mine Survivors and Their Family Members	Victim assistance	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	190,000	190,000
Albania	P08-AL03	Post-Clearance Impact Surveys of the Use of Released Land	Multiple	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	79,000	79,000
Albania	P09-AL01 (NEW)	Arms and ERW Risk Education in 10 Prefectures	Mine risk education	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	37,500	37,500
Albania	P09-AL02 (NEW)	ERW and Mine Risk Education in School Curricula Pillar: Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	150,000	140,000
Albania	P09-AL03 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in North-East Albania	Mine risk education	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	50,000	50,000
Albania	P09-AL04 (NEW)	Psychosocial Support for ERW Survivors of the Gerdec Explosion	Victim assistance	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	155,000	155,000
Albania	P09-AL05 (NEW)	Supporting Survivors and People with Disabilities to Access the Kukes Rehabilitation Unit	Victim assistance	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes	50,000	50,000
Albania	P09-AL06 (NEW)	UXO Risk Education in the Area of the Gerdec Explosion	Mine risk education	Victims of Mines and Arms (VMA)-Kukes / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	85,000	85,000
Albania	Sub-totals	10			3,079,977	2,332,553
Angola	P04-AN26	Long-term Sustainability of Mine Risk Education in Huambo, Benguela and Bié	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)	517,485	517,485
Angola	P07-AN01	Community-Based Rehabilitation for Mine Victims	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	736,035	736,035
Angola	P07-AN04	Capacity Development of INAD	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,945,000	0
Angola	P08-AN01	Landmine and ERW Clearance, Kunene	Mine clearance	MgM	800,000	800,000
Angola	P08-AN02	Mine Risk Education in Angola	Mine risk education	Alliance of Angolan NGOs on Mine Risk Education	641,900	641,900
Angola	P08-AN03	Salinas Village, School and Salt-Works Demining Tasks, Namibe	Mine clearance	MgM	800,000	800,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Angola	P08-AN04	Socioeconomic Integration of Disabled People in Huambo	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	355,000	355,000
Angola	P08-AN05	Wildlife Relocation Through Landmine Clearance	Mine clearance	MgM	1,300,000	1,300,000
Angola	P09-AN01 (NEW)	LIS II	Multiple	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	4,500,000	4,500,000
Angola	P09-AN02 (NEW)	Mine Victims National Network	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Angola	P09-AN03 (NEW)	Mine Victims National Registration	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	6,500,000	6,500,000
Angola	P09-AN04 (NEW)	Sustainable Education and Agriculture for Mine Victims	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	170,000	170,000
Angola	Sub-totals	12			23,265,420	21,320,420
Azerbaijan	P07-AZ01	Coordination and Implementation of Mine Victim Assistance Projects	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	430,000	430,000
Azerbaijan	P08-AZ02	Suspected Area Reduction and Mechanical Clearance	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	880,000	880,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ01 (NEW)	Legal and Social Protection Profile Study of Humanitarian Mine Clearance and ERW Disposal	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	47,500	47,500
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ02 (NEW)	Clearance of UXO IN Saloglu Village, Agstafa	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	1,500,000	1,500,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ03 (NEW)	Provision of Health Care and Psychological Rehabilitation to Mine Survivors in Sanitoriums	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	36,000	36,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ04 (NEW)	Stress Management Studies in the Area of Humanitarian Mine Action in Azerbaijan	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	135,000	135,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ05 (NEW)	The Cultivation of Sorgo and Production of Sweeps to Integrate Mine Victims	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	60,000	60,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ06 (NEW)	The Publishing and Distribution of Newspaper Articles on Mine Victims' Problems	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	30,000	30,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ07 (NEW)	Vocational Training for Mine Clearance and ERW Disposal Personnel	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	41,500	41,500
Azerbaijan	Sub-totals	9			3,160,000	3,160,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P04-BH20	Community-Based Integrated Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	385,000	385,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P07-BH09	Linking Landmine Victims to Health Care, Economic Opportunities and Rights	Multiple	Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) Bosnia and Herzegovina	860,000	860,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH01 (NEW)	Addressing the Social Exclusion of Mine-Affected Populations in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Multiple	Handicap International (HI) - France	605,148	605,148
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH02 (NEW)	Integrated Landmine Survivor Assistance in Mine-Affected Returnee Communities	Multiple	Mercy Corps Scotland	475,000	475,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH03 (NEW)	Matching Funds for Social Inclusion and/or Mine Action Projects	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	893,095	893,095
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH04 (NEW)	Mine Risk and SALW Education in Primary Schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mine risk education	Genesis	71,500	71,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH05 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Capacity Building for Local Authorities and Civil Society Groups	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI) - France	150,000	150,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P09-BH06 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Competitions	Multiple	Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RCSBiH)	47,423	47,423
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sub-totals	8			3,487,166	3,487,166
Burundi	P08-BU01	Community-Based Rehabilitation Project in Ruyigi	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	361,568	361,568
Burundi	P08-BU02	Reintegration of Child Survivors of Mine Accidents Through Educational Activities	Victim assistance	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	245,200	245,200
Burundi	P09-BU01 (NEW)	Advocacy for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	86,328	86,328
Burundi	P09-BU02 (NEW)	Support to Local Associations of Disabled Persons	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	75,000	75,000
Burundi	P09-BU03 (NEW)	Burundian Physical Rehabilitation Centres	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	915,500	915,500
Burundi	Sub-totals	5			1,683,596	1,683,596
Cambodia	P04-CA05	Kien Khleang Vocational Training Project for the Disabled	Victim assistance	Association for Aid and Relief, Vocational Training for the Disabled (AAR VTD)	152,589	152,589
Cambodia	P04-CA08	Accident and Injury Prevention	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	704,000	704,000
Cambodia	P04-CA11	Support of Cambodian Mine Action Centre's Demining Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	13,500,000	13,500,000
Cambodia	P04-CA13	Support to the Mine Action Programme in Cambodia	Multiple	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cambodia	P06-CA05	Cambodian Disability Sports Development	Multiple	Cambodia National Volleyball League of the Disabled (CNVLD)	334,050	334,050
Cambodia	P06-CA06	Continuation and Expansion of the Artisans Association of Cambodia	Victim assistance	Artisans Association of Cambodia (AAC)	88,524	88,524
Cambodia	P08-CA01	Socioeconomic Reintegration of Landmine and ERW Survivors	Victim assistance	Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)	83,197	83,197
Cambodia	P09-CA01 (NEW)	Cambodian Mine and ERW Victim Information System	Advocacy	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)	214,008	214,008
Cambodia	P09-CA02 (NEW)	Development of National ERW Reporting and Monitoring Capacity	Multiple	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	184,800	184,800

