

PORTRFOLIO OF
**Mine
Action
Projects
2010**

PORFOLIO OF
MINE ACTION PROJECTS
2010
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PORTFOLIO OF MINE ACTION PROJECTS 2010

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Foreword

As Chair of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action, I am proud to present to you the 2010 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and simultaneously to highlight the immense value mine action brings to peacekeeping and humanitarian relief efforts.

Since the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty was adopted in September 1997, mine action has helped an ever-increasing number of civilians reclaim their lives and restore their livelihoods. The treaty has helped mobilize the international community's response to landmines and their impact on people. It is a testament to what can be achieved when we collectively take on a grave humanitarian and development challenge.

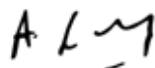
The United Nations pledges to assist mine-affected countries in meeting their obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and other international norms related to mine action. The United Nations continues to clear areas known or believed to be contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war, assist victims, destroy stockpiled mines, and educate girls, boys, women and men about the dangers of these devices. This pledge is manifested in many of the mine action initiatives presented in this 13th edition of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects.

While the international community celebrates the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty this year at the Cartagena Summit for a Mine-Free World, it is important that we continue to strengthen the international legislative base that underpins global mine action efforts. This includes the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons' Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War and the 2007 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a key instrument for mine survivors. I encourage all countries to ratify these two very important documents, the goals of which are reinforced through many of the projects in this portfolio.

The international community is also stepping up its efforts to address the unacceptable impact of cluster munitions. The Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and signed on 3 December the same year. The Convention enters into force six months after the 30th state has submitted its instrument of ratification. Projects included in this portfolio will help countries clear millions of unexploded munitions, which are threatening people's lives and jeopardizing development efforts. The Secretary-General consistently calls upon the international community to address the horrendous humanitarian effects of cluster munitions.

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

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



Alain Le Roy
United Nations Under-Secretary-General for
Peacekeeping Operations
November 2009

2010 Portfolio Highlights

27 countries, territories, missions

This 13th edition of the annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects features overviews and project outlines for 27 countries, territories or missions affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

277 projects

There are 277 projects in the 2010 portfolio. Africa accounts for the largest number: 103.

95 appealing agencies; one in five projects from national NGOs

The 2010 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 95 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 2010, either individually or as a partner appealing agency. International NGOs alone or in partnership with other institutions account for about 25 percent of all projects.

Record shortfall

The combined budgets of all projects in the 2010 portfolio total US \$589 million. So far, about US \$24 million has been secured, leaving a record US \$565 million shortfall as of November 2009. Asia has the largest shortfall at US \$372 million. Africa ranks second, with a US \$167 million shortfall.

Clearance activities account for 68 percent of the funding shortfall—US \$384 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 20 percent of the overall funding shortfall.

Afghanistan has requested the largest amount of funds—US \$244 million—in this year’s portfolio. The smallest amount requested—US \$327,000—is for operations in Thailand.

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 2009. 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.reliefweb.int/fts).

The print version of the 2010 portfolio was launched prior to completion of the 2010 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

Over 20 mine action organizations work in Afghanistan, employing over 8,000 personnel in 600 teams, and coordination and management structures. Under the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), they carry out advocacy, surveys, clearance, stockpile destruction, mine risk education and victim assistance. Despite many challenges, MAPA has successfully delivered mine action for 20 years.

MAPA is robust, resilient and flexible; over 18,000 hazards have been cleared so far. The programme is funded bilaterally and via the UN Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF). Activities are coordinated by the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) and the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC).

In 2003, Afghanistan became part of the mine-ban treaty and is committed to being mine free by 2013. In 2006, the Afghan Government and 80 international delegates met to agree on development strategies for the next five years. The conference concluded with a commitment to the Afghan Compact; donors promised US \$10.5 billion to achieve its targets. The mine action goal is to clear 70 percent of known contaminated areas by 2011.

Achieving these goals requires removing 128 square kilometres of hazards in 1388, 213 square kilometres in 1389 and 154 square kilometres in 1390 and 1391. (Note: MAPA uses the Afghan calendar; 2010 entries to the portfolio cover the period April 2010 - March 2011, Afghan year 1389.)

To achieve the 1388 goal requires US \$104 million; just over 60 percent has been committed. The 1389 target calls for US \$244 million, with US \$22.5 million committed. With MAPA chronically underfunded, each year the size of the hazard to be cleared to meet the mine-ban treaty deadline and the funds required to do so increase.

MAPA has the capacity to expand to meet the compact and mine-ban treaty goals, its overarching objective. Only financial support is lacking. Recognizing these challenges, MACCA and DMC have set objectives based on a realistic assessment of priorities and available funds.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of) in 2010 totals US \$244,400,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The widespread and indiscriminate use of mines and munitions during almost 30 years of conflict has made Afghanistan one of the most heavily contaminated countries in the world. As of June 2009, 5,875 hazardous areas remain in the country. They cover an estimated 653 square kilometres of land and impact 2,028 communities. If the requirements of the 1388 portfolio are met, 517 square kilometres should remain to be cleared. Unknown hazardous areas are discovered each year, however. Since January 2008, 161 square kilometres of previously unknown hazards have been added to the database tracking contamination.

On average, there are 50 victims of landmines and explosives remnants of war (ERW) per month. The vast majority of the victims are male, and approximately half are children. The number of victims is declining, but poverty forces many of the most marginalized people to seek an income from ERW scrap metal, and to take risks in mined areas, for example, to collect fuel for cooking.

Mines and ERW not only threaten Afghans with physical harm, they also rob farmers of their livelihoods and impede housing, resettlement and the grazing of livestock.

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 entrusted interim responsibility for MAPA coordination to the United Nations. As of January 2008, the Government, through the modality of the Inter-Ministerial Board for Mine Action (IMB), had designated DMC under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority to work jointly with MACCA. MACCA and DMC co-located in 2008, and are currently working on national capacity development for quality assurance, maintenance of mine action standards, accreditation, mine risk education and victim assistance.

MACCA and DMC have responsibility for: maintaining the national database of hazards, coordinating delivery of mine action services, recording and reporting implementation progress, and advocating for donor support.

Using the UN and IMB transition plans (to be published in March 2010), MACCA and DMC will continue the transition from a UN-managed coordination process as outlined in these documents.

MACCA is financially supported through the VTF. The UN Mine Action Services (UNMAS) MACCA project is contracted through the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The director of MACCA represents UNMAS in Afghanistan.

MACCA has a close advisory role to UNMAS when UNMAS is seeking to design proposals for donors to the VTF. For the purposes of VTF funding, MACCA assists UNMAS to design either large over-arching proposals to support MAPA or proposals that are focused on one or two discrete projects.

UNMAS contracts the delivery of VTF projects through UNOPS. A UNOPS contract office, administratively supported by MACCA, manages the delivery of all VTF funded projects. As to any donor office, MACCA provides progress, outcome and quality assurance data to the UNOPS contract office.

On behalf of all implementing partners and donors, MACCA prepares and publishes an annual report that encompasses all mine action activities, whether funded through the UN, bilaterally or commercially. The report covers both humanitarian and development-related mine clearance.

STRATEGY

The 2010 clearance strategy for Afghanistan is focused on achieving the Afghan Compact and mine-ban treaty 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; and
- By 2013, all anti-personnel mines will be cleared.

The 1389 goals are to: clear 213 square kilometres of hazardous areas; deliver mine action services across the country using traditional and community-based approaches; and completely clear a number of districts. Complementary efforts will be the delivery of mine risk education, the removal of ERW, surveys, victim data collection and advocacy for people with disabilities.

To support these goals in 1389, MAPA will:

- Maintain the 1388 capacity of 600 multi-skilled and multi-disciplinary teams;
- Increase the number of mechanical assets supported by manual clearance teams;
- Deliver a management solution to clear large hazardous areas of sporadic contamination;
- Complete 50 percent of the Kabul Clearance Project (a two-year project to clear all known hazards within the city limits of Kabul);
- Complete 50 percent of the Eastern Provincial Clearance Plan (a two-year project to clear all known hazards in the eastern region); and
- Increase capacity by adding 400 multi-skilled and multi-disciplinary teams to meet the Afghan Compact goals.

MACCA, DMC and implementing partners in Afghanistan have developed a number of strategies that give MAPA the flexibility to deliver throughout the country. In volatile areas, implementing partners have pioneered and successfully delivered community-based demining projects; this approach will be continued in 1389. In less volatile areas, implementing partners deliver mine action using mobile teams not anchored to a particular locality. MACCA and DMC maintain that proportionally more mine clearance should occur in less volatile areas. In 1389, they propose to coordinate the complete clearance of some districts. MACCA seeks to deploy an emergency response capacity in each region to respond to immediate priorities resulting from accidents, resettlement or other unexpected development initiatives. These teams will be tasked through MACCA.

MACCA and DMC have an Integrated Operational Plan (IOP) under which tasks will be prioritized and broken down into deliverable projects, taking into account mine and ERW victims, local requests, resettlement areas, and blockages to agricultural fields, grazing, water and infrastructure. Three victim prediction factors have been added, derived from the Survey Action Centre (SAC) victim prediction model. These are: communities with more than 200 families, the availability of vehicle fuel and the cumulative area of hazards threatening a community. Research has shown that the probability of accidents is higher when a community has over 200 families, lacks access to vehicle fuel, or confronts cumulative hazards up to 200,000 square metres.

A comprehensive 1389 IOP will be published in October 2009.

PROJECT		MINE ACTION COORDINATION, TRANSITION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$11,900,000	
Funds Requested	US \$11,900,000	
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial mine action implementers, various government ministries, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls living and working in 2,028 mine-impacted communities; development projects blocked by 5,875 known hazards covering an estimated total area of 653 square kilometres; mine victims; persons with disabilities	
Project Duration	April 2010 through March 2011	
Project Code	P04-AF02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to coordinate all stakeholders towards achieving the 1389 targets required to realize the goals of the Afghan Compact and mine-ban treaty obligations. In addition, the project will transition the management of the programme property database to DMC.

ACTIVITIES

- Strategically plan, coordinate, record, report and provide quality assurance for activities funded by the Afghan Government and donors towards the 1389 targets.
- Mobilize resources on behalf of all implementers.
- Deliver coordination services in seven regions.
- Maintain the national database on mine impacts.
- Support mine risk education, disability advocacy and small project implementation coordinated with government ministries.
- Support ministries to plan mine action responses that support development projects and programmes.
- Work with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to deliver a livelihoods survey of selected communities affected by mines.
- Transition the programme property database to DMC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be effective, efficient use of mine action assets through planning, quality management and coordination.
- Project documents will be posted on www.macca.org.af.
- The 1389 targets of the Afghan Compact and mine-ban treaty will be met.
- Government and civil society links will be strengthened.
- Mine risk education and victim assistance/disability awareness materials and radio/TV broadcasts will be produced.
- The Government will assume management of the property database.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Coordination (quality management, planning, information management, liaisons)	9,401,000
Transition and capacity development (support to DMC, advocacy, coordination)	2,499,000
Total	11,900,000

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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	2010: US \$3,500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$3,500,000	
Implementing Partners	National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial mine action implementers, government ministries and departments, Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Services (UNMAS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls living and working in 2,028 mine-impacted communities; development projects blocked by 5,875 known hazards covering an estimated total area of 653 square kilometres	
Project Duration	April 2010 through March 2011	
Project Code	P07-AF01	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education in targeted communities and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) returnee assistance centres in Kabul, Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces.
- Deliver 35,000 mine risk education presentations.
- Conduct 120 mine risk education and victim assistance mobile mini-circuses for children.
- Carry out 1,200 mine risk education mobile cinema sessions for target communities.
- Broadcast 24 mine risk education TV spots, and 224 radio spots on five radio stations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Delivery of mine risk education in high-impact communities, and IDP and returnee centres	3,500,000
Total	3,500,000

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PROJECT		SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)
Project Budget		2010: US \$229,000,000
Funds Requested		US \$229,000,000
Implementing Partners		National and international non-governmental organizations and commercial implementing partners, government ministries, Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Men, women, boys and girls living and working in 2,028 mine-affected communities where activities are blocked by 5,875 known hazards covering an estimated total area of 653 square kilometres
Project Duration		April 2010 through March 2011
Project Code		P08-AF01

OBJECTIVES

The project will survey and clear at least 213 square kilometres of hazardous areas in at least 2,000 communities affected by minefields to help achieve the Afghan Compact goals and mine-ban treaty obligations. These figures have been calculated assuming the achievement of the adjusted 1388 (2009) clearance target of 164 square kilometres.

ACTIVITIES

- Survey and clearance carried out by 600 teams (survey, manual, mechanical, dog and explosive ordnance disposal).
- Ensure priority projects are underway, including the Kabul Clearance Project and Eastern Provincial Clearance Plan.
- Increase mechanical assets supporting manual demining.
- Use a strategic clearance solution to clear large hazardous areas with minimal sporadic contamination.
- Add up to 400 new mixed-asset teams to achieve Afghan Compact and mine-ban treaty targets.
- Create income-generation opportunities through community-based demining projects in marginalized communities, ensuring accessibility in volatile areas.
- Coordinate all demining operations under an integrated operational plan.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Implementing partners will be financed to enable 600 teams to clear 100 square kilometres of hazards.
- 50 percent of the Kabul Clearance Project (3.5 square kilometres) and the Eastern Provincial Clearance Plan (8.5 square kilometres) will be complete.
- Six new mechanical assets will be operational.
- 34 square kilometres of large hazards with minimal sporadic contamination will be cleared.
- 400 new teams will be deployed.
- Selected districts and provinces will be completely cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Support to existing mine clearance teams		60,000,000
Kabul Clearance Project (first year of two-year project)		2,500,000
Eastern Provincial Clearance Plan (first year of two-year project)		20,000,000
Increased mechanical assets integrated with manual clearance		13,000,000
Strategic clearance solution for large hazards with sporadic contamination		10,000,000
Increased capacity (400 mixed-asset teams) to achieve treaty targets		123,500,000
Total		229,000,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA)

Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA)

Albania

SUMMARY

During the 1999 Kosovo conflict, forces of the former Republic of Yugoslavia contaminated 15.3 million square metres in the north-east with mines and sub-munitions. Cluster strikes by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces left unexploded ordnance (UXO) behind.

Albania has ratified the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, and the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. It recently ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), the national body for coordinating and monitoring mine action, has handed over 14.9 million square metres of surveyed and cleared land to communities. Various demining organizations have participated, including RONCO, HELP, the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) and DanChurchAid (DCA). DCA is now the only demining organization operating. It is funded by the US State Department and Germany through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF)/Slovenia and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) through the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Two local non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—ALB-AID (formerly the Victims of Mines and Arms Association or VMA) and the Albanian Red Cross (ARC)—provide mine risk education to 16 communities still affected by mines, supported by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the US State Department through the ITF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Victim assistance is carried out by the Government and NGOs, involving the National Prosthetic and Orthotic Center (NPOC), regional and district hospitals, the Institute for the Rehabilitation of Slovenia, the ICRC, FSD, Handicap International (HI) and ALB-AID. Funding is ensured by the United States through the ITF and private donations at the "Night of a Thousand Dinners," supported by the US and Albanian private sector. These efforts ensure proper treatment and the socioeconomic reintegration of mine victims and other people with disabilities.

The strategic objective of the Albanian Mine Action Programme (AMAP) is to render Albania free from landmines by August 2010.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Albania in 2010 totals US \$2,600,087.

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. In addition to these, there are at least 610 survivors of incidents involving explosive remnants of war (ERW) who were injured by abandoned ammunition dispersed throughout 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 16 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 four years. A mine risk education curriculum has been developed for all public schools.

Still, according to ARC data, an average of 20 people are injured yearly in 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 84 mine and ERW survivors, and 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.

Opportunities for mine action include: a detailed Completion Plan aimed at freeing the country from mines by August

2010 and cooperative relationships 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. The process brokered a broad consensus on the future strategy for mine action, and the division of roles and responsibilities.

Mine action partners include government representatives, UNDP, UNICEF, DCA, the ICRC, the ARC, ALB-AID and HI.

Donors include the European Commission, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, DfID and the ITF.

Mine action is specifically included in the UNDP Country Programme Document under the regional development component.

STRATEGY

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

The specific objectives include:

- Coordination and monitoring of all mine action activities, in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) for mine and UXO clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance;
- Completion of clearance operations and the handover of all mine-contaminated and battle areas in north-east Albania by December 2009;
- Upon completion of mine clearance in north-east Albania, the formulation of a Plan for Transition, in cooperation with stakeholders, that identifies the new mission and area of operation for the programme;
- Post-clearance surveys and promotion of the use of cleared land by the local population;
- Discouragement of life-threatening activities among vulnerable groups in the remaining affected villages through mine risk education;
- Steps to sustain the adoption of the new curricula for mine risk education in the Albanian education system; and
- The treatment and socioeconomic reintegration of mine and ERW victims and their families.

The last activity requires:

- Implementing 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 physical and medical programme in Albania, with a specific focus on orthotic training;
- Reconstructing NPOC to ensure accessibility and quality treatment for survivors; and
- A detailed assessment of the physical, medical and socioeconomic conditions of at least 610 victims injured in abandoned ammunition accidents in Albania.

PROJECT	SUPPORT TO THE ALBANIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)
Project Budget	2010: US \$390,100
Funds Requested	US \$111,584
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Defence, Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC), AMAE, Kukes Prefecture
Targeted Beneficiaries	120,000 inhabitants of the prefecture of Kukes, 39 originally affected villages, AMAC, AMAE, Regional Authority of Kukes Prefecture, non-governmental organizations
Project Duration	September 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-AL07

OBJECTIVES

The project will help assure regular coordination and monitoring of mine action operations, in order to ensure a proper closure of the clearance activities in the country and promote the resumption of normal economic activity, reconstruction and development in the cleared areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the regular functioning of the AMAE until the fulfilment of Albania's obligations under the mine-ban treaty by August 2010.
- Promote the safety and coordination of post-clearance surveys on the use of cleared land by the local population.
- Support the management of the administrative aspects of the AMAE running under a direct execution modality.
- Ensure a proper and sound transition of the capacities established under the Albanian Mine Action Programme (AMAP).
- Hand over all cleared areas to communities for productive use.
- Comply with all reporting obligations related to Albania's commitments under the mine-ban treaty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- AMAP will be able to coordinate policy, operations and advocacy activities.
- Field activities will be concluded safely and effectively, in accordance with international and national mine action standards.
- Mine survivors' lives will improve through medical-rehabilitation support and socioeconomic reintegration.
- National and international stakeholders will be informed of progress in eliminating mines.
- AMAP capacities will be transferred to other ammunition demilitarization programmes.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	245,572
Operational costs	94,119
Other costs	20,825
Overhead	29,584
Total	390,100

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PROJECT		SUPPORT FOR SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF MINE SURVIVORS IN NORTH-EAST ALBANIA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$295,000	
Funds Requested	US \$295,000	
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Regional Department of Employment and Social Services, vocational training centres	
Targeted Beneficiaries	238 mine survivors of Kukes in north-east Albania	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P06-AL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide access to survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance and/or their family members to services and opportunities fostering their socioeconomic reintegration. The project has three independent but integrated components: vocational training, local entrepreneurship support and social services. This approach is intended to ensure the provision of a full range of services and support for all survivors.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish and equip a Mine Survivors Resource Centre with necessary resources for functioning.
- Conduct vocational courses according to labour market needs.
- Expand and diversify local livelihoods by empowering households to improve the use of local assets, and by providing short-term intensive trainings on entrepreneurship, management, career development, etc.
- Support enterprise initiatives of mine survivors and their family members with interest-free loans.
- Provide logistical support to survivors to obtain medical and social services.
- Organize recreation activities for mine survivors.
- Provide free Internet and reading facilities to mine survivors and people with disabilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 25 mine survivors or their family members will gain employable skills to enter the local job market or establish businesses.
- 20-25 mine survivors will improve their family incomes by establishing businesses.
- The Mine Survivors Resource Centre will provide a wide range of services to mine survivors and other people with disabilities in Kukes such as free Internet, entrepreneurship training, social activities, etc.
- Access to recreation activities for mine survivors will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Local staff	30,000
Operational costs	25,000
Capital (Internet, computers, equipment, furniture for resource centre)	50,000
Vocational training	130,000
Local entrepreneurship (enterprise) support	25,000
Community social services	20,000
Administrative costs	15,000
Total	295,000

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PROJECT		ARMS AND ABANDONED AMMUNITION RISK EDUCATION IN 10 PREFECTURES OF ALBANIA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$37,500	
Funds Requested	US \$37,500	
Implementing Partners	ICRC, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), 10 prefectures	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by arms and munitions, local authorities in affected communes and municipalities in targeted prefectures	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-AL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the negative impact of arms and abandoned ammunition on the population. The project also intends to carry out surveillance of incidents related to arms and unexploded ordnance, and report this information to the national mine action centre for further data processing.

ACTIVITIES

- Select and prioritize villages, communes, and municipalities for data collection and risk education.
- Work with all partners to develop an effective surveillance system that includes data on arms and unexploded ordnance incidents.
- Organize seminars for training volunteers on the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) forms.
- 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 IMSMA forms on any new and/or unreported incidents to the AMAE.
- Monitor and evaluate the process.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Trained volunteers will engage in arms and abandoned ammunition risk education.
- Civil society will become more aware of the risks of scattered arms and abandoned ammunition.
- The number of arms and abandoned ammunition victims will decline.
- There will be enhanced public awareness regarding the danger of arms and abandoned ammunition.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
National coordinator		11,450
Local staff		4,700
Training of volunteers		950
Risk education, surveillance of incidents, monitoring		14,300
Publications (billboards, leaflets)		6,100
Total		37,500

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

PROJECT		ABANDONED AMMUNITION AND SMALL ARMS RISK EDUCATION IN COMPULSORY SCHOOL CURRICULA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$200,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education and Science, Institute of Curricula and Training, ALB-AID	
Targeted Beneficiaries	45,000 students, 1,600 teachers of compulsory school	
Project Duration	April 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-AL02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to integrate 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 (UXO) or abandoned ammunition. In 2010, the project will seek to establish more regional teachers' training units to gradually expand and scale up risk education across the country.

ACTIVITIES

- Republish updated manuals for students and teachers.
- Conduct a national workshop to share experiences, coordinate common efforts and decide on the scaling up of a national plan for mainstreaming risk education into school curricula.
- Establish seven new regional teachers' training units.
- Train 1,600 teachers from 13 regions to incorporate risk education in extracurricular activities.
- Assist 500 compulsory school teachers to create cross- and extracurricular 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 risk education activities to share experiences.
- A national network with local coordinators will be established.
- Manuals for teachers and students will be published.
- Seven new regional teachers' training units will be able to train primary school teachers on risk education.
- Up to 800 teachers will apply risk education in extracurricular activities.
- Up to 24,000 students will be aware of the dangers of mines, UXO and small arms.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Local staff (human resources)	20,000
Training, workshops	50,000
Monitoring of training-of-trainers work with teachers in each region	30,000
Publication of updated teacher and student manuals (around 7,000 copies)	80,000
Poster with updated information on risky behaviours	5,000
Monitoring and evaluation	7,000
Operating, management expenses	8,000
Total	200,000

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PROJECT		RISK EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF USE OF RELEASED LAND IN NORTH-EAST ALBANIA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$69,000; 2011: US \$35,000	
Funds Requested	US \$69,000	
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Kukes regional authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	25,000 community members of released areas (direct beneficiaries); 115,000 inhabitants of Kukes, Has and Tropoje (indirect beneficiaries)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
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

- Transform anti-mine committees in targeted villages into green clubs and community development organizations, including through capacity development.
- Produce risk education media materials (leaflets, pens, blouses, posters) with messages for school children and community members.
- Publish and distribute a teen newspaper.
- Conduct regular school presentations on the use of released land.
- Organize local awareness workshops with specific focus groups on the use of released lands.
- Organize risk education school theatre festivals.
- Support student governments to organize extracurricular and sports activities in cleared areas.
- Promote the use of released lands on local radio and television (one programme every two months).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Knowledge and awareness in communities about released areas will improve.
- Use of cleared land by the communities will increase by 50 percent.
- Anti-mine committees will become green clubs and community development organizations.
- The number of persons who reuse cleared areas will rise.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Local staff	24,000	15,000
Operating expenses	7,000	3,000
Promotion activities for the use of released land	36,000	15,000
Administrative costs	2,000	2,000
Total	69,000	35,000

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PROJECT		VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS OF THE GERDEC EXPLOSION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$232,000	
Funds Requested	US \$232,000	
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), vocational training and health centres	
Targeted Beneficiaries	300 survivors of the explosion of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at Gerdec	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-AL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide 300 UXO survivors of the Gerdec Explosion and/or their family members with access to vocational training, economic opportunities and psychosocial services. These will be provided by government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to foster socioeconomic reintegration and improved quality of life.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect and analyse data on survivors to identify their skills and work experience.
- Identify job and business opportunities in Gerdec.
- Conduct vocational courses based on labour market needs.
- Support initiatives of UXO survivors and family members with interest-free loans to establish home-based businesses.
- Conduct a detailed survey on the psychosocial needs of the communities affected by the Gerdec Explosion and develop individual intervention plans for survivors/families.
- Establish a referral system to provide ongoing psychosocial and rehabilitation services to UXO survivors.
- Organize peer support, counselling and referral services for survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 20-25 survivors each year will gain professional skills to enter the local job market or establish businesses.
- 20-25 survivors will be supported yearly with interest-free loans to establish businesses.
- 300 survivors will have access to psychosocial services provided by the referral system, hospitals and other stakeholders with NGO facilitation.
- About 40-50 survivors per year will be actively involved in social life and organize different cultural and sports activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Local staff	30,000
Operational costs	15,000
Vocational training	130,000
Local entrepreneurship support	25,000
Psychosocial support	20,000
Administrative costs	12,000
Total	232,000

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PROJECT		UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF THE GERDEC EXPLOSION
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		ALB-AID (former VMA)
Project Budget		2010: US \$67,000; 2011: US \$52,000
Funds Requested		US \$67,000
Implementing Partners		Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), regional authorities, Ministry of Defence, Armor Group for Demining
Targeted Beneficiaries		17,500 community members and children of the Gerdec area
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code		P09-AL06

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase the awareness of 15,000 community members and 2,500 school children in affected villages of Gerdec about threats posed by unexploded ordnance (UXO) scattered after the Gerdec Explosion. It will keep them constantly informed about threats.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct community meetings/sessions/speaking tours with returned communities to disseminate UXO risk education messages.
- Produce and distribute risk education media materials to school children and communities.
- Host extracurricular and theatre performances as part of risk education for school children.
- Provide training and support to peace activists, student governments and school teachers to disseminate risk education information to their communities in affected villages.
- Conduct regular field visits to liaise with local government authorities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of accidents from UXO will be maintained at zero.
- More communities and school children will be involved in delivering risk education.
- Student governments and school teachers will have greater capacities to disseminate information on UXO risks.
- Awareness about the dangers of UXO will increase among 17,500 community members.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Local staff	20,000	15,000
Operational costs	20,000	15,000
Risk education activities	25,000	20,000
Administrative costs	2,000	2,000
Total	67,000	52,000

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PROJECT		ABANDONED AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL RESPONSE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$909,941; 2011: US \$909,941	
Funds Requested	US \$909,941	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Albanian Police, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), UN Development Programme (UNDP), International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance (ITF), DanChurchAid (DCA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Population of north-east Albania	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-AL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project is designed to provide the opportunity for the inhabitants of north-east Albania to hand over hidden caches of looted ammunition and weapons to a “neutral” agency, thereby removing the risk of injury to innocent personnel from handling improperly stored items. A secondary benefit would be the provision of a “quick reaction” team to respond in under six hours to issues related to explosive remnants of war (ERW) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD).