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Cambodia	P09-CA03 (NEW)	National Management and Coordination of Cambodian Mine Action in Cambodia	Advocacy	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	500,000	500,000
Cambodia	Sub-totals	10			17,761,168	17,761,168
Chad	P05-CH07	Skills Training and Victim Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	101,844	101,844
Chad	P07-CH03	Support for the Protection of People with Disabilities	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	268,570	268,570
Chad	P07-CH06	Let the Mine Victims Walk Again	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	26,000	26,000
Chad	P07-CH07	Promoting the Mobility of Mine Victims	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	19,000	19,000
Chad	P09-CH01 (NEW)	Advocacy for the Protection of Disabled Persons	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	71,720	71,720
Chad	P09-CH02 (NEW)	Assistance to Child Victims of Mines and UXO	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	21,721	21,721
Chad	P09-CH03 (NEW)	Awareness and Prevention of Mine and UXO Risks	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	42,000	42,000
Chad	P09-CH04 (NEW)	Demining of Wadi-Doum Zone (Minefields)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,197,595	2,197,595
Chad	P09-CH05 (NEW)	Information and Sensitization for Mine and UXO Victims	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	62,532	62,532
Chad	P09-CH06 (NEW)	Mine and UXO Risk Education in Chad	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	53,500	53,500
Chad	P09-CH07 (NEW)	Promote Entrepreneurship for Disabled Women	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	97,370	97,370
Chad	P09-CH08 (NEW)	Rapid Response Team for Mines and UXO Clearance	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	325,784	325,784
Chad	P09-CH09 (NEW)	Socioeconomic Reintegration of Victims of Mines and UXO	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	21,300	21,300
Chad	P09-CH10 (NEW)	UXO Clearance and Demining in the South and South-East	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,879,140	1,879,140
Chad	P09-CH11 (NEW)	Vocational Training for Victims of Mines and UXO	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	42,000	42,000
Chad	Sub-totals	15			5,230,076	5,230,076
Colombia	P07-CB04	Socioeconomic Reintegration of Landmine and UXO Accident Survivors	Victim assistance	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	305,200	305,200
Colombia	P07-CB06	Institutional Capacity Building and Creation of 64 Municipal Plans	Multiple	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	294,645	294,645
Colombia	P08-CB07	Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	349,900	349,900
Colombia	P08-CB08	Reduction of Accident Risks and Strengthening of Local Capacities in Montes de Maria	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia	194,000	194,000
Colombia	P09-CB01 (NEW)	Advocacy and Training on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	554,558	554,558
Colombia	P09-CB02 (NEW)	Attention System for Mine Risk Education Emergencies	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	73,327	73,327
Colombia	P09-CB03 (NEW)	Community Training in Basic Life Support	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	79,777	79,777

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Colombia	P09-CB04 (NEW)	Creation of Seeds of Hope Groups in Four Municipalities of Nariño	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	492,421	492,421
Colombia	P09-CB05 (NEW)	Decentralization of Information Management and On-Site Data Collection	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	37,152	37,152
Colombia	P09-CB06 (NEW)	Departmental Meetings for Victims of Mines and UXO	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	398,611	398,611
Colombia	P09-CB07 (NEW)	Fostering Departmental and Regional Capacities for Local Management of Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	82,639	82,639
Colombia	P09-CB07 (NEW)	Guarantee the Sustainability of Victim Assistance in Integral Rehabilitation Programmes	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	217,280	217,280
Colombia	P09-CB08 (NEW)	Immediate Response Team for Victim Assistance	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	175,133	175,133
Colombia	P09-CB09 (NEW)	Integral Care for Victims of Mines and UXO	Victim assistance	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	200,900	200,900
Colombia	P09-CB10 (NEW)	Life Projects	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	786,334	786,334
Colombia	P09-CB11 (NEW)	Micro-enterprises and Productive Units	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	93,600	93,600
Colombia	P09-CB12 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in National Parks	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	53,191	53,191
Colombia	P09-CB13 (NEW)	Mobile Classroom for Training Community Agents in Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	69,444	69,444
Colombia	P09-CB14 (NEW)	Nature and Location of Mine Risks in the Framework of Armed Confrontation in Colombia	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	201,388	201,388
Colombia	P09-CB15 (NEW)	OASIS Data Fusion	Multiple	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iIMMAP)	421,805	421,805
Colombia	P09-CB16 (NEW)	POETA: Programme of Employment Through Technology	Multiple	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	212,274	212,274
Colombia	P09-CB17 (NEW)	Preventive Marking	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	138,889	138,889
Colombia	P09-CB18 (NEW)	School-Based Mine Risk Education Training for Teachers and Students	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia	194,000	194,000
Colombia	P09-CB19 (NEW)	Strengthening Psychosocial Assistance Support for Victims of Armed Violence	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	258,784	258,784
Colombia	P09-CB20 (NEW)	Strengthening Six Victim Associations in Colombia	Victim assistance	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Corporación Paz y Democracia	134,800	134,800
Colombia	P09-CB21 (NEW)	Sustainable Community Rehabilitation Services	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	192,080	192,080
Colombia	P09-CB22 (NEW)	Training of Trainers	Multiple	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	91,089	91,089

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Colombia	P09-CB23 (NEW)	Update Training Workshops for Prosthetic and Orthotic Clinicians	Victim assistance	Colombian Centre for Integrated Rehabilitation (CIREC)	766,223	766,223
Colombia	Sub-totals	28			7,069,444	7,069,444
Croatia	P08-CR01	Demining Agricultural Land at Henrikovci Farm	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	555,000	555,000
Croatia	P08-CR02	Demining Agricultural Land in Bilje Municipality	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	1,400,000	1,400,000
Croatia	P08-CR04	Demining Agricultural Land in Brsadin Municipality, Vupik	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	1,250,000	1,250,000
Croatia	P08-CR05	Demining Agricultural Land in Glavace Settlement, St. Petka Church	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	40,500	40,500
Croatia	P08-CR06	Demining Agricultural Land in Jagma Settlement, Town of Lipik	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	100,000	100,000
Croatia	P08-CR07	Demining Agricultural Land in Kruskovaca Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	48,500	48,500
Croatia	P08-CR09	Demining Agricultural Land in the City of Petrinja, Kolonija Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	110,000	110,000
Croatia	P08-CR11	Demining of the Agricultural Institute Osijek	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Croatia	P08-CR12	Demining the Area of Hrvace Municipality, Dabar-Vucipolje Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	91,000	91,000
Croatia	P08-CR13	Demining the Brisevo Settlement Area, Policnik Municipality	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	118,000	118,000
Croatia	P08-CR15	Filming the Series "Bembo and Friends"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association	51,000	51,000
Croatia	P08-CR16	Organization of a Festival: BemboFest	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association	65,000	65,000
Croatia	P08-CR17	Picture Books and Theatre Show: "Bembo and Friends"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) / Bembo Association	36,450	36,450
Croatia	P08-CR18	Theatre Shows: "Watch Mine!" and "Dangerous Game"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	17,000	17,000
Croatia	P09-CR01 (NEW)	Diving Programme for People with Disabilities (Mine Victims)	Victim assistance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	23,067	23,067
Croatia	Sub-totals	15			5,105,517	5,105,517
Cyprus	P08-CY01	Landmine and Ordnance Clearance in Cyprus	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	4,402,000	4,402,000
Cyprus	Sub-totals	1			4,402,000	4,402,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P04-DC03	Emergency Impact Surveys in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	949,200	(800)
Democratic Republic of Congo	P04-DC04	Emergency Clearance of Mines and ERW	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,500,000	500,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P04-DC12	Support to the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	622,820	622,820
Democratic Republic of Congo	P06-DC06	Mine Risk Education in North Kivu	Mine risk education	Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu (SYLAM)	101,167	101,167

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Democratic Republic of Congo	P06-DC13	Mine Risk Education Programme	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	800,000	416,473
Democratic Republic of Congo	P07-DC02	Reduce the Impacts of Mines and UXO in Fizi (South Kivu)	Mine risk education	Action for the Complete Development of Communities (ACDIC)	30,000	30,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P08-DC09	Reducing the Risks from Mines and UXO in South Kivu	Multiple	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	748,700	748,700
Democratic Republic of Congo	P08-DC12	Transferring Humanitarian Mine Action Skills to Congolese in the Northeast	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	1,455,700	1,455,700
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	2,320,830	2,320,830
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC02 (NEW)	Impact Surveys and Mine Risk Education	Multiple	DanChurchAid (DCA)	951,230	951,230
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC03 (NEW)	Manual Clearance, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Data Gathering and Information Management	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	3,870,000	3,870,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC04 (NEW)	Mine and UXO Risk Reduction for Populations in Equateur	Multiple	Humanitas Ubangi	158,008	158,008
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC05 (NEW)	Mine and UXO Risk Reduction for Populations in Kasai Oriental	Multiple	Humanitas Ubangi	158,008	158,008
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC06 (NEW)	Reduce the Impacts of Mines and UXO on Agriculture	Multiple	Initiative Locale pour le Développement Intégré (ILDI)	129,312	129,312
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC07 (NEW)	Surveys and Mine Risk Education for Early Recovery: Nord Kivu, Kasai Oriental, Kasai	Multiple	Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC)	525,331	525,331
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC08 (NEW)	Technical Surveys: Kasai Occidental and Bas-Congo	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,100,000	1,100,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Sub-totals	16			15,420,306	13,086,779
Egypt	P08-EG01	Vocational and Handicraft Training for Mine Survivors and Bedouin Communities	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	1,222,000	1,222,000
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	1,061,767	424,700
Egypt	P08-EG03	Promoting Agriculture and Livestock Projects by Demining Infested Areas in Alamein	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	1,420,000	420,000
Egypt	P09-EG01 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education and Advocacy Campaigns	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	900,000	700,000
Egypt	P09-EG02 (NEW)	Victim Assistance Association and Support to Income-Generation Initiatives	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	510,000	475,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Egypt	P09-EG03 (NEW)	Victim Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	130,000	110,000
Egypt	Sub-totals	6			5,243,767	3,351,700
Eritrea	P06-ER02	Support for the Operational Capacity of the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)	Mine clearance	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)	382,000	382,000
Eritrea	P06-ER03	Developing and Strengthening Victims Support in Eritrea	Victim assistance	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea	360,000	360,000
Eritrea	P06-ER05	Mine Risk Education in Eritrea	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	367,500	367,500
Eritrea	Sub-totals	3			1,109,500	1,109,500
Ethiopia	P04-ET01	Ethiopian Mine Action Office Operations	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	9,813,456	8,668,977
Ethiopia	P04-ET04	Technical Support to the Ethiopian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	500,000	500,000
Ethiopia	P04-ET05	Victim Assistance in the Somali Region	Victim assistance	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)	220,000	220,000
Ethiopia	P09-ET01 (NEW)	Conduct Surveys of Landmine, UXO and Cluster Munitions Victims	Victim assistance	Survivor Corps (formerly Landmine Survivors Network) - Ethiopia	30,000	30,000
Ethiopia	Sub-totals	4			10,563,456	9,418,977
Guinea Bissau	P04-GB03	Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Guinea Bissau	P04-GB10	Coordination of Mine Action in Guinea Bissau	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	300,000	300,000
Guinea Bissau	P08-GB01	Destruction of ERW	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	975,000	975,000
Guinea Bissau	P08-GB02	Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	79,000	79,000
Guinea Bissau	Sub-totals	4			2,554,000	2,554,000
Iraq	P04-IQ03	Mine Risk Education for Reducing Injuries and Casualties, and Victim Assistance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,700,000	2,700,000
Iraq	P05-IQ02	Development of Operational Capacities in the Centre and South of Iraq	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Iraq	P05-IQ04	Clearance of ERW in Southern Iraq and Mine Risk Education	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Iraq	P05-IQ06	Conflict Recovery Programme, Iraq	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	9,688,422	9,688,422
Iraq	P05-IQ10	National Mine Action Institutional Capacity Development	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,300,000	1,300,000
Iraq	P06-IQ03	Mine Risk Education, Victim Surveillance and Assistance in Central and Southern Iraq	Multiple	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organisation (IHSCO)	1,675,000	1,675,000
Iraq	P06-IQ04	Rehabilitation Services for Disabled People	Multiple	Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (KORD)	660,000	660,000
Iraq	P07-IQ01	Humanitarian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	2,559,444	2,559,444
Iraq	P08-IQ01	ERW Clearance Operations and Rural Development	Mine clearance	Rafidain Demining Organisation (RDO)	2,290,000	2,290,000
Iraq	P09-IQ01 (NEW)	Clearance and Mine Risk Education Programme	Multiple	Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)	2,183,447	2,183,447