ACTIVITIES

- Perform a needs assessment/situation analysis on the extent of the problem.
- Conduct training for existing DCA local demining staff to convert to collection teams.
- Carry out an information programme to raise awareness of the collection process among the inhabitants of north-east Albania.
- Collect and destroy any private mine caches that have been “harvested” from minefields.
- Respond to EOD and ERW callouts as necessary.
- Conduct a six-month review of all aspects of the programme with a view to implementing a process of continuous improvements in service delivery.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be a positive response to the efforts to locate, collect and dispose of ammunition and mine caches, given that the “neutrality and impartiality” of DCA is well recognized throughout north-east Albania as a result of almost 10 years of landmine clearance activity in the region.
- North-east Albania will have a “quick reaction” team capable of dealing with any EOD/ERW issues.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff (programme manager, short-term consultants)	139,400	139,400
National staff (collection teams, operations, administrative and logistics staff)	425,668	425,668
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	13,796	13,796
Programme costs (coordination, training, fuel)	258,191	258,191
Indirect programme support costs	72,886	72,886
Total	909,941	909,941

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PROJECT		ACCESS TO PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN ALBANIA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe / Human Study	
Project Budget	2010: US \$135,016; 2011: US \$146,239; 2012: US \$146,239	
Funds Requested	US \$135,016	
Implementing Partners	Human Study, Albanian Ministry of Health, Nursing Faculty of Tirana University, Haute Ecole Libre de Bruxelles (HELB), Haute Ecole Charleroi Europe	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Graduated physiotherapist professionals involved in training at the Nursing Faculty; participating student orthopaedic technicians; all people with disabilities in Albania, including mine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-AL02	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Office costs and equipment	11,786	9,230	9,230
Human resources	54,306	58,306	58,306
Travel for project staff and international consultants	27,927	31,427	31,427
Activities	36,997	43,276	43,276
Administrative costs, assessment and evaluation	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	135,016	146,239	146,239

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PROJECT		ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OF DEMINED AREAS IN NORTH-EAST ALBANIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$198,000; 2011: US \$173,000; 2012: US \$173,000	
Funds Requested	US \$198,000	
Implementing Partners	Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), Reforestation Services Department	
Targeted Beneficiaries	About 30,000 inhabitants of 39 villages, directly affected by mines	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-AL03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the poverty of mine-affected households in northern Albania by helping them to rebuild their productive assets on 1,000 hectares of agricultural land and forests cleared of landmines. It seeks to rapidly transform mine-cleared land into productive forests and farmlands. To foster the rapid regrowth of forests, seedlings will be provided to community groups for tree planting on communal lands. This will lead to the development of livelihood-focused natural resource.

ACTIVITIES

- Disseminate information about reforestation and environmental issues through the media and schools.
- Reshape anti-mine committees into green clubs/community development organizations.
- Conduct environmental protection activities with schools and communities.
- Select the areas for reforestation.
- Prepare the technical project designs for tree planting.
- Select appropriate seedlings for planting.
- Plant 30 hectares per year with birch, beech, pine, and acacia trees.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Green clubs/community organizations will be established with youth members.
- 30 demined hectares per year will be replanted with birch, beech, pine and acacia seedlings by locally hired personnel, mainly mine survivors and their family members.
- 30 hectares per year of deforested area will return to a natural state.
- 30 hectares will be rehabilitated and handed over to communes for use as communal forests.
- Community knowledge about environmental issues will increase by 40 percent.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Human resources	30,000	30,000	30,000
Capital costs (equipment)	25,000	0	0
Operating expenses	13,000	13,000	13,000
Environmental awareness	15,000	15,000	15,000
Reforestation	110,000	110,000	110,000
Overhead costs	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	198,000	173,000	173,000

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PROJECT		IDENTIFYING THE SOCIOECONOMIC NEEDS OF MARGINALIZED UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	ALB-AID (former VMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$140,000; 2011: US \$78,000	
Funds Requested	US \$140,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, qarks (regional councils) of 12 regions, 12 regional hospitals	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Albanian survivors of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-AL04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify UXO victims across Albania and analyse their socioeconomic situation. It will aim to reach at least 80 percent of the victims of UXO and abandoned ammunition in Albania through direct interviews. The data collected will help in identifying their needs, and determining priorities for support and planning.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct field interviews with UXO survivors all across the country.
- Collect data from government institutions on UXO victims and their current socioeconomic situation.
- Make an assessment of the needs of UXO victims and develop an action plan for support.
- Organize a workshop with different government actors about UXO/ERW victims and their needs.
- Produce a report on the impacts of UXO and abandoned ammunition in Albania.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will produce a detailed report on UXO/ERW victims.
- A needs assessment on the state of UXO/ERW victims will be conducted.
- A database with the current status and needs of survivors of UXO/ERW will be established.
- An action plan for interventions to support victims will be issued.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Local staff	35,000	20,000
Transport costs	50,000	25,000
Activities	50,000	30,000
Administrative costs	5,000	3,000
Total	140,000	78,000

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PROJECT	REINTEGRATION TRAINING FOR LOCAL DEMINING STAFF
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$205,046
Funds Requested	US \$205,046
Implementing Partners	DCA, Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), local training service providers, Regional Department of Albanian Employment Services
Targeted Beneficiaries	102 former DCA staff (operations, administration, logistics)
Project Duration	January 2010 through March 2010
Project Code	P10-AL05

OBJECTIVES

DCA training for former demining staff is intended to provide skills and microfinance to generate income for the deminers and their families once the deminers have completed their loyal and dedicated service at the end of the 2009 demining season.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess the retraining possibilities to permit new sources of income and reintegration of staff into the local community once demining operations cease at the end of 2009.
- Establish guidelines for microfinance encompassing specific training support as well as eligibility for such support.
- Ensure the quality of developed curriculum and training, implement selected training modules and provide ongoing support for microfinance initiatives.
- Evaluate training and income-generation initiatives, and compile lessons learned.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 102 former DCA demining staff will be reintegrated into their local communities through income-generation activities.
- Benefits will accrue to the wider community as a result of the reintegration training, such as the construction of a community clinic or similar facilities built as part of the training.
- A detailed “lessons learned” project will be completed and made available for other demining programmes that are about to conclude.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff (project officer)	22,500
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	21,100
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	25,200
Programme costs (coordination, training)	126,490
Indirect programme support costs	9,756
Total	205,046

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Gregor Sancanin	International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims (ITF)
Hans Taeubert	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Angola

SUMMARY

Since the recommitment to peace in April 2002, major advances have been made in the implementation of national mine action in Angola. The National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) has been established as the national authority for demining and humanitarian assistance, and coordination extended to the provincial level. These steps, along with the process of developing provincial plans, have provided an opportunity to engage more consistently with national institutions and organizations in the national programme. The National Demining Institute (INAD), the main national operator, has been developing its capacities with the support of a UN Human Development Programme (UNDP) technical assistance project, and has strengthened its operational resources to handle the high number of requests from ongoing investment projects in the country.

Despite these positive developments, Angola remains one of the most mined countries in the world. The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), completed in May 2007, provided a realistic picture of the situation throughout the country, and supports the planning and prioritization of mine action tasks among various operators. It requires CNIDAH to improve coordination and quality control procedures for specialized mine action operators, operational outputs and increased coverage.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Angola in 2010 totals US \$14,270,155.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The LIS identified 1,988 communities affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). These represent 8 percent of Angola's 23,188 communities, across all 18 provinces. An estimated 2.4 million people live in these communities, with 0.6 million people in localities deemed highly or moderately affected. They comprise approximately 17 percent of all citizens. Sixty percent of impacted communities have a single suspected hazardous area, and 85 percent have one or two of these areas. Overall, the LIS reduced suspected hazardous areas from an ill-defined "30 percent of the national territory" to a very conservatively estimated less than 1 percent.

While these figures represent a significant reduction from past estimates, infrastructure and livelihoods remain significantly affected by mines and UXO. The Government has allocated sizeable funding through INAD for mine action operations. It has prioritized the clearance of major provincial and inter-provincial highways, railways, bridge reconstruction, communications and energy. This focus on infrastructural rehabilitation is vital to open up the country for trade and ensure sustainable economic development. In the meanwhile, humanitarian priorities are only being covered by international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This distinction in service provision was established to ensure that the broad scope of needs in Angola were addressed as best as possible. Unfortunately, a general decline in donor funding has affected most development actors. This is particularly the case in demining, which has seen a sizeable reduction in the number and scale of NGO demining operators in recent years.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Government of Angola coordinates mine action through CNIDAH. It has responsibility for policy development, planning, priority setting, coordination and management of all mine- and UXO-related activities, including external quality assurance monitoring.

Establishing CNIDAH has been achieved through the setup of its organizational structure, and, at the national level, a mechanism for regular consultation and coordination with the mine action community. Coordination includes plenary sessions, monthly meetings of the Demining Sub-commission, and the work developed by technical groups in the areas of mine risk education, victim assistance, information management, national mine action standards and clearance.

Preparation of the 2010 Mine Action Portfolio projects was undertaken in consultation with mine action partners including national institutions, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs.

STRATEGY

Angola's 2006-2011 mine action strategic plan, developed by CNIDAH and approved by the Government, unifies the actions of all mine action partners as they develop their annual work plans around achieving the same vision, goals and objectives.

In its development, the strategic plan had extraordinary participation from relevant national organs, UNDP and, other national and international partners. It encompasses both humanitarian demining and mine action in support of national reconstruction and development.

CNIDAH has proposed three objectives to support its overall aim:

- Consolidate CNIDAH as the national mine action authority so it can efficiently regulate and coordinate the sector, with priority given to completing the LIS;
- Develop national institutions (INAD, Armed Forces, National Police and NGOs), with priority given to developing the INAD's operational capacity and its Demining School; and
- Support a careful and sustainable expansion of operational capacity, with priority given to promoting improved operational outputs without compromising the safety and quality of the work; improve the operational efficiency of existing capacities; and advance coordination and collaboration on the provincial level and generally within the sector.

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

The mid-term review of the strategic plan to assess progress and validate targets and guidelines will take place in 2010.

PROJECT	COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FOR MINE VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget	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\$	2010
International staff	211,240
National staff	125,500
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	59,000
Programme costs	204,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	136,295
Total	736,035

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PROJECT		CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEMINING
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,534,220	
Funds Requested	US \$1,534,220	
Implementing Partners	National Institute of Demining (INAD), Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	INAD and other government partners that utilize its services (direct), mine-affected communities and those who benefit from INAD's mine clearance efforts (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-AN04	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	954,000
Travel	262,352
Equipment, supplies	22,550
Administrative support	72,718
Rent, maintenance	190,200
Other service costs	32,400
Total	1,534,220

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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	2010: US \$641,900
Funds Requested	US \$641,900
Implementing Partners	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Education, National Institute for Children's Issues (INAC), municipal administrations, demining operators, partners assisting mine victims
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), local authorities in affected provinces and municipalities, school children, teachers
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P08-AN02

OBJECTIVES

The project will help change behaviours to reduce risks in communities affected by mines and ERW. It will identify and share information on problems related to mines and ERW, and create mechanisms and solutions for risk reduction.

ACTIVITIES

- Organize mine risk education visits in highly and moderately affected localities in the provinces of Huila, Malange, Moxico, Uige and Lunda Sul.
- Identify problems and solutions related to mines and ERW.
- Collect and share information on mine and ERW incidents, and suspected hazardous areas.
- Form focal groups in each province.
- Train teachers and children as mine risk education mini-instructors in schools at the I and II levels.
- Organize activities to promote and advocate the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine and unexploded ordnance incidents will decline.
- Mine risk education activities will be implemented, including community marking and better maintenance of mine signs.
- School teachers will be equipped and willing to teach mine risk education in schools.
- Community participation in environmental resources management will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
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		SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN HUAMBO
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$388,000	
Funds Requested	US \$388,000	
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, microcredit 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\$	2010
International staff	150,000
National staff	50,000
Supplies, capital costs	30,000
Programme costs	115,000
Indirect programme support costs	43,000
Total	388,000

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PROJECT		WILDLIFE RELOCATION THROUGH LANDMINE CLEARANCE
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	MgM	
Project Budget	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 Trans-frontier 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\$	2010	2011
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	300,000	300,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	200,000	200,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology, survey materials)	90,000	70,000
Programme costs (investments, vehicle rental, fuel, spare parts, communications)	560,000	650,000
Contingency costs (8%)	93,000	93,000
Administrative costs (5%)	57,000	57,000
Total	1,300,000	1,370,000

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PROJECT	LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY II
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
Project Budget	2010: US \$5,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$3,500,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH, Survey Action Center (SAC), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), partners
Targeted Beneficiaries	Angolan citizens, communities, country residents
Project Duration	September 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-AN01

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The CNIDAH central database will be updated and able to support the mid-term review of the mine action strategic plan, and back ongoing national demining and reconstruction efforts.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Proposed programme	5,000,000
Total	5,000,000

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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	2010: US \$5,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$5,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH at national and provincial levels, international and national non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 100,000 mine victims and their relatives in 18 provinces
Project Duration	March 2010 through April 2012
Project Code	P09-AN02

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
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	2010: US \$8,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,000,000
Implementing Partners	CNIDAH's national and provincial structures, government partners, non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their relatives
Project Duration	February 2009 through February 2011
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 and work tools.
- 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\$	2010
Staff	1,000,000
Equipment	2,000,000
Programme costs	4,200,000
Other costs	800,000
Total	8,000,000

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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	2010: US \$170,000	
Funds Requested	US \$170,000	
Implementing Partners	União Cristã Feminina	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 female mine victims from the province of Kuanza Sul	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-AN04	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Provide literacy skills and training on public awareness to the target group.
- Offer seeds and training in agricultural techniques.
- 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\$	2010
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

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)

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Azerbaijan

SUMMARY

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

ANAMA and its two implementing partners, the non-governmental groups Relief Azerbaijan and International Eurasia Press Fund, now have 272 field staff and 32 mine detection dogs. A mechanical demining capacity was established after special staff training, and the procurement and deployment of two Bozena-4 and Bozena-5 mini-flail systems. Today, five mechanical demining machines and one EODBOT UXO disposal system are operating.