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Iraq	P09-IQ02 (NEW)	Community-Based Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Vocational Training	Victim assistance	Diana Prosthetic Limbs Center for Orthoprosthetics (DPLC)	612,780	612,780
Iraq	P09-IQ03 (NEW)	Conflict Victim Assistance in the South/Centre Region of Iraq	Victim assistance	World Health Organization (WHO)	1,484,310	1,484,310
Iraq	P09-IQ04 (NEW)	Continuing IMSMA Technical Support	Multiple	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	350,000	350,000
Iraq	P09-IQ05 (NEW)	Expanded OASIS Distribution	Multiple	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	350,000	350,000
Iraq	P09-IQ06 (NEW)	Iraq Landmine Impact Survey, Phase II	Multiple	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	750,000	750,000
Iraq	P09-IQ07 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education and Advocacy Programme	Multiple	Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)	320,000	320,000
Iraq	P09-IQ08 (NEW)	Physical and Socioeconomic Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled	Victim assistance	Main Center for Rehabilitation & Prosthetic Limbs in Duhok Governorate (PLCD)	300,000	300,000
Iraq	Sub-totals	17			44,723,403	44,723,403
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA05	National Prosthetics and Orthotics Service in Laos	Victim assistance	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)	934,098	626,098
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA06	Support to UXO Lao Operations	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	6,669,035	6,494,864
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA09	Wheelchair and Tricycle Provision	Victim assistance	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan	95,000	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P05-LA01	Support to the National Regulatory Authority	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	990,000	990,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P07-LA02	UXO Clearance in Support of the WFP in Savannakhet	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	789,063	789,063
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P08-LA08	UXO Clearance to Support CARE Australia: Sekong Province Project	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	336,318	336,318
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P08-LA09	UXO Clearance in Support of the WFP in Sekong Province	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	336,318	336,318
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA01 (NEW)	All-Female Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team, Xieng Khouang, Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	429,280	429,280
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA02 (NEW)	Integrated UXO Threat Reduction in Savannakhet Province of the Lao PDR	Multiple	Handicap International (HI) - Belgium	555,000	555,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA03 (NEW)	Promoting Action for Child Protection: UXO Risk Education for Children	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	382,000	82,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA04 (NEW)	Scrap Metal and UXO Clearance and Mine Risk Education Project, Khammouane, Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	429,890	429,890
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA05 (NEW)	UXO Action In Unassisted Provinces	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	665,000	665,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA06 (NEW)	UXO Clearance, Pro-Poor Development at the Plain of Jars, Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	858,566	858,566

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sub-totals	13			13,469,568	12,592,397
Lebanon	P04-LE01	Capacity Development for Mine Action in Lebanon	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	450,000	0
Lebanon	P06-LE03	Coordination and Quality Assurance of Mine and UXO Clearance in Southern Lebanon	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	500,000	500,000
Lebanon	P06-LE04	Social and Economic Empowerment of Communities Affected by Cluster Bombs	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	295,240	0
Lebanon	P07-LE06	Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Programme in Lebanon	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	463,822	463,822
Lebanon	P08-LE02	BAC in Southern Lebanon	Mine clearance	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	1,319,355	1,319,355
Lebanon	P08-LE03	Conflict Recovery Programme for Lebanon	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	5,785,431	5,785,431
Lebanon	P08-LE04	Humanitarian Mine Action in Conflict-Affected Areas in Southern Lebanon	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	2,292,000	2,292,000
Lebanon	P09-LE01 (NEW)	Cluster Bomb Clearance in Southern Lebanon	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,375,000	1,375,000
Lebanon	P09-LE02 (NEW)	Demining and UXO Clearance in Northern Lebanon	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	1,700,000	1,700,000
Lebanon	P09-LE03 (NEW)	EOD Support to Nahr El-Bared Camp	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	1,415,000	0
Lebanon	P09-LE04 (NEW)	Humanitarian BAC in South Lebanon	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	3,100,000	3,100,000
Lebanon	P09-LE05 (NEW)	Mine Clearance and Developmental Activities in Mount Lebanon Area	Multiple	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Lebanon	Sub-totals	12			19,895,848	17,735,608
Mauritania	P04-MT01	Demining and Battle Area Clearance Operations in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	760,000	760,000
Mauritania	P04-MT04	Victim Assistance in Mauritania	Victim assistance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	345,000	345,000
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)	269,000	269,000
Mauritania	P07-MT01	Technical Surveys in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	401,000	401,000
Mauritania	P08-MT02	Mechanical Support to Demining in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Mauritania	Sub-totals	5			4,275,000	4,275,000
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS01 (NEW)	Clearance of Mines and UXO from High-Impact Areas	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,302,755	1,302,755

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS02 (NEW)	Mine and ERW Contamination Information Management	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	430,000	430,000
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	Sub-totals	2			1,732,755	1,732,755
Mozambique	P04-MZ05	Support to Implementation of the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2012	Multiple	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,158,415	1,158,415
Mozambique	P09-MZ01 (NEW)	HI Mine Action Project in Mozambique	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	2,558,000	2,358,000
Mozambique	P09-MZ02 (NEW)	Mine Clearance in Central Mozambique	Mine clearance	The HALO Trust Mozambique	3,764,000	3,764,000
Mozambique	P09-MZ03 (NEW)	Support to the Mine Action Programme in Gaza Province—APOPO	Mine clearance	APOPO Vapour Detection Technology	1,205,500	1,205,500
Mozambique	Sub-totals	4			8,685,915	8,485,915
Nepal	P07-NE04	Assistance for Victims of Mines and ERW Risk Reduction	Multiple	Handicap International (HI) - France	194,500	194,500
Nepal	P08-NE04	Programme for Mine Risk Education, Advocacy, Victim Assistance and Surveillance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	385,200	385,200
Nepal	P08-NE05	Capacity Development for Victims of Mines and IEDs	Multiple	Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal (NCBL)	226,208	226,208
Nepal	P08-NE06	Community-Based Mine Risk Education Campaign	Mine risk education	Partnership Nepal	120,000	120,000
Nepal	P08-NE07	Mine Risk Education Through Child Clubs	Mine risk education	Sahara Group	125,000	125,000
Nepal	P09-NE01 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education, Advocacy and Victim Assistance	Multiple	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors	113,888	113,888
Nepal	P09-NE02 (NEW)	Access to Specialized Physical Rehabilitation Services for Victims of Mines and ERW	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	935,600	935,600
Nepal	Sub-totals	7			2,100,396	2,100,396
Republic of Serbia (Kosovo)	P08-KS01	Mine and ERW Clearance in Kosovo	Mine clearance	Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps Coordinator (OKPCC)	500,000	500,000
Republic of Serbia (Kosovo)	Sub-totals	1			500,000	500,000
Russian Federation (Chechnya)	P04-RU01A	Mine Risk Education, Advocacy, Data Collection and Analysis	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	300,000	300,000
Russian Federation (Chechnya)	Sub-totals	1			300,000	300,000
Senegal	P07-SE01	Mine Risk Education in Casamance, Senegal	Mine risk education	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	300,000	300,000
Senegal	P07-SE02	Victim Assistance in Casamance, Senegal	Victim assistance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	275,000	275,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Senegal	P07-SE04	Support to ASVM and Victim Assistance	Victim assistance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines (ASVM)	185,000	185,000
Senegal	P07-SE05	Humanitarian Demining Activities in Casamance	Mine clearance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,900,000	2,900,000
Senegal	P07-SE06	Support to the Establishment and Operation of the Mine Action Centre in Casamance	Multiple	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	120,000	120,000
Senegal	P09-SE01 (NEW)	Mine Action Project in Casamance: Manual and Mechanical Clearance Teams	Mine clearance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	1,346,809	1,346,809
Senegal	Sub-totals	6			5,126,809	5,126,809
Somalia	P07-SM05	Emergency UXO Clearance with Mine Risk Education in Mogadishu	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	300,000	300,000
Somalia	P09-SM01 (NEW)	Capacity Building for PMAC and EOD Teams in Puntland	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	933,660	933,660
Somalia	P09-SM02 (NEW)	Capacity Building for SCMAC and EOD Teams in South Central Somalia	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,917,320	1,917,320
Somalia	P09-SM03 (NEW)	Capacity Building for SMAC, EOD and Clearance	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,423,860	1,423,860
Somalia	P09-SM04 (NEW)	Conventional Weapons Clearance in Conflict-Affected Regions of Puntland, Somalia	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	754,000	0
Somalia	P09-SM05 (NEW)	Demining and UXO Destruction in Puntland	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group	1,650,000	1,650,000
Somalia	P09-SM06 (NEW)	Demining, UXO Destruction in Belet Xaawo District of Gedo Province in South-East Somalia	Mine clearance	Centre for Research and Development Support	628,000	628,000
Somalia	P09-SM07 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education to Promote Safe Land Use in Somaliland	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)	270,000	270,000
Somalia	P09-SM08 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education, Demining to Improve Socioeconomic Status and Land Use in Puntland	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	2,918,000	2,918,000
Somalia	P09-SM09 (NEW)	Victim Assistance in Puntland	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	881,000	881,000
Somalia	P09-SM10 (NEW)	Survey and Mine Clearance in the High Juba Regions	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group	1,705,000	1,705,000
Somalia	Sub-totals	11			13,380,840	12,626,840
Sri Lanka	P04-SL06	Support for the Mine Action in Sri Lanka Project	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	941,600	941,600
Sri Lanka	P05-SL02	Humanitarian Demining in Northern and Eastern Provinces in Sri Lanka	Mine clearance	Milinda Morogoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)	665,000	665,000
Sri Lanka	P05-SL04	Humanitarian Mine Clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Mine clearance	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	2,040,000	2,040,000
Sri Lanka	P07-SL01	Mine Risk Education, Survivor Assistance and Advocacy	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	855,967	855,967
Sri Lanka	P07-SL02	Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action in Support of IDP Resettlement in Sri Lanka	Multiple	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,600,000	1,600,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Sri Lanka	P07-SL03	Humanitarian Demining and Survivor Assistance in Sri Lanka	Multiple	Sarvatra	1,604,374	1,604,374
Sri Lanka	P07-SL04	Humanitarian Demining Project in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka	Mine clearance	The Horizon	550,000	550,000
Sri Lanka	P09-SL01 (NEW)	Community Liaison and Post-Clearance Impact Assessment	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	164,900	164,900
Sri Lanka	P09-SL02 (NEW)	Community-Based Mine Risk Education Programme in the Puttalam and Anuradhapura Districts	Mine risk education	Community Trust Fund (CTF)	187,000	187,000
Sri Lanka	P09-SL03 (NEW)	Improved Access to Quality Rehabilitation Services for Mine Survivors	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Sri Lanka	422,000	422,000
Sri Lanka	P09-SL04 (NEW)	Integrated Manual Mine Clearance	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	431,840	431,840
Sri Lanka	P09-SL05 (NEW)	Integrated Mechanical Mine Clearance	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	366,990	366,990
Sri Lanka	P09-SL06 (NEW)	Promoting the Social Integration of Mine Survivors	Victim assistance	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Inc.)	571,489	571,489
Sri Lanka	P09-SL07 (NEW)	Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors in Northern Sri Lanka	Victim assistance	Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation (JJCDR)	157,681	157,681
Sri Lanka	P09-SL08 (NEW)	Social Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities Through Better Access to Services	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI) - Sri Lanka	263,425	263,425
Sri Lanka	P09-SL09 (NEW)	Strengthening Survivor Assistance Networks and Capacity-Building of Service Providers	Victim assistance	Motivation Charitable Trust	668,355	668,355
Sri Lanka	P09-SL10 (NEW)	Technical Surveys and Community Liaison	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	289,520	289,520
Sri Lanka	Sub-totals	17			11,780,141	11,780,141
Sudan	P09-SU01 (NEW)	National Authority Planning and Monitoring Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,600,000	1,600,000
Sudan	P09-SU02 (NEW)	National Authority Quality Management Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,600,000	1,600,000
Sudan	P09-SU03 (NEW)	Victim Assistance Programme in Sudan	Victim assistance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,360,000	0
Sudan	P09-SU04 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Programme in Sudan	Mine risk education	Sudan Mine Action Programme	13,878,800	11,878,800
Sudan	P09-SU05 (NEW)	Landmine Impact Survey of Jonglei, Upper Nile and South Kordofan States (Final Phase)	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	650,000	0
Sudan	P09-SU06 (NEW)	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Survey and Clearance Operations in North Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	17,793,700	14,126,557
Sudan	P09-SU07 (NEW)	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Survey and Clearance Operations in Southern Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	44,048,167	41,681,606
Sudan	P09-SU08 (NEW)	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Survey and Clearance Operations in Darfur	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	7,554,950	7,554,950
Sudan	P09-SU09 (NEW)	Threat Reduction and Surveillance Project in Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	500,000	500,000
Sudan	P09-SU10 (NEW)	Coordination, Technical Assistance and Capacity Development	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	2,248,700	2,248,700
Sudan	Sub-totals	10			91,234,317	81,190,613