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

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

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

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

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Azerbaijan in 2010 totals US \$1,904,100.

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 of Azerbaijan, or about 1 million people. The conflict caused massive destruction of social infrastructure and productive resources in occupied and surrounding territories.

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

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

The agency is presently operating on funding from the Government, the European Commission, DFID, the Government of Italy and the US Department of State. Commitments from the European Commission, the Government of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are in the pipeline.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

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

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

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

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

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

STRATEGY

The 2005-2008 Azerbaijan Mine Action Programme Multi-Year Strategic Plan aims at further development of a national and sustainable mine clearance capacity to deal with the current problem as well as adapt to future challenges. Projects within this strategy support further improvement and development of the managerial and technical capacities of ANAMA.

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

First, integrated capabilities to continue carrying out the community-based mine risk education programme need to grow. Best use should be made of the 2004 Mine Victim Needs Assessment Survey by implementing the strategy developed accordingly. Demining activities, including manual clearance and technical surveys, the mine detection dog capacity and mechanical demining should be supported.

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

The strategic mine action plan and projects implemented under it correspond to the main aims of the Government's State Programme for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for the post-war lands and resettlement of refugees in 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	2010: US \$420,000	
Funds Requested	US \$420,000	
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 through coordination within the Mine Victim Assistance Working Group (MVAWG).
- Ensure sustainable activities (peer-to-peer support, vocational rehabilitation, etc.) in the mine survivors' association established in the Terter District.
- Ensure that people with disabilities access rehabilitation and income-generation opportunities.
- Organize workshops, support business and employment centres, and provide microcredit for people with disabilities and survivors.
- Provide medical care and psychological support to survivors in sanatoriums.
- Continuously monitor mine survivors' health, and social and economic status to address their needs.
- Provide counselling and legal support.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	60,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	140,000
Equipment costs	180,000
Administration	40,000
Total	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		2010: US \$903,000
Funds Requested		US \$903,000
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.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Marking, fencing	88,000
Operational and running costs	165,000
Mechanical demining support	650,000
Total	903,000

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PROJECT		STUDY ON THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF MINE ACTION PERSONNEL
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$55,000	
Funds Requested	US \$55,000	
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. The recommendations will be based on a needs assessment.

ACTIVITIES

- Study international experiences related to 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\$	2010
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	12,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	13,000
Equipment costs	3,500
Regional workshop	22,000
Administration	4,500
Total	55,000

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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	2010: US \$41,000	
Funds Requested	US \$41,000	
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\$	2010
National staff (management, experts)	7,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	28,000
Equipment costs	2,500
Administration	3,500
Total	41,000

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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	2010: US \$157,000
Funds Requested	US \$157,000
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\$	2010
International experts	35,000
National staff (consultants, evaluation experts)	30,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)	65,000
Equipment costs	15,000
Administration	12,000
Total	157,000

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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	2010: US \$67,000
Funds Requested	US \$67,000
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\$**2010**

National staff (management, experts)	9,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	35,500
Equipment costs	17,000
Administration	5,500
Total	67,000

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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	2010: US \$34,000	
Funds Requested	US \$34,000	
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. It will advocate for their rights, sensitize society to their problems and encourage 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 media entities will be established.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (management, correspondents)	9,000
Operational costs (services, materials, etc.)	17,000
Equipment costs	4,500
Administration	3,500
Total	34,000

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PROJECT		VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR MINE CLEARANCE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR DISPOSAL PERSONNEL
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$47,100	
Funds Requested	US \$47,100	
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 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\$		2010
National staff (management)		6,600
National staff (instructors)		17,000
Operational costs (trainings, workshops, courses, materials, etc.)		15,000
Equipment costs		4,000
Administration		4,500
Total		47,100

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PROJECT		EXPANDIONS OF MINE DETECTION DOG CAPACITY
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2010: US \$180,000
Funds Requested		US \$180,000
Implementing Partners		ANAMA
Targeted Beneficiaries		Internally displaced people, people living near identified mined areas and battlefields
Project Duration		January 2010 through May 2010
Project Code		P10-AZ01

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Procurement of mine detection dogs	95,000
Procurement of special equipment and vehicles	50,000
Travel&Integration training costs	35,000
Total	180,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Shamil Rzayev (CPC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

SUMMARY

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

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

The 2010 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 2010 totals US \$1,055,010.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

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

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

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

In 2005, operations covered 10,607,599 square metres (mine clearance was conducted on 4,009,051 square metres, and technical surveys on 6,598,548 square metres). In the first six months of 2006, 10,012,365 square metres were addressed (mine clearance for 4,802,018 square metres, and technical surveys for 5,210,347 square metres).

While a strong demining capacity exists, it is not fully utilized because of the funding shortfall. By adopting the National Mine Action Strategy as well as a demining law, and with financial support having gone towards mine action management structures and field activities, the Government has demonstrated a clear commitment to addressing the problem.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Ministry for Civil Affairs plays a lead role on mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A National Demining Commission, consisting of representatives from the ministries of civil affairs, foreign affairs, refugees and human rights, provides senior political guidance on mine issues. The state-level BHMAC acts as the operational arm of the National Demining Commission. It coordinates mine action, prioritization, surveying, task identification, quality assurance and certification, and maintains 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 three to four months or as required.

STRATEGY

Direction for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina is set by the National Mine Action Strategy, which was released at the end of 2004. The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team's strategy draws upon the National Mine Action Strategy and the national poverty reduction strategy papers. The goal of the National Mine Action Strategy is to ensure that Bosnia and Herzegovina is free from the threat of mines by 2019. It seeks to achieve this goal by using the most effective combination of all elements of mine action, with clearance targeted towards Priority 1 threats in highly affected communities. The portfolio team aims to support the continuation of demining operations in line with the needs of the country, available resources and personnel, and the standards necessary for quality assurance. The team will undertake mine awareness activities, humanitarian demining, permanent marking and other activities to reduce the risks of mines.

The National Mine Action Strategy targets the reduction of mine threats in an area of 1,440 square kilometres from 2005 to 2008. Achieving this objective requires a systematic survey (of 716.39 square kilometres), a general survey (of 510.08 square kilometres), a technical survey (of 52.64 square kilometres), mine clearance of Priority I category land (21 square kilometres) and suspected risk area marking (of 140 square kilometres). The mine threat in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very complex, given the fact that it is widespread, low in density and random in nature. In addition, mine action takes place in a complex governmental environment.

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is seeking assistance to finance mine action field operations for 2007 to meet the objectives of the National Mine Action Strategy.

The plan for 2007 is to clear 5.5 square kilometres of "Category I" land, and to perform a technical survey on 10.7 and 5.8 square kilometres of Category I and Category II areas, respectively. In this same period, 184.23 square kilometres of suspected hazardous areas should be reduced through systematic survey, while 35 square kilometres should be permanently marked.

In 2007 and 2008, the costs for operational support and capacity building in Bosnia and Herzegovina are US \$1,740,755 and US \$2,096,864, respectively. In 2007, mine clearance will cost US \$2,469,356, mine risk education US \$189,396, and marking US \$588,945. Victim assistance initiatives in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, will cost an estimated US \$1,126,437, US\$ 1,004,687 and US \$120,687.

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe
Project Budget		2010: US \$995,010
Funds Requested		US \$995,010
Implementing Partners		National non-governmental and non-profit humanitarian organizations accredited for humanitarian demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Targeted Beneficiaries		Populations of mine-affected communities in Zenica-Doboj and Tuzla Cantons in the Federation and the Region of Doboj in Republika Srpska
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-BH01

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Develop partnerships with national non-governmental and non-profit demining companies.
- Develop close relations with municipal authorities, national civil society organizations and mine-affected communities.
- Select high-risk priority demining tasks in targeted areas that are included in the 2010 priority plan for demining, and where risks or development priorities are linked with local or regional strategic development plans.
- Support local partners in carrying out mine clearance and technical survey activities, backed by community liaison work.
- Support capacity building of local demining companies.
- Conduct external quality assurance and monitoring.
- Carry out post-clearance assessment studies and impact assessment studies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Selected demining tasks will conform to community priorities and risks, and/or will be linked with local strategic development plans.
- The dangers and socioeconomic impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance in selected high-priority areas will be removed.
- At least 180,000 square metres of land will be cleared by local partners and handed over to the final beneficiaries.
- National demining partners will be able to combine safety and sustainable achievements in their interventions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Support to local partners, municipal development strategy, technical assistance	995,010
Total	995,010

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PROJECT		MINE RISK AND SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Genesis
Project Budget		2010: US \$60,000
Funds Requested		US \$60,000
Implementing Partners		Genesis
Targeted Beneficiaries		School children, university students
Project Duration		February 2010 through June 2010
Project Code		P10-BH02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to empower children, school teachers and representatives of local communities to organize and facilitate education on risks from mines and small arms and light weapons (SALW). This will contribute to the permanent education of new generations about dangers and forms of protection.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine and SALW risk education training for school teachers in 10 targeted primary schools.
- Hold workshops for core groups of school teachers and representatives of local communities.
- Organize workshops for peer educators where children gain basic knowledge about dangers from mines, unexploded ordnance and SALW; learn about safe lifestyles; and become acquainted with peer education skills and methodologies.
- Perform an interactive, educational puppet show on mine and SALW risks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Education on mine and SALW risks will be integrated in school curricula through the empowerment of peer educators, trained schoolteachers and the use of educational materials.
- Positive and long-term collaborations will be established between selected primary schools and local communities through the formation of core groups engaged in mine and SALW risk education.
- The groups will maintain educational activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine risk and SALW education project (including all project activities)	60,000
Total	60,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHAMC)
Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHAMC)

Cambodia

SUMMARY

Cambodia's landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem is too large and complex for the country to manage alone. International support and assistance will be required for many years. Experts estimate that Cambodia will need another 10 to 20 years to get the job done if the current level of funding is maintained.

Mine action practitioners working in Cambodia have been struggling for many years to raise enough funding to support and maintain the current capacity. In addition to the funding issue, accessibility during the wet season, terrain, vegetation and ground conditions are also posing difficulties for demining operations.

Recent developments in the mine action sector include the introduction of the Baseline Survey (BLS), the development of a land release policy, the development of a national mine action strategy, and the review of the entire planning and prioritization process.

Mine action in Cambodia has had great humanitarian and development impacts. Rural, provincial, and national reconstruction and development priorities would not be achievable without the support of mine clearance interventions. The number of casualties from 2000 to 2005 was about 850 per year, with a dramatic decline in 2006 to about 450. The figure dropped to about 350 in 2007 and about 270 in 2008. These statistics confirm that mine action in Cambodia has been effective.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cambodia in 2010 totals US \$22,887,476.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Cambodia's landmine and ERW problem is the consequence of protracted internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the late 1960s until the end of 1998. The nature of landmine and ERW contamination in Cambodia is highly complex. The north-west regions bordering Thailand are heavily affected, while other parts of the country face moderate to low impacts. An estimated 4 million to 6 million landmines were laid during the conflicts. The country is also heavily affected by ERW due to aerial bombing and ground battles.

Landmines and ERW have caused unacceptable casualties to military personnel and the civilian population. From 1979 to 1999, the average number of mine and ERW casualties was over 2,700 per year. Since then, there has been a progressive reduction in casualties to about 270 in 2008. Nonetheless, landmines and ERW continue to pose major obstacles to human security, and national reconstruction and development, especially in the north-west rural areas where poor people are resettling and looking for economic opportunities.

Humanitarian landmine clearance started in 1992 without information on the level of contamination. The 18-month National Level One Survey project results released in April 2002 showed that 4,544 square kilometres of rural land were contaminated with mines and ERW, affecting 6,422 villages, or 46 percent of the total. Landmines have had a hugely negative humanitarian, social and economic impact on Cambodia.

Understanding that the 2002 survey results no longer represent the real situation of the country's landmine problem, the mine action sector agreed to undertake the BLS to record all remaining suspected and mined areas in the country. It began in August 2009 by targeting the most affected districts, and will gradually expand to other districts. This is the practical way of taking stock of the current landmine problem, and it will lead to better targeting of mine action resources to the most affected areas in order to reduce casualties, and support community reconstruction and development priorities.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is committed to addressing landmine and ERW problems, as it sees that mine action is a prerequisite for reconstruction and development. Mine action is part of the National Strategic Development Plan and Millennium Development Goals in Cambodia.

The Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) was established in late 2000 with the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime

Minister as President and Vice-President. The CMAA Secretary General is responsible for management of day-to-day activities related to mine action.

The CMAA regulates and coordinates all mine action activities, and establishes policies and procedures. It is also responsible for the implementation of national mine action strategic plans to achieve the goals and priorities identified in the RGC's development policies.

The Mine Action Technical Working Group is a high-level mechanism established by the RGC in late 2004. It is mandated to discuss policy issues and strategic directions for mine action. It is led by high-level government officials with active participation of mine action development partners and representatives of mine action stakeholders.

At the provincial level, the RGC has established provincial mine action committees (PMACs). They ensure that mine action within the province is integrated into and consistent with national, provincial and communal priorities, and that the process is transparent and participatory.

Provincial mine action planning units (MAPUs) have been established by the governors of mine-affected provinces to provide technical support to the PMACs. The MAPUs are staffed by representatives from relevant provincial departments. Their main responsibilities include facilitating a transparent and participatory mine clearance planning process in consultation with demining operators and development agencies working in the province, assisting affected communities in prioritizing clearance tasks, preparing annual clearance work plans for PMAC approval, monitoring implementation of the work plans, monitoring post-clearance land use, and performing other tasks as directed by the PMACs.

STRATEGY

One of the objectives of mine action in Cambodia is building the capacity of the CMAA to fully take charge of mine action planning, coordination and management. Efforts are geared towards undertaking these responsibilities without outside assistance.

There are four demining organizations working in Cambodia - The Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), The HALO Trust, and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG). The RCAF demining forces provide clearance for military purposes; they also clear roads and development projects that are government priorities. The other three operators, CMAC, The HALO Trust and MAG, are working in the most mine-affected areas, as agreed by the CMAA. Their annual clearance plans are based on community priority tasks identified by community members through the facilitation of the MAPUs.

The RCAF expressed interest in applying for accreditation and license of their demining teams for demining experience in peacekeeping missions abroad. The CMAA is committed to assisting the RCAF in obtaining accreditation and licensing. It is expected that some of the RCAF demining teams will be accredited and licensed by the end of 2009.

Quantifying the remaining landmine challenge in Cambodia depends on available data. Key players in the mine action sector agreed in late 2008 that the BLS should be conducted to take accurate stock of the remaining problem and allow better targeting of mine action resources. The BLS will be conducted in three phases. Phase 1 is to target the 21 most affected districts by the end of 2010, Phase 2 is to target the next 41 most affected districts by the end of 2011, and Phase 3 is to target the remaining 60 districts by the end of 2012. The 2002 survey results showed that 122 districts were contaminated with landmines. Data generated by the BLS will supersede the previous survey.

A target for mine clearance in Cambodia in the next three to four years will be the 21 most affected districts. They have accounted for more than 90 percent of mine casualties in the past five years. The CMAA seeks to ensure that at least 80 percent of clearance assets concentrate in these districts.

A land release policy has been identified as a priority for the mine action sector. This will complement and follow the work of the BLS. It will allow the release of suspected hazardous land where investigation confirms it can return to productive use. If implemented correctly, the policy will maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of mine clearance operations. Land release standards are under development, based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). They also take local conditions into account. The standards will be issued by end of 2009.

The CMAA is preparing a national mine action strategy that should be finalized by the end of 2009. Inputs from sector stakeholders have been taken into consideration. The strategy covers various aspects of mine action and provides framework directions for the sector towards increased effectiveness and efficiency, and in line with government policies and plans.

Mine clearance planning in Cambodia is a bottom-up process where people in affected villages prioritize and propose clearance tasks for their villages each year. The tasks are then prioritized at district workshops to ensure that clearance addresses community needs and cleared lands are put back to productive use. The process is facilitated and coordinated by the MAPUs. At village meetings to identify priority tasks, a proportionate number of women and men participate; this is to ensure that mine clearance planning is addressing the needs of both women and men.

With the introduction of the BLS, land release policy and land release standards, the CMAA plans to review entirely the current mine clearance planning and prioritization process being facilitated and coordinated by the MAPUs. The purpose is to see what works well, and what needs modifications and improvement. The review has been started in late 2009 and will be completed by the end of the year.

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	2010: US \$128,148	
Funds Requested	US \$128,148	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVVY)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	58 poor people with disabilities	
Project Duration	December 2009 through November 2010	
Project Code	P04-CA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to assist people with disabilities in increasing their incomes by using skills acquired at the centre and the workshops, including vocational training and social education (literacy, social mores, human rights, environment, gender, business, etc.). This will contribute to an improvement in self-esteem and quality of life for people with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Select 58 poor persons with disabilities from throughout the country as trainees.
- Provide them with skilled training on repairing electronic devices and motorbikes, and sewing.
- Provide free accommodation and food to the trainees.
- Provide needed tools to trainees who have started their own business after the training.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The 58 people with disabilities will gain knowledge, skills and tools required to run their own businesses.
- They will gain incomes to support their families.
- Their living conditions will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (14 staff members, 1 driver)	49,341
Capital costs (vocational training project costs)	38,801
Operational costs (administrative costs)	35,818
Audit fee	2,800
International travel for meeting and project support	1,388
Total	128,148

Contact: Socheat Huy; Director; AAR VTD; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Tel: 855 023 430 195; e-mail: aar.vt@online.com.kh

PROJECT		MINE AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$621,000; 2011: US \$621,000	
Funds Requested	US \$321,000	
Implementing Partners	UNICEF; Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC); Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS); Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities in 30 districts of 8 provinces with the highest casualty rates and contamination	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P04-CA08	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) risks in 30 of the most affected districts, and to promote the socioeconomic reintegration of mine victims and other persons with disabilities. It will advocate for the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and support the implementation of the national disability law recently approved by the King.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out national coordination and consultation.
- Design appropriate mine risk education curricula, through the identification of behaviours leading to mine accidents, and the types of devices causing the incidents.
- Determine priorities for different mine action programme components.
- Reduce the risks and numbers of mine and UXO accidents in the 30 most affected districts.
- Enable primary school teachers to provide mine risk education in the most severely affected areas.
- Strengthen community participation in the prioritization of mine action tasks.
- Provide community-based physical rehabilitation for children and people with disabilities.
- Promote educational opportunities for children with disabilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine and UXO risks and casualties will decline.
- There will be safer living conditions and improved basic services for communities in mine-affected areas.
- Participation of affected communities in the prioritization of mine action will increase.
- The socioeconomic reintegration of people with disabilities will improve.
- Children with disabilities will enjoy increased access to education.
- The Government will ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Mine risk education for children	100,000	100,000
Community-based mine risk reduction	110,000	110,000
Cambodian mine/UXO victim information system	50,000	50,000
Support	20,000	20,000
Physical rehabilitation of women and children with disabilities	255,000	255,000
Child protection officer	70,000	70,000
Project assistant	16,000	16,000
Total	621,000	621,000

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

PROJECT		SUPPORT OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION CENTRE'S DEMINING PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$21,050,000	
Funds Requested	US \$13,800,000	
Implementing Partners	CMAC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	The national Government, the general population in the most affected provinces	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-CA11	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to continue strengthening the CMAC to deliver an effective mine action programme, and to dramatically reduce threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and their adverse socioeconomic consequences. It will support development through mine action services that are in line with the national mine action strategy, the national strategic development plan and Cambodia's commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Support existing CMAC teams to manage and implement manual clearance; mine risk education; explosive ordnance disposal; battle area clearance (BAC); the use of mine and explosive detection dogs, brush cutters and demining machines; and pre- and post-clearance survey and marking.
- Conduct technical and non-technical surveys for land release in high-priority areas.
- Expand BAC capacities, both for planned and proactive interventions.
- Expand ERW response capacities through community-based risk reduction initiatives.
- Strengthen the training centre, and research and development activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 35 million square metres of land will be cleared.
- 13 mine-affected districts will be surveyed under the Baseline Survey (BLS) methodology.
- 10,000 ERW calls will be addressed; 132,000 pieces of mines and ERW will be destroyed.
- 201,517,390 square metres of land will be released.
- 190,000 families in 229 villages will benefit from mine risk education and risk reduction.
- The training centre and programmes for internal and external training will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (including capacity building)	7,300,000
Capital costs (equipment purchase)	5,500,000
Operational costs (accommodations, transportation, support, etc.)	6,500,000
Technical assistance	1,450,000
Research	300,000
Total	21,050,000

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

PROJECT	CAMBODIAN DISABILITY SPORTS DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Cambodia National Volleyball League of the Disabled (CNVLD)
Project Budget	2010: US \$373,145; 2011: US \$386,780
Funds Requested	US \$373,145
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Women Sports International; international corporate sector partners
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors and persons with disabilities, with a focus on women
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P06-CA05

OBJECTIVES

The project will establish disability sports programmes in all Cambodian provinces, and support Cambodia as the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) centre for disability sports. Disability awareness and education will be provided. The project aims to achieve sustainability through corporate social responsibility initiatives, with complete localization by 2015.

ACTIVITIES

- Create a national volleyball league with 150-plus athletes with disabilities in 11 provinces.
- Establish a Cambodian national volleyball team.
- Carry out a national wheelchair racing programme involving 60-plus athletes with more severe disabilities, focusing on women.
- Design national and international exhibitions to increase landmine awareness.
- Construct an education programme to raise awareness on disability issues.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine survivors will make gains in health and physical rehabilitation through sports.
- Civil society will develop through sporting clubs.
- Awareness will be raised about human rights, disability issues and the consequences of mines.
- Women's rights will advance through the participation of women with disabilities in sports.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (personnel costs, staff training costs, athletes subsidies)	142,000	148,000
International staff (secretary-general, technical advisors)	42,000	32,000
Operational costs (sports programmes and competitions)	72,500	81,000
Capital costs (wheelchair manufacture, sports court construction)	60,000	64,000
Administrative overhead	56,645	61,780
Total	373,145	386,780

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		SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$90,930	
Funds Requested	US \$90,930	
Implementing Partners	OEC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities in the Moun Russey, Phnom Proek, Sompov Loun, Kamrieng, Somlot, Ratanak Mondul, Bovel, Koh Kralor districts of Battambang province, and Pailin province	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-CA01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide people with disabilities and victims of explosive remnants of war (ERW) with emergency supports, good quality rehabilitation and health care, income-generation activities and social skills. It will enable their children to attend mainstream schools, and promote awareness to prevent ERW accidents. People with disabilities and ERW survivors will gain in confidence, self-reliance and social skills, and acquire greater job security.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide emergency support and refer people with disabilities and ERW survivors to health care, surgery, rehabilitation and counselling services.
- Promote rehabilitation and life skill capacities through workshops.
- Promote awareness related to mines, human rights, parental obligations and the law on disabilities.
- Help children of people with disabilities attend public schools, including by providing school materials, uniforms and bicycles.
- Provide cow credits and other credits to people with disabilities for income generation.
- Build drilling pounds.
- Build awareness on child rights, child exploitation, health care, hygiene and using latrines through the integration of social workers in daily activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 300 people with disabilities and 50 ERW victims will receive emergency and other services.
- 90 people with disabilities will be trained on rehabilitation and life skills.
- 100 people with disabilities will start businesses and income-generation activities.
- 1,571 children will be integrated in public schools.
- 4 drilling pounds will be built for people with disabilities and their communities.
- 240 people with disabilities will be trained on human rights and the law on disabilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	28,160
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	2,500
Programme costs (coordination, training, life skills, victim assistance)	60,270
Total	90,930

Contact: Mrs Tith Davy; Executive Director; Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC); Operations Enfants du Cambodge; Tel: 855 012 910 095; e-mail: oec@camintel.com; Mr Vichet Meas; Project Manager; Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC); Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC), Battambang,; Tel: 855 012 994 616; e-mail: measvicheth@yahoo.com

PROJECT		CAMBODIA MINE/EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$155,813	
Funds Requested	US \$155,813	
Implementing Partners	CRC through the Cambodia Mine/Explosive Remnants of War Victim Information System (CMVIS) project	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine-affected communities and survivors, mine action operators, victim assistance agencies	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CA01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will collect information on mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) casualties and survivors. This will be provided to victim assistance and risk education services, who will transfer it to mine/ERW victims, their families and their communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Collect data on mine/UXO casualties, mine/UXO accidents, and mine and ERW locations.
- Maintain the database, analyse data, and disseminate monthly, annual and customized/ad hoc reports.
- Financially support medical care and socioeconomic reintegration of victims and their families.
- Provide mine/ERW risk education services.
- Provide disability awareness services.
- Re-interview survivors of mine/ERW accidents since 2006.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Comprehensive information on casualties and the circumstances of accidents will be collected.
- High-quality information and analysis reports on casualties, locations and victim assistance will be disseminated.
- Communities will be aware of the danger of mines and UXO.
- Current mine/UXO survivors will have better living conditions.
- Disabled people and their families will know their rights.
- Information will be collected on assistance services received by mine/ERW survivors.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine/ERW data collection	63,695
Storing, reporting, analysing, disseminating mine/UXO casualty information	79,842
Training for local staff	12,276
Total	155,813

Contact: 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; 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