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Tajikistan	P04-TJ05	Support to the National Research Institute, Medical Care and Physical Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	98,958	98,958
Tajikistan	P05-TJ02	Travel and Subsistence Assistance for Landmine Victims at the National Orthopaedic Centre	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	54,400	54,400
Tajikistan	P08-TJ02	Rehabilitation of Mine Victims Through Social Centres, First Aid and Health Education	Victim assistance	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	125,500	125,500
Tajikistan	P09-TJ01 (NEW)	Capacity-Building Support to the National Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	418,800	418,800
Tajikistan	P09-TJ02 (NEW)	Fencing and Posting Danger Signs Around Mined Areas	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	413,200	413,200
Tajikistan	P09-TJ03 (NEW)	Gender Equity in Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	78,100	78,100
Tajikistan	P09-TJ04 (NEW)	Integration of SALW in Mine Risk Education in Tajikistan	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	76,200	76,200
Tajikistan	P09-TJ05 (NEW)	Land Release Through Mechanical Demining Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,156,100	1,156,100
Tajikistan	P09-TJ06 (NEW)	Land Release Through Mine Detection Dog Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	474,100	474,100
Tajikistan	P09-TJ07 (NEW)	Land Release Through Surveys, Technical Surveys, EOD and Clearance	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,696,100	1,696,100
Tajikistan	P09-TJ08 (NEW)	Mobile Medical Unit to Support Mine and UXO Survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	120,900	120,900
Tajikistan	P09-TJ09 (NEW)	National Mine Risk Education Project in Tajikistan	Mine risk education	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	119,350	119,350
Tajikistan	Sub-totals	12			4,831,708	4,831,708
Uganda	P06-UG01	Land Release and Quality Assurance for the Return of IDPs	Multiple	Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	142,240	142,240
Uganda	P06-UG04	Surveying Released Land Use	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	183,683	183,683
Uganda	P07-UG02	Enhancement of the National Database Surveillance Network of Landmine Victims	Victim assistance	Ministry of Health, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	84,000	84,000
Uganda	P07-UG03	Establishing a Sustainable Emergency Response to Mine Accidents	Victim assistance	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	923,816	923,816
Uganda	P07-UG06	Return and Resettlement of Landmine Victims from Internally Displaced Camps	Victim assistance	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	314,600	314,600
Uganda	P07-UG07	Protection of the Land Rights of Internally Displaced Landmine Victims in Northern Uganda	Victim assistance	National Council for Disability / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	172,480	172,480
Uganda	P07-UG08	Participation of Landmine Victims in Community Rehabilitation Services	Victim assistance	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	238,200	238,200
Uganda	P07-UG09	Establishing Landmine Survivor Groups in Mine-Affected Districts: "Raising the Voices"	Victim assistance	Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	250,096	250,096
Uganda	P07-UG12	Mine Risk Education for Affected Communities and Schools in Northern Uganda	Mine risk education	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	504,000	504,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Uganda	P08-UG02	Mental Health Support for Mine Survivors in Camps for IDPs	Victim assistance	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	461,265	461,265
Uganda	P08-UG03	Survivor Assistance and Landmine Injury Control in Pader and Lira Districts	Multiple	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)	210,000	210,000
Uganda	P09-UG01 (NEW)	Integrated Community-Based Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance in Northern Uganda	Multiple	The Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	500,000	500,000
Uganda	P09-UG02 (NEW)	Land Release Through Technical Surveys, Clearance and EOD	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	1,346,060	1,346,060
Uganda	P09-UG02 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education for Affected Communities and Schools in Northern and Western Uganda	Mine risk education	Post Conflict Management Recovery & Mine Action Initiative Uganda	221,340	221,340
Uganda	P09-UG03 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education for Children in Northern Uganda	Mine risk education	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	50,000	50,000
Uganda	P09-UG04 (NEW)	National Capacity for an Integrated Model of Mine Action Enhancement	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	203,300	203,300
Uganda	P09-UG05 (NEW)	Strengthening the Ugandan Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda	369,150	369,150
Uganda	Sub-totals	17			6,174,230	6,174,230
Zambia	P04-ZA01	Humanitarian Demining in Zambia in 2009-2010	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	435,480	435,480
Zambia	P04-ZA02	Information Dissemination to Raise Public Awareness About Mine Action	Advocacy	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	135,000	135,000
Zambia	P04-ZA03	IMSMA in Zambia	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	45,000	45,000
Zambia	P04-ZA04	Mine Risk Education Campaign for Refugees and Zambians in Mine-Contaminated Areas	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	130,000	130,000
Zambia	P04-ZA05	Victim Assistance and Capacity Building in Zambia in 2008	Victim assistance	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	165,000	165,000
Zambia	Sub-totals	5			910,480	910,480
Zimbabwe	P09-ZI01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Demining in Zimbabwe	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,683,000	1,683,000
Zimbabwe	Sub-totals	1			1,683,000	1,683,000
Global	P04-GL01	Coordination of UN Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	4,772,863	4,772,863
Global	P04-GL08	Landmine and ERW Safety Project (Phase III)	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	390,352	390,352
Global	P04-GL10	Regional Middle Management Training in Conflict Prevention and Recovery: Mine Action	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,070,000	1,070,000
Global	P04-GL12	Regional Senior Management Training in Conflict Prevention and Recovery: Mine Action	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	749,000	749,000
Global	P04-GL15	Coordination of the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	192,630	192,630
Global	P04-GL22	UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,522,000	2,522,000

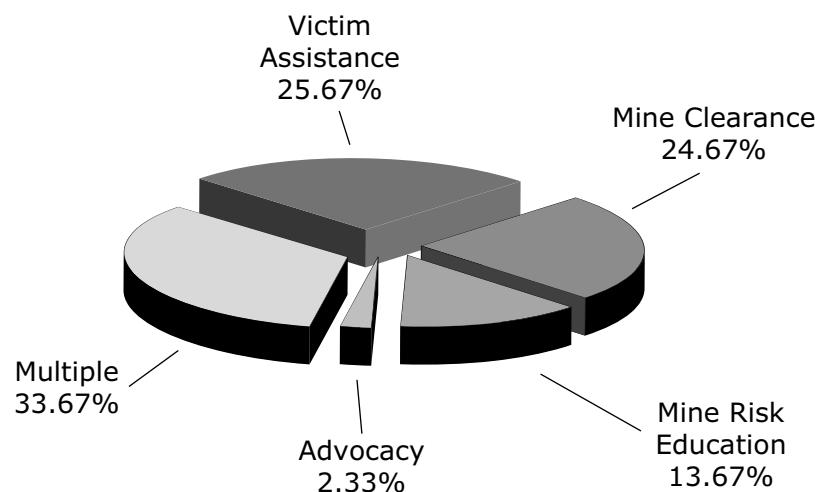
Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2009 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2009 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Global	P05-GL01	Implementation of Operational Capabilities Under the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	2,023,346	2,023,346
Global	P06-GL01	UNDP Completion Initiative	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,300,500	2,300,500
Global	P09-GL01 (NEW)	UNDP MAX Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	214,000	214,000
Global	P09-GL02 (NEW)	Strengthening National Mine Action Coordination and Ownership	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	756,490	756,490
Global	Sub-totals	10			14,991,181	14,991,181
GRAND TOTAL		300			458,958,983	436,861,371

Chart 1: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Pillar

PILLAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Advocacy	7	2.33%	\$1,144,728	0.26%
Mine clearance	74	24.67%	\$246,698,587	56.47%
Mine risk education	41	13.67%	\$22,561,956	5.16%
Multiple	101	33.67%	\$132,322,878	30.29%
Victim assistance	77	25.67%	\$34,133,222	7.81%
GRAND TOTAL	300	100%	\$436,861,371	100%