PROJECT	CLEARING FOR RESULTS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA), Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), The HALO Trust
Targeted Beneficiaries	The districts most heavily affected by mines
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CA02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at strengthening national capacities for the planning, regulation and monitoring of mine clearance through the implementation of a Baseline Survey (BLS) in Cambodia's mine-affected districts. The project will fund BLS teams within existing demining operators (MAG, CMAC and The Halo Trust), and support the management, coordination and quality assurance function of the BLS at the CMAA.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the deployment of the CMAA's two quality assurance teams to conduct quality assurance on BLS activities by the accredited operators in designated districts.
- Support the CMAA's BLS unit to coordinate and monitor activities conducted by humanitarian demining operators.
- Select (through a competitive process) and fund demining operators to deploy 10 survey teams to conduct the BLS in the most mine-affected districts.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 200 quality assurance site visits will be conducted by the two quality assurance teams.
- At least 12 field monitoring visits will be conducted by the CMAA's BLS unit, with progress reports produced and distributed.
- Information and data on remaining mine contamination will be collected and entered in the CMAA database for the most affected districts.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
BLS teams	738,120
Quality assurance teams	93,900
BLS unit	102,559
General management services (7%)	65,421
Total	1,000,000

Contact: Ms Melissa Sabatier; Clearing for Results Project Manager; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Cambodia; Tel: 855 12 531731; e-mail: melissa.sabatier@undp.org

PROJECT		DEPLOYMENT OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL/ CLUSTER MUNITIONS DISPOSAL TEAMS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$799,856	
Funds Requested	US \$799,856	
Implementing Partners	MAG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable families residing in the most affected communities of priority areas in the north-east provinces, high-risk groups and other community members threatened by remnants of conflict	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CA03	

OBJECTIVES

Recent team deployments in the north-east provinces have confirmed that most items found and destroyed were cluster munitions left over from the US/Vietnam war. In Steung Treng province, approximately 90 percent of items cleared in one five-month period were cluster munitions. This project seeks to deploy five explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in the north-east to rapidly reduce direct threats to rural communities. Target groups will be high-risk, poor and agricultural households.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy five EOD teams, each comprising one supervisor, one medic and three deminers, to remove and destroy ordnance directly threatening affected communities.
- Respond to direct requests from communities, which include conducting demolition tasks to permanently remove cluster munitions and other remnants of conflict.
- Conduct appropriate liaison work with communities and local authorities at the commune, district and provincial levels.
- Provide appropriate risk reduction education activities to target groups.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 15,000 dangerous items will be removed and destroyed.
- Appropriate risk reduction education will be delivered to high-risk groups.
- There will be increased safety within communities and reduced risks of death and injury.
- Blockages restricting access to facilities and resources will be removed.
- Safe land will be released to enable development organizations to implement community development actions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff costs	42,009
National staff costs	158,588
Supplies, capital (vehicles, detectors, humanitarian mine action equipment, maintenance)	362,048
Other (running costs, travel, insurance, development/training costs, visibility)	160,436
Monitoring costs	24,448
Administration	52,327
Total	799,856

Contact: Mr Jamie Franklin; Country Programme Manager; Mines Advisory Group (MAG); MAG Cambodia; Tel: 855 023 215 115; Fax: 855 023 215 100; e-mail: cpm@mag.org.kh

PROJECT		DEPLOYMENT OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL/ SMALL ARMS LIGHT WEAPONS TEAMS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$799,856	
Funds Requested	US \$799,856	
Implementing Partners	MAG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable families residing in the most affected communities in the eastern provinces, high-risk groups and other community members threatened by remnants of conflict	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CA04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide a focused rapid response capability to the problem of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in eastern Cambodia. In Kampong Cham, 84 percent of items found and destroyed were classified as SALW. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams will deploy to Kampong Cham and neighbouring provinces to destroy reported SALW and other remnants of conflict, and deliver appropriate risk reduction education. High-risk groups and the poorest/most vulnerable households will be targeted.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy five EOD teams, each comprising one supervisor, one medic and three EOD deminers, to remove and destroy land surface ordnance directly threatening affected communities.
- Respond to direct requests from communities, which include conducting demolition tasks to permanently remove SALW and other remnants of conflict.
- Conduct appropriate liaison work with communities and local authorities at the commune, district and provincial levels.
- Provide appropriate risk reduction education to target groups.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 15,000 dangerous items will be removed and destroyed.
- Appropriate risk reduction education will be delivered to high-risk groups.
- There will be increased safety within communities and reduced risks of death and injury.
- Blockages restricting access to facilities and resources will be removed.
- Safe land will be released to enable development organizations to implement community development actions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff costs	42,009
National staff costs	158,588
Supplies, capital (vehicles, detectors, humanitarian mine action equipment, maintenance)	362,048
Other (running costs, travel, insurance, development/training costs, visibility)	160,436
Monitoring costs	24,448
Administration	52,327
Total	799,856

Contact: Mr Jamie Franklin; Country Programme Manager; Mines Advisory Group (MAG); MAG Cambodia; Tel: 855 023 215 115; Fax: 855 023 215 100; e-mail: cpm@mag.org.kh

PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE IN NORTH-WEST CAMBODIA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	The HALO Trust Cambodia	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,000,000; 2011: US \$2,200,000; 2012: US \$2,420,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000	
Implementing Partners	The HALO Trust Cambodia	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landless rural poor from central Cambodia now living on marginal, mined ground in the north-west of the country	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-CA05	

OBJECTIVES

Targeted clearance in the most affected districts of Cambodia is intended to provide proactive protection to potential victims as a matter of priority, while also restoring safe access to land and infrastructure.

ACTIVITIES

- Select, train and deploy 20 8-person manual mine clearance sections.
- Clear the most highly impacted areas in the most affected districts.
- Provide local explosive ordnance disposal to the authorities and population.
- Work directly with provincial clearance priorities, as determined by HALO and the mine action planning units.
- Complete the Baseline Survey (BLS) of the districts assigned by the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) in line with the current deadline of December 2010.
- Carry out any subsequent tasks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Return over 100 hectares of cleared areas to productive use.
- Complete the BLS in six districts, thereby contributing directly to the requirement for a solid and considered national mine action strategy.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Personnel costs (international)	205,800	226,380	249,018
Personnel costs (national)	898,185	988,004	1,086,806
Non-expendable supplies and equipment	174,750	192,225	211,447
Operating costs (expendable supplies and equipment)	590,424	649,466	714,412
Administrative costs (7%)	130,841	143,925	158,317
Total	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000

Contact: Mr Lawrence Timpson; Program Manager; The HALO Trust; The HALO Trust Cambodia; Tel: 855 012 801809; e-mail: mail@halocambodia.org

PROJECT		IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE DEMINING CAPACITY TO SUPPORT POVERTY REDUCTION
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000	
Implementing Partners	National Center for Peace Keeping Forces Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CA06	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to develop national capacities to manage sustainable and cost-effective mine and ERW operations. It will help enlarge the capacity of the armed forces to address mine and ERW issues, including through training, and by equipping existing demining platoons to carry out humanitarian demining activities that support poverty reduction.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and deliver mine and ERW training to demining companies that return from international peacekeeping and other demining platoons.
- Equip them to carry out humanitarian demining.
- Put in place a performance-based incentive system for armed forces demining and operational staff.
- Implement the Cambodian 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

- Mine and ERW interventions conducted by the armed forces will increase in efficiency.
- The armed forces will develop a sustainable capacity to address mine and ERW clearance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff performance incentives	350,000
Equipment (purchase, maintenance, spare parts)	1,700,000
Support and administration	150,000
Training and capacity development	300,000
Total	2,500,000

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PROJECT	INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROJECT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,254,538
Funds Requested	US \$1,254,538
Implementing Partners	MAG
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable families in the most affected communities of priority areas in the north-east provinces, high-risk groups and other community members at risk
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CA07

OBJECTIVES

MAG will continue to deploy five mine action teams, two community liaison teams and one explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team to provide a comprehensive response to the problems rural families face due to the threat of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will assist socioeconomic recovery in high-risk communities. Teams will deploy to MAG operational areas for operations that ensure maximum benefits to affected communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct pre-, mid- and post-clearance assessments.
- Conduct technical assessments on initial task sites.
- Review target areas and establish task plans.
- Deploy five mine action teams, one EOD team and two community liaison teams.
- Clear priority areas, using mine action teams and sub-teams for small priority tasks.
- Clear UXO and deliver risk reduction education as required by the EOD team.
- Carry out ongoing liaisons with non-governmental organizations and authorities for data gathering.
- Hold participatory meetings with local communities on mapping dangerous areas.
- Update task plans with requests from communities, authorities and teams.
- Hand over minefield closure files to communities.
- Monitor for quality assurance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dangerous items affecting communities will be removed.
- Risks of mine and UXO incidents will decline.
- At least 400,000 square metres of suspect land will be cleared and released.
- More land will be available for agriculture and other livelihood activities.
- Access to community resources, water sources, schools, clinics and pagodas will increase.
- Safe land will be released for resettlement and infrastructure.
- Agencies will have more access to conduct development projects.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	84,243
National staff	326,254
Supplies, capital (equipment/maintenance, running costs, expendable stores)	637,112
Other (running costs, travel, insurance, training, visibility, monitoring and evaluation)	124,856
Administration (7%)	82,073
Total	1,254,538

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PROJECT		SUPPORT FOR ALL-FEMALE MINE ACTION TEAM IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$164,190	
Funds Requested	US \$164,190	
Implementing Partners	MAG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in rural areas of the north-west provinces, female national staff, non-governmental partners	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CA08	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the clearance of mines and UXO within the most affected north-west provinces. Clearance tasks will be prioritized through an integrated planning process; suspect land will be cleared for socioeconomic development purposes. Target groups will be small rural villages and vulnerable households who will directly benefit from the release of safe land. Partners will also benefit from safe land to implement community development activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy one all-female mine action team consisting of 15 people: a supervisor, a senior deminer, 12 deminers and a trauma care medic.
- For socioeconomic development purposes, clear 75,000 square metres of land that is contaminated or suspected of being contaminated.
- Conduct surveying and marking activities, as appropriate.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Risks from mine and UXO incidents will decline through the removal of dangerous items.
- More land will be available for agriculture and other livelihood activities.
- Access to community resources such as water sources, schools, clinics and pagodas will improve.
- Safe land will be released for resettlement and infrastructure.
- There will be increased access to target communities for development agencies to conduct development projects.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff costs	14,350
National staff costs	66,361
Supplies, material	15,218
Other costs (training, running costs, insurance, visibility, monitoring)	57,517
Administration (7%)	10,744
Total	164,190

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Chum Bun Rong (CPC)	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Melissa Sabatier	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)
Sem Sovanny	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)

Colombia

SUMMARY

Colombia's landmine problem could be considered one of the most complex in the world. While Colombia is a State Party to the mine-ban treaty, illegal armed groups continue to use mines in violation of international norms and national legislation. A 15 percent reduction in the total number of victims (civilian and military) was registered between 2007 and 2008, with the annual total falling from 907 to 772, but the proportion of civilian casualties actually increased from 217 to 268, or from 24 percent to 35 percent of the total. The continued and random use of mines by non-state actors prevents the effective demarcation of dangerous areas, and renders it difficult to determine a point in time where the use of mines and improvised explosive devices will cease. This complicates Colombia's efforts to honour its commitments under Article 5 of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

In February 2009, the Government approved a long-term public policy framework for mine action called CONPES 3567. It allocates some US \$560 million of state resources over the next 10 years. The policy stipulates, as the central objective of Colombia's mine action programme, that "human, socioeconomic and sustainable community development should not be inhibited by the contamination of land due to antipersonnel mines, improvised explosive devices and/or unexploded ordnance." It establishes a transversal strategy for the effective enjoyment of rights by communities and mine victims, giving recognition to the specific needs of each.

In order to fully meet the objectives outlined in the CONPES, Colombia needs additional technical and financial support to complement the resources already committed by the state. The projects presented in the portfolio have been designed with this policy framework in mind. As such, the portfolio is a fundamental tool for mobilizing resources to fulfil national goals. A Spanish version of the CONPES policy document is available for reference at: <http://bit.ly/20Md3I>.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Colombia in 2010 totals US \$5,489,493.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

During 2008, 447 accidents and 904 incidents with mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices were reported, resulting in 155 fatalities and leaving 617 victims with some form of disability. Of the 268 civilian victims registered in 2008, 222 were adults, and 46 were children. Most mine action activities are concentrated in the departments of Antioquia, Meta and Nariño, which in 2008 accounted for 48 percent of mine-related events and 47 percent of civilian victims.

Recent advances have been made in developing information management tools, including preparations for a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). At present, only the military officially conducts demining, while some indigenous communities attempt to undertake their own clearance, without training or monitoring support. In 2009, the number of military humanitarian demining teams increased from four to six. They have cleared 22 of 32 military bases, and are conducting clearance of 199,271 square metres mined by illegal armed groups in the municipalities of San Francisco and San Carlos (Antioquia), Bajo Grande (Bolívar), El Dorado (Meta) and Samaniego (Nariño). In 2008, geographical coverage of mine risk education activities expanded, alongside efforts to ensure institutionalization and standardization, and improved technical capacities in accordance with national and international standards.

Of the 284 civilian victims registered between April 2008 and June 2009, 44 percent have entered the state compensation system, 20 percent are beginning the documentation process, and 7 percent remain "unidentified." Efforts continue to locate the remaining 29 percent. According to the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), 53 percent of all mine victims have received some form of state assistance. A programme has been set up to award compensation to victims of violence who did not receive any state aid before April 2008, and around US \$834,000 has already been distributed to 111 mine victims and their families. The PPAICMA is continuing its efforts to locate the 1,165 victims that have not yet claimed compensation.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the PPAICMA, as the technical coordinating body for mine action in Colombia, convened different actors from the mine action community in order to build a strategic framework for the 2010 Mine Action Portfolio.

Mine action in Colombia involves state entities, non-governmental organizations, and UN and other international organizations. The portfolio process involved the participation of stakeholders working directly in mine action, as well as donor representatives and Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A diagnostic of the current state of implementation and international cooperation for mine action interventions was presented by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in order to facilitate informed decision-making for the construction of projects. This exercise had also been previously undertaken for the G-24 donor grouping, which remains a key forum for information exchange on mine action concerns between national stakeholders and representatives of the donor countries that make up this working group.

A total of 25 projects have been submitted to UNICEF as an outcome of this consultation process, based on the long-term strategic aims outlined in CONPES 3567, which was recently adopted by the National Economic and Social Policy Council, Colombia's highest executive body for strategic planning.

STRATEGY

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team based its proposed activities on the strategic framework established in CONPES 3567, which outlines Colombia's long-term mine action policy for 2009 to 2019, and sets medium-term goals for the next three years.

The team's strategy takes the four long-term objectives of the national policy as a reference for the projects presented in the portfolio. Some projects aim at more than one line of work.

The objectives are as follows.

First: "The effective coordination of mine action at the national and territorial level permits timely and sustainable interventions." This requires steps to:

- Develop information tools for management and operations;
- Promote territorial and/or sectoral technical planning scenarios; and
- Develop schemes for the regulation, quality and monitoring of mine action.

Second: "Colombia has the institutional capacity for containing the contamination of its territory with antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance, and improvised explosive devices and its impact on communities." Measures need to be in place to:

- Develop national technical capacities to accredit and monitor the work of civilian humanitarian deminers; and
- Design complementary responses for populations benefiting from humanitarian demining, according to communities' expectations.

Third: "Communities have the capacity to adequately manage risks from antipersonnel mines." This requires:

- Promoting the institutionalization of mine risk education in public scenarios and entities with a permanent presence in affected communities; and
- Developing field capacities to guarantee or contribute to the effective enjoyment of the rights of communities at risk.

Fourth: "The victims of antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices successfully deal with the process of reparation, rehabilitation and socioeconomic inclusion." This depends on:

- Developing field capacities to guarantee or contribute to the effective enjoyment of the rights of direct victims and their families, as established by law, such as by providing support for victims through comprehensive rehabilitation and an immediate response team for victim assistance; and
- Adjusting institutional and organizational options to take a rights and differential approach, such as by institutional strengthening to guarantee psychosocial attention.

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	2010: US \$390,000; 2011: US \$282,000	
Funds Requested	US \$390,000	
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 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P08-CB07	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Human resources (national training team)	80,000	80,000
Travel, accommodation (training)	25,000	25,000
Equipment, supplies	10,000	10,000
Other costs, services, communication	15,000	15,000
Costs (training of community facilitators, community members)	140,000	140,000
Printing and distribution of materials	120,000	12,000
Total	390,000	282,000

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PROJECT		COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR BASIC LIFE SUPPORT FOR MINE INCIDENTS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$100,000	
Implementing Partners	National Apprenticeship Service (SENA); Universidad de Antioquia, Faculty of Medicine, Stimulation Centre; Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (Acción Social); mine risk education operators	
Targeted Beneficiaries	360 members of communities with high risks from anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance in the six departments prioritized because of the occurrence of civilian victims in the past three years	
Project Duration	January 2010 through November 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB01	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Travel, accommodation costs	50,000
Equipment, materials	35,000
Service and communication costs	15,000
Total	100,000

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PROJECT		CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROJECT: GENERATION OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR VICTIMS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$60,500	
Funds Requested	US \$60,500	
Implementing Partners	Corporación ECCOS, Banco de la República de Colombia	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims, Banco de la República employees	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB02	

OBJECTIVES

This pilot project aims to provide skills training and help integrate mine victims into the workplace, in partnership with the Banco de la República. It includes awareness-raising activities with existing employees to highlight the difficulties and discrimination often faced by landmine victims in searching for job opportunities. These goals fall under the fourth long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Select local partners and identify available job opportunities.
- Select beneficiaries and determine skills training to correspond with sought-after jobs.
- Conduct awareness raising among company directors, heads of section and peers about the need to facilitate the integration of landmine victims into the workplace.
- Place beneficiaries in jobs and monitor progress.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 60 mine victims will be trained and integrated into the workplace at the Banco de la República.
- Their economic independence and quality of life will significantly improve.
- Employees of the Banco de la Republica will be aware of the challenges faced by mine victims, and support efforts to provide them with work opportunities.
- A successful, sustainable model for employment generation through corporate social responsibility will be established, with the potential for replication.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Project personnel (project officer, psychologist)	25,000
Job skills training	20,000
Transport, accommodation costs	10,000
Indirect programme support costs (10%)	5,500
Total	60,500

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PROJECT**DECENTRALIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON INTEGRATED MINE ACTION IN COLOMBIA**

Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$168,000; 2011: US \$173,600; 2012: US \$192,640
Funds Requested	US \$168,000
Implementing Partners	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P10-CB03

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
National personnel	60,000	65,000	72,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	50,000	40,000	40,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, planning, public policies)	40,000	50,000	60,000
Indirect costs (12%)	18,000	18,600	20,640
Total	168,000	173,600	192,640

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PROJECT		EDUCATION IN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE AND UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE RISKS, AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Pastoral Social/Caritas Colombia	
Project Budget	2010: US \$350,000; 2011: US \$430,000	
Funds Requested	US \$350,000	
Implementing Partners	Social Pastorate of Villavicencio, Social Pastorate of Florencia, Social Pastorate of Mocoa, Social Pastorate of Montelíbano, Social Pastorate of Arauca, Social Pastorate of Pasto, Social Pastorate of Popayán, Caritas Germany, Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCBL)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	100 survivors of anti-personnel mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents and their families; 4,200 persons in indigenous communities vulnerable to mine and UXO risks in the departments of Cauca, Caquetá, Arauca, Meta, Córdoba, Putumayo and Nariño	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-CB04	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a strategy for awareness raising, and fostering safe behaviour and a culture of peace, through a structure of community multipliers.
- Establish and implement a strategy for public dissemination of information on the problem.
- Offer psychosocial support actions to victims of mines and UXO, their families and the communities where they live.
- Implement and promote productive processes for mine and UXO survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National personnel	170,000	180,000
Travel costs (missions, meetings, local follow-up travel)	40,000	40,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	30,000	30,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, assistance for victims)	100,000	160,000
Indirect programme support costs	10,000	20,000
Total	350,000	430,000

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PROJECT		FUND TO SUPPORT TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD FOR VICTIMS DURING REHABILITATION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$293,842	
Funds Requested	US \$293,842	
Implementing Partners	PPAICMA	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilian victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2010 (an estimated 250 victims and 250 people accompanying them)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB05	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Costs of transportation, lodging and meals for victims	146,921
Costs of transportation, lodging and meals for accompanying persons	146,921
Total	293,842

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PROJECT		IDENTIFICATION OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN MINE ACTION PROJECTS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$212,000	
Funds Requested	US \$212,000	
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP), PPAICMA, Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, international cooperation agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations, departmental and municipal authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental and municipal governments, partners and cooperation agencies	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will document and systematize PPAICMA projects and interventions, identify strategic elements, and provide inputs for the formulation and execution of departmental and municipal-level public policies.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify mine action initiatives in Colombia from 2002 to 2010.
- Document, systematize and identify good practices and lessons learned.
- Select strategic elements applicable to the construction of public policy.
- Prepare and disseminate a book and a multimedia produce identifying good practices and lessons learned.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action projects for 2002 to 2010 will be systematically identified.
- Good practices and lessons learned will be categorized.
- Inputs will be presented to municipal administrations for incorporating lessons learned into the construction of public policies on mine action.
- A book and multimedia product will be prepared and disseminated to the mine action community in Colombia.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National personnel (project coordinator)	30,000
National personnel (short-term consultant for the formulation of public policies)	30,000
National personnel (team of field investigators)	50,000
Capital supplies, costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	20,000
Field investigation (travel and per-diem)	30,000
Publication of a book, multimedia product	30,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	22,000
Total	212,000

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PROJECT		IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TEAM TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF MINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$229,565	
Funds Requested	US \$229,565	
Implementing Partners	Temporary homes (hogares de paso) in capital cities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilian victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2010 (an estimated 250 victims and 250 accompanying persons)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB07	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Four psychosocial counsellors with community-level field experience	58,769
Transportation costs	104,069
Lodging, meals	64,278
Dissemination costs	2,449
Total	229,565

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PROJECT		INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF MINE ACTION IN 50 MUNICIPALITIES
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$453,600; 2011: US \$413,800; 2012: US \$379,600	
Funds Requested	US \$453,600	
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP), PPAICMA, UN Development Programme (UNDP), cooperation agencies, non-governmental organizations, departmental and municipal authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental and municipal governments, partners, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-CB08	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
National personnel (project coordinator)	30,000	30,000	30,000
Local national personnel (territorial managers in each of the 50 municipalities)	225,000	225,000	225,000
Training	25,000	20,000	15,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	20,000	10,000	5,000
Logistical support	100,000	80,000	60,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	5,000	5,000	5,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	48,600	43,800	39,600
Total	453,600	413,800	379,600

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PROJECT		INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TO GUARANTEE PSYCHOSOCIAL ATTENTION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$145,942	
Funds Requested	US \$145,942	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Protection	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Functionaries of local health service providers, local and departmental health authorities in 10 municipalities and 5 departments (direct); inhabitants of communities targeted for interventions, users of health services (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB09	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Transport costs	31,343
Staff costs	58,769
Per diem	51,422
Logistics	4,408
Total	145,942

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PROJECT		INTEGRATION OF LANDMINE ACCIDENTS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,080,000	
Funds Requested	US \$930,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Social Protection, National Health Institute	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Health personnel at field and planning levels, landmine victims	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-CB10	

OBJECTIVES

The project will further develop and roll out methods of investigation for landmine accidents, an interface to integrate landmine accidents within the national health surveillance system, and guidance protocols for health personnel to cross-check data with the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. It will help improve the overall management of and medical follow up for landmine victims, and simplify the process of applying for compensation.

ACTIVITIES

- Consult with the Ministry of Social Protection, National Health Institute, Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA), and health personnel to determine procedures for codification into the Sistema de Vigilancia Epidemiologica (SIVIGILA) health database, data exchange, data protection, and the best mechanisms for following up cases using SIVIGILA or alternative methodologies.
- Support the finalization of guidance notes already in preparation, the development of treatment protocols for health providers, and protocols for information-sharing with other databases, such as IMSMA.
- Train health personnel and database administrators, and roll out the new system.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- New protocols and codification of the SIVIGILA database will be rolled out, and staff will be trained in regions with high incidences of landmine accidents.
- All civilian mine accidents will be reported into SIVIGILA by hospitals providing immediate attention.
- Data will be used to ensure that patients are correctly referred and receive adequate follow-up
- SIVIGILA information will be cross-checked with that at the PPAICMA, and analysed to shape and improve mine action responses.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Technical consultancies to draft protocols, develop training package, install SIVIGILA	80,000
Expert meetings to define protocols and guidance notes	150,000
Roll-out activities: regional trainings	600,000
Design layout and printing of guidance notes	90,000
Field trip and transport expenses during nationwide roll-out	120,000
Supplies, administrative costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	40,000
Total	1,080,000

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PROJECT		INTRODUCTION OF THE ETHNIC APPROACH TO INTEGRATED MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$263,000	
Funds Requested	US \$263,000	
Implementing Partners	PPAICMA, UN Development Programme (UNDP), international cooperation agencies, international non-governmental organizations, national and regional indigenous organizations, indigenous authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Colombian indigenous peoples affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) or at risk of becoming affected	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB11	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel for implementing the project (1 national coordinator, 1 coordinator)	171,000
Travel costs	60,000
Training of liaison staff	21,000
Design and production of working materials	6,000
Contingencies	5,000
Total	263,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL NATURAL PARKS
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$50,000
Funds Requested	US \$50,000
Implementing Partners	Special Administrative Unit for National Natural Parks (UAEPNN) in the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development
Targeted Beneficiaries	120 functionaries, contractors and members of communities in affected areas of national natural parks.
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CB12

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to unite the technical, human and financial efforts of UAEPNN and PPAICMA towards creating a sectoral plan for mine action in the protected areas of national natural parks. It contributes to the third long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Implement four regional workshops to complement mine risk education workshops for UAEPNN staff and community leaders in the areas of national natural parks affected by mines.
- Deliver basic material for first-aid to workshop participants.
- Strengthen regional mine action committees through the participation of trained parks unit staff.
- Provide orientation on assistance to mine victims.
- Document best practices.
- Consolidate community liaison strategies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- UAEPNN workers and community leaders will be trained on basic messages for prevention, assistance for victims and basic life support.
- Participants in the training sessions will have basic first-aid equipment.
- The vulnerability of communities will decline due to adequate responses to accidents.
- A publication will show the impacts of mines in protected park areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Travel, lodging costs	25,000
Equipment, materials	15,000
Service, communication costs	10,000
Total	50,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN FIVE DEPARTMENTS
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)
Project Budget	2010: US \$176,000
Funds Requested	US \$176,000
Implementing Partners	Corporación Paz y Democracia, governors' offices in beneficiary departments, mayors' offices in beneficiary municipalities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities vulnerable to mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), the general population in the five departments covered by the project, local territorial entities, institutions directly involved with mine action
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB13

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education training activities for community leaders in 20 municipalities in the departments of Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Arauca, Putumayo and Cordoba.
- Implement community campaigns to transfer prevention tools to populations affected by mines and UXO.
- Monitor and follow up on the process of community mine risk education.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 20 municipal facilitators will be trained in mine risk education methodologies for communities.
- At least 80 community leaders in 20 municipalities will be trained.
- At least 2,400 people living in at-risk zones will have tools for preventing mine and UXO accidents.
- At least 5,000 vulnerable people in the departments of Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Meta and Huila will receive basic prevention messages.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National personnel (assistant project officer, programmes assistant)	96,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	30,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, assistance to victims)	30,000
Indirect programme support expenses (12%)	20,000
Total	176,000

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PROJECT		PHASE II: STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$347,600	
Funds Requested	US \$347,600	
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP), PPAICMA, UN agencies, cooperation agencies, non-governmental organizations, departmental and municipal authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental and municipal governments, partners, cooperation agencies, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB14	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National personnel (project coordinator) financed by the PPAICMA	30,000
Local national personnel (territorial managers in each of 12 prioritized departments)	150,000
Coordination workshops, regional meetings	50,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	20,000
Logistical support	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	5,000
Indirect costs of programme support (12%)	42,600
Total	347,600

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PROJECT	PRODUCTION OF A COLOMBIA MINE ACTION DIRECTORY
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$13,000
Funds Requested	US \$13,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP and the Presidential Programme for Integrated Action against Landmines (PPAICMA)
Targeted Beneficiaries	International and national mine action actors
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CB15

OBJECTIVES

The development of a consolidated directory of organizations working in mine action is envisaged as part of UNDP's capacity-building support role. The project will assist the PPAICMA with mapping and coordinating the activities of the many government, UN, non-governmental and private sector mine action actors in Colombia.