Share of Total 300 Projects by Pillar



Share of Total \$436,861,371 Shortfall by Pillar

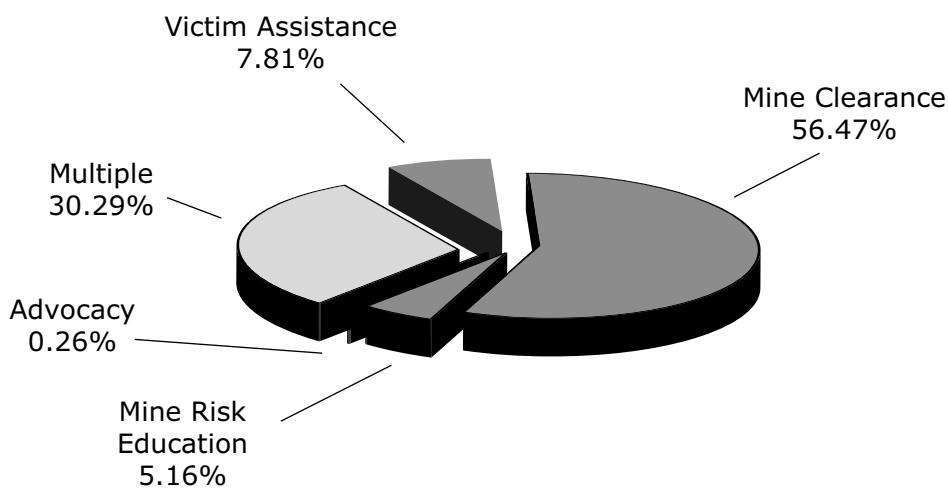
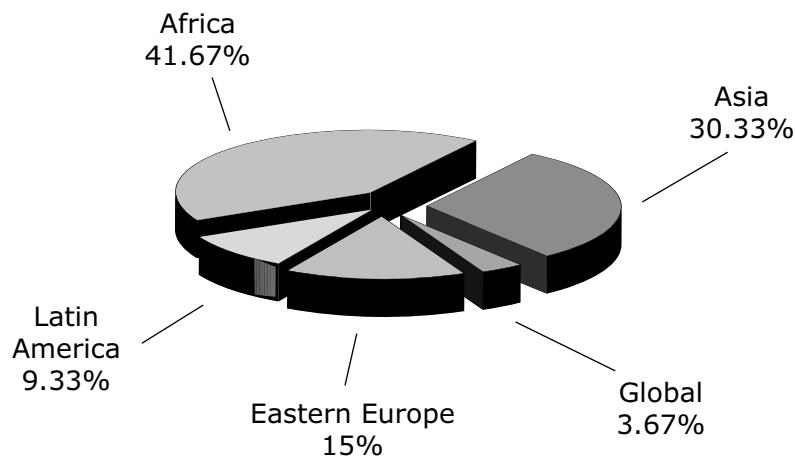


Chart 2: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Region

REGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Africa	125	41.67%	\$178,277,690	40.81%
Asia	91	30.33%	\$215,552,820	49.34%
Eastern Europe	45	15%	\$19,287,236	4.41%
Latin America	28	9.33%	\$7,069,444	1.62%
Global	11	3.67%	\$16,674,181	3.82%
GRAND TOTAL	300	100%	\$436,861,371	100%

Share of Total 300 Projects by Region



Share of Total \$436,861,371 Shortfall by Region

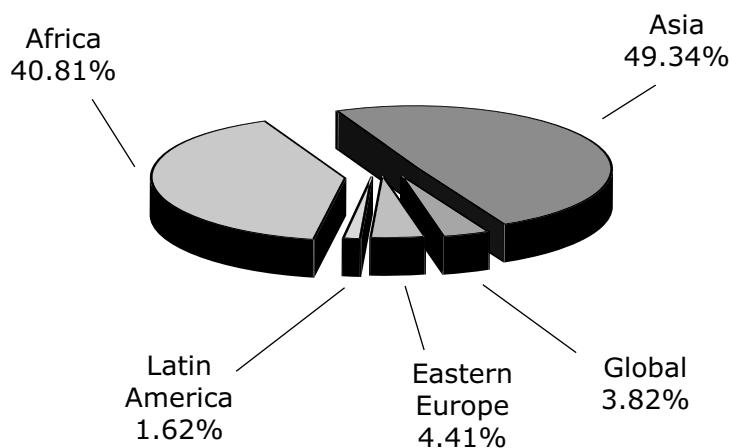
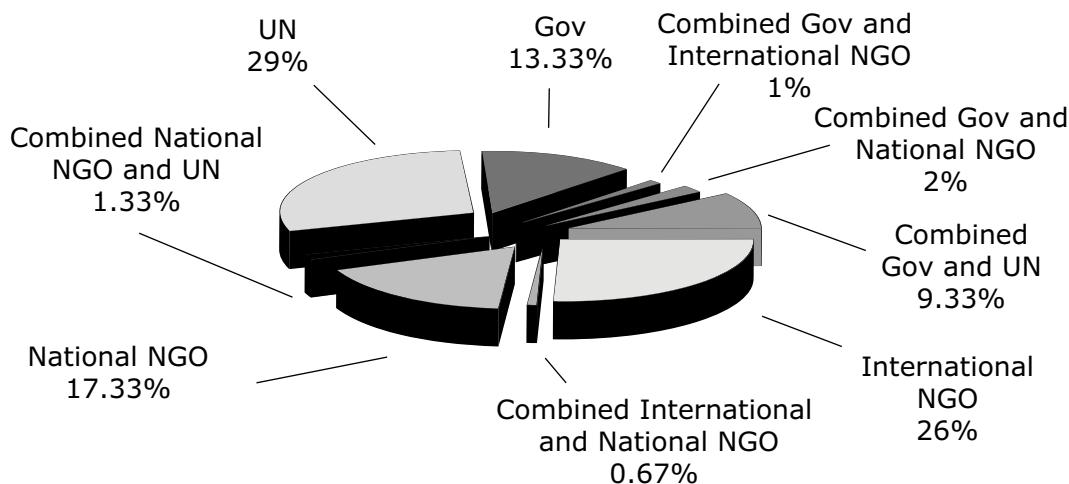


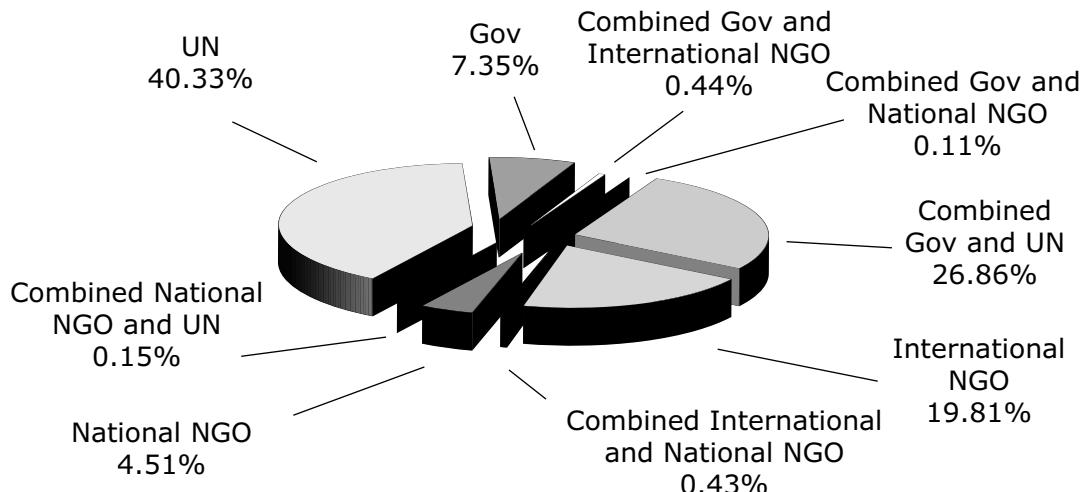
Chart 3: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Agency

AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Gov	40	13.33%	\$32,121,102	7.35%
Gov/International NGO	3	1%	\$1,921,809	0.44%
Gov/National NGO	6	2%	\$501,450	0.11%
Gov/UN	28	9.33%	\$117,326,665	26.86%
International NGO	78	26%	\$86,560,358	19.81%
International NGO/National NGO	2	0.67%	\$1,857,429	0.43%
National NGO	52	17.33%	\$19,703,562	4.51%
National NGO/UN	4	1.33%	\$662,800	0.15%
UN	87	29%	\$176,206,197	40.33%
GRAND TOTAL	300	100%	\$436,861,371	100%

Share of Total 300 Projects by Agency



Share of Total \$436,861,371 Shortfall by Agency



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ACTION FOR THE COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES (ACDIC)

Reduce the Impacts of Mines and UXO in Fizi (South Kivu)	Democratic Republic of Congo
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Support to the Albanian Mine Action Programme	Albania
UXO Risk Education in the Area of the Gerdec Explosion	Albania

ALBANIAN MINE CLEARANCE ORGANIZATION (AMCO)

Humanitarian Mine Action in Albania	Albania
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ALBANIAN RED CROSS (ARC)

Arms and ERW Risk Education in 10 Prefectures	Albania
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ALLIANCE OF ANGOLAN NGOS ON MINE RISK EDUCATION

Mine Risk Education in Angola	Angola
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APOPO VAPOUR DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

Support to the Mine Action Programme in Gaza Province—APOPO	Mozambique
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ARTISANS ASSOCIATION OF CAMBODIA (AAC)

Continuation and Expansion of the Artisans Association of Cambodia	Cambodia
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ASSOCIATION FOR AID AND RELIEF (AAR)-JAPAN

Wheelchair and Tricycle Provision	Lao People's Democratic Republic
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ASSOCIATION FOR AID AND RELIEF, VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED (AAR VTD)

Kien Khleang Vocational Training Project for the Disabled	Cambodia
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ASSOCIATION SÉNÉGALAISE DES VICTIMES DE MINES (ASVM)

Support to ASVM and Victim Assistance	Senegal
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AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL AGENCY FOR MINE ACTION (ANAMA)

Clearance of UXO IN Saloglu Village, Agstafa	Azerbaijan
Coordination and Implementation of Mine Victim Assistance Projects	Azerbaijan
Legal and Social Protection Profile Study of Humanitarian Mine Clearance and ERW Disposal	Azerbaijan
Provision of Health Care and Psychological Rehabilitation to Mine Survivors in Sanitoriums	Azerbaijan
Stress Management Studies in the Area of Humanitarian Mine Action in Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan
Suspected Area Reducation and Mechanical Clearance	Azerbaijan
The Cultivation of Sorgo and Production of Sweeps to Integrate Mine Victims	Azerbaijan
The Publishing and Distribution of Newspaper Articles on Mine Victims' Problems	Azerbaijan
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BAN LANDMINES CAMPAIGN NEPAL (NCBL)

Capacity Development for Victims of Mines and IEDs	Nepal
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BEMBO ASSOCIATION

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Organization of a Festival: BemboFest	Croatia
Picture Books and Theatre Show: "Bembo and Friends"	Croatia

CAMBODIA NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE OF THE DISABLED (CNVLD)

Cambodian Disability Sports Development	Cambodia
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CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION AUTHORITY (CMAA)

National Management and Coordination of Cambodian Mine Action in Cambodia	Cambodia
Support to the Mine Action Programme in Cambodia	Cambodia

CAMBODIAN RED CROSS (CRC)

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Mine Risk Education for Affected Communities and Schools in Northern Uganda	Uganda
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CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Demining, UXO Destruction in Belet Xaawo District of Gedo Province in South-East Somalia	Somalia
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CENTRE NATIONAL D'ACTION ANTIMINES DU SÉNÉGAL (CNAMS)

Humanitarian Demining Activities in Casamance	Senegal
Mine Action Project in Casamance: Manual and Mechanical Clearance Teams	Senegal
Mine Risk Education in Casamance, Senegal	Senegal
Support to ASVM and Victim Assistance	Senegal
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Integral Care for Victims of Mines and UXO	Colombia
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COLOMBIAN CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED REHABILITATION (CIREC)

Advocacy and Training on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Colombia
Creation of Seeds of Hope Groups in Four Municipalities of Nariño	Colombia
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Community-Based Mine Risk Education Programme in the Puttalam and Anuradhapura Districts	Sri Lanka
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National Prosthetics and Orthotics Service in Laos	Lao People's Democratic Republic
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Demining Agricultural Land in Bilje Municipality	Croatia
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Demining Agricultural Land in Glavace Settlement, St. Petka Church	Croatia
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Diving Programme for People with Disabilities (Mine Victims)	Croatia
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Clearance of ERW in Southern Iraq and Mine Risk Education	Iraq
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HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI) - SRI LANKA

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Social Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities Through Better Access to Services	Sri Lanka

HIMALAYAN HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS

Mine Risk Education, Advocacy and Victim Assistance	Nepal
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HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ITALIAN GROUP

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Survey and Mine Clearance in the High Juba Regions	Somalia

HUMANITAS UBANGI

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IRAQI HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE ORGANISATION (IHSCO)

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IRAQI MINE / UXO CLEARANCE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

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Mine Risk Education and Advocacy Programme	Iraq
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JAFFNA JAIPUR CENTRE FOR DISABILITY REHABILITATION (JJCDR)

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KURDISTAN ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED (KORD)

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LANDMINE SURVIVORS NETWORK (LSN) BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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MAIN CENTER FOR REHABILITATION & PROSTHETIC LIMBS IN DUHOK GOVERNORATE (PLCD)

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MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND

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MILINDA MOROGODA INSTITUTE FOR PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT (MMIPE)

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MINES ADVISORY GROUP (MAG)

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UXO Clearance, Pro-Poor Development at the Plain of Jars, Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
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MINISTRY OF HEALTH, UGANDA

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HUMAN WELFARE (MLHW), ERITREA

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NATIONAL DEMINING INSTITUTE OF MOZAMBIQUE (IND)

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NATIONAL HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT (PNDHD)

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