ACTIVITIES

- Collate and update contact information for organizations implementing mine action activities.
- Create a consolidated "Who Does What, Where" database to manage this information.
- Design and produce a printed directory, a Colombia mine action handbook, that contains contact data and key activities for each organization, listed by department and thematic area, as well as other relevant mine action information.
- Develop a web platform to make the information available online, with public- and restricted-access (registered users only) areas, to facilitate information exchange.
- Enable online updating of contact and activity information that could be added to the existing PPAICMA website.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A unified national database will show "Who Does What, Where" for organizations working in mine action.
- The mine action handbook and contacts directory will be distributed in mine-affected regions to health care providers, rehabilitation centres, landmine victim associations and field workers, facilitating the better flow of information and referrals between organizations.
- An interactive web platform will provide contact details and maps illustrating locations of interventions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (collation of information, design of format for booklet and website)	6,000
Typesetting and printing of handbook	5,000
Distribution and dissemination of handbook to the regions	2,000
Total	13,000

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PROJECT		PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPARATION STRATEGY
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$100,000	
Implementing Partners	Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (Acción Social)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Anti-personnel mine victims who benefit from the Programme on Administrative Reparation established in Decree 1290 of 2008	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB16	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help guarantee effective access for mine victims in rural areas to the Programme on Administrative Reparation. It supports the fourth long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Prioritize the group of municipalities where the greatest number of programme beneficiaries and their families are concentrated.
- Design a coordination scheme with the entities and organizations that can help to contact beneficiaries in rural and hard-to-reach areas.
- Plan and execute missions of personal orientation for survivors and families in the programme.
- Design and implement a mechanism to monitor and evaluate protection of the rights of beneficiaries.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100 percent of programme beneficiaries will claim their rights, in accordance with the terms established in the Programme on Administrative Reparation.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National technical assistance	60,000
Transportation, mobility	40,000
Total	100,000

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PROJECT		PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN MINE-AFFECTED AREAS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Emergency Aid) Regional Office for Latin America	
Project Budget	2010: US \$500,000; 2011: US \$450,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	Fundación Tierra de Paz, indigenous authorities in Cauca and Nariño	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and mine-affected indigenous communities, and 20 schools, in six municipalities in Cauca and Nariño (5,200 persons)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB17	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (project officer, programme assistant)	35,785	35,785
Technical assistance	104,370	104,370
Local and administrative support personnel	98,200	82,930
Support for victims (transportation, meals)	50,000	50,000
Support for small-scale infrastructure	27,000	20,000
Workshops, meetings	80,000	60,300
General costs (baseline studies, publications, equipment, etc.)	104,645	96,615
Total	500,000	450,000

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PROJECT		STRENGTHEN THE MINE ACTION RESPONSE THROUGH THE RECONCILIATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$177,000; 2011: US \$196,000	
Funds Requested	US \$177,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP regional offices, the Reconciliation and Development Programme (REDES) network of civil society partners, municipal and departmental mine action focal points, landmine victim associations, Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine victims and communities affected by mines, survivor associations	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-CB18	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (support for regional activities, identification of needs, implementation)	50,000	50,000
Support costs for partner activities (workshops, trainings, other proposed initiatives)	100,000	120,000
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation, field trip and transport expenses	15,000	17,000
Supplies, administrative costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	12,000	9,000
Total	177,000	196,000

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING ACTIONS RELATED TO ARMS CONTAMINATION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1	
Funds Requested	US \$1	
Implementing Partners	CRC in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Municipalities affected by arms contamination that have been prioritized on a matrix maintained by the ICRC and CRC that focuses in particular on rural civilians	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB19	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide continuity to an existing contamination programme by supporting the development of tools and competencies in 30 communities. It will encourage safe behaviour and empowerment among victims seeking assistance.

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
CRC wishes to raise interest in this project	1
Total	1

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING CIVILIAN CAPACITIES TO RESPOND TO MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1	
Funds Requested	US \$1	
Implementing Partners	CRC, SNCRE, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,886 children and youths in selected municipalities, 150 victims and their families who have not received medical, rehabilitation and/or psychological support	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-CB20	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the number of civilian victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the departments of Sucre, Cesar, Santander, Caldas, Tolima and Cauca. It will strengthen the capacity of local institutions and communities to prevent and respond to accidents through awareness raising, mine risk education, psychosocial support, orientations based on individual needs, and sensitization to the problem of arms contamination and the need for comprehensive attention to victims.

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
CRC wishes to raise interest in this project	1
Total	1

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$40,000	
Funds Requested	US \$40,000	
Implementing Partners	National Intersectoral Commission for Mine Action (CINAMAP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Governmental entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in integrated mine action	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB21	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help strengthen the technical capacities of the PPAICMA to coordinate public entities and NGOs participating in integrated mine action. It will foster the achievement of relevant and sustainable results in mine risk education, humanitarian demining and victim assistance. The project contributes to the first long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify the necessary measures for fulfilling the activities established in the mine action policy for 2009 to 2019 (CONPES 3567 of 2009) through effective coordination of mine action actors, and in accordance with the schedule established in the policy.
- Design a scheme to facilitate coordination of the work of the PPAICMA with that of other state agencies responsible for complementary policies in matters of humanitarian assistance, development and overcoming poverty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least two inter-administrative agreements will be signed to facilitate access by landmine victims to poverty reduction programmes.
- Four working groups will be established with civil society to evaluate the achievements of interventions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National technical assistance	40,000
Total	40,000

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PROJECT		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REGULATION OF CIVILIAN HUMANITARIAN DEMINING
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget		2010: US \$250,000
Funds Requested		US \$250,000
Implementing Partners		UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by actual or suspected minefields
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-CB22

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International technical assistance	250,000
Total	250,000

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PROJECT	SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$24,442; 2011: US \$73,327
Funds Requested	US \$24,442
Implementing Partners	Mine risk education operators
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance that face special conditions of vulnerability
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P10-CB23

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Staff costs	11,158	33,475
Travel, lodging costs	7,970	23,911
Equipment, materials	3,321	9,963
Service and communication costs	1,993	5,978
Total	24,442	73,327

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PROJECT		TRAINING OF SENIOR-LEVEL MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMMES
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$215,000	
Funds Requested	US \$215,000	
Implementing Partners	PPAICMA, international cooperation agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations, governments of 31 participating departments, UN Development Programme (UNDP), international universities with experience in mine action middle and senior management training, partner national universities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action community, departmental governments, cooperation agencies, Colombian academic sector	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-CB24	

OBJECTIVES

The project will address requests for technical training in mine action by parties responsible for mine programmes in departmental governments, and thus offer better tools for formulating and executing departmental policies. This supports the first long-term objective of the national mine action strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify specific training needs for administering mine action programmes by officials in the governors' offices of the 31 departments.
- Establish partnerships with international cooperation agencies, social organizations, and international and national universities to formulate training modules, content, methodologies and materials, and identify instructors for the training.
- Establish partnerships with departmental governments to encourage the participation of departmental mine action personnel and formulate specific commitments following training.
- Perform follow up and evaluation on the results and commitments by trainees.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The departmental governments' specific mine action training needs will be identified.
- Partnerships will be established among international cooperation agencies, social organizations and universities to create the training.
- Partnerships with departmental governments will foster commitments to participate in the training and to make subsequent commitments.
- Instruments will be created for follow up and evaluation of the commitments and the impacts of the training.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National personnel (project coordinator)	30,000
Training costs (selection of the trainer—university or research centre)	100,000
Logistics, travel of participants, departmental negotiation visits (air and ground)	50,000
Follow-up activities	10,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	25,000
Total	215,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Eduardo Gallardo (CPC)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
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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. National legislation to implement the treaty—the Law on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction—was approved by Parliament and the President in 2004. Article 9, Section IV of the new law provides penal sanctions for violations.

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

Croatia has marked all of its suspected hazardous areas and informed the population about marking operations, which 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 2010 totals US \$2,751,500.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

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

Following an extensive general survey from 2003 to 2007, Croatia identified 1,044 square 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 mine 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 effect 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 developed by CROMAC with the approval of the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Defense; the Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development; the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

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

- Humanitarian demining operations consisting of general and technical surveys, project documentation development, mine searches, 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 victims.

PROJECT	DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND AT HENRIKOVCI FARM
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$200,000
Funds Requested	US \$200,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land at Henrikovci Farm, town of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P08-CR01

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Demine the project area using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Demining costs	200,000
Total	200,000

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PROJECT	DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN BILJE MUNICIPALITY
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$400,000
Funds Requested	US \$400,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC, Bilje municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in Bilje municipality
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P08-CR02

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine clearance	400,000
Total	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	2010: US \$600,000
Funds Requested	US \$600,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vupik, town of Nustar, Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration	November 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P08-CR04

OBJECTIVES

The project will increase access to agricultural land in Vupik.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Agricultural production stopped in 1991 will be revitalized.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine clearance	600,000
Total	600,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN KRUSKOVACA SETTLEMENT
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: 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	October 2009 through December 2009	
Project Code	P08-CR07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will increase access to 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\$	2010
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	2010: US \$200,000
Funds Requested	US \$200,000
Implementing Partners	CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries	Owners of agricultural land in the settlement of Kolonija, city of Petrinja
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P08-CR09

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land with humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$**2010**

Mine clearance	200,000
Total	200,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE OSIJEK
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2010: US \$100,000
Funds Requested		US \$100,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Osijek University, city of Osijek
Project Duration		October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P08-CR11

OBJECTIVES

The project will enable continued seed production and scientific research at the Agricultural Institute in Osijek.

ACTIVITIES

- Demine agricultural land using humanitarian demining methods.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine clearance	100,000
Total	100,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING THE AREA OF HRVACE MUNICIPALITY, DABAR-VUCIPOLJE SETTLEMENT
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2010: US \$400,000
Funds Requested		US \$400,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Inhabitants of Hrvace municipality
Project Duration		October 2009 through June 2010
Project Code		P08-CR12

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine clearance	400,000
Total	400,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING THE BRISEVO SETTLEMENT AREA, POLICNIK MUNICIPALITY
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2010: US \$100,000
Funds Requested		US \$100,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Citizens of the settlement of Brisevo and nearby villages
Project Duration		October 2009 through December 2010
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\$	2010
Mine clearance	100,000
Total	100,000

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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		2010: US \$10,000
Funds Requested		US \$10,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC, Pinokio (children's theatre) from the city of Knin
Targeted Beneficiaries		Pre-school and elementary school children
Project Duration		October 2009 through December 2010
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\$	2010
Organizational costs	10,000
Total	10,000

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PROJECT		DIVING PROGRAMME FOR MINE VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$23,000	
Funds Requested	US \$23,000	
Implementing Partners	Association for rehabilitation of people with disabilities (Challenge of Goodness)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims	
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-CR01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the rehabilitation of mine victims with disabilities and their reintegration into society. People will continue with their lives as contributing 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

- Disabled participants will have increased confidence and a sense of well-being, enabling them to participate more fully in their communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Purchase of specialized equipment	23,000
Total	23,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AGRICULTURAL AREA OF THE BORINCI ORCHARD
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget		2010: US \$600,000
Funds Requested		US \$600,000
Implementing Partners		CROMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		Local inhabitants of the settlement of Borinci in Vukovar-Srijem County
Project Duration		October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-CR01

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine clearance	600,000
Total	600,000

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PROJECT	FILMING THE FOUR EDUCATIONAL SPOTS
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$40,000
Funds Requested	US \$40,000
Implementing Partners	Zagrebfilm
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and adults living in hazardous areas
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CR02

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to film four cartoons that will educate people about landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). These cartoons will be broadcast in as many mine-affected countries as possible.

ACTIVITIES

- Make educational cartoons, building on an existing spot named “Expert” that has been well received.
- Ensure cartoons have universal appeal, can be broadcast anywhere in the world, and appeal to children and adults.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Awareness about the dangers of mines and UXO will increase.
- Accidents will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Filming educational cartoons	40,000
Total	40,000

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PROJECT	THEATRE SHOW “NO-NO MINES”
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$30,000
Funds Requested	US \$30,000
Implementing Partners	Daska Theatre from Sisak
Targeted Beneficiaries	School children in all 12 counties with mine-affected areas
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-CR03

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Organizational costs for the 30 theatre shows	30,000
Total	30,000

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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 3 metres to 7 kilometres in width. During the conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, both parties laid defensive minefields within and outside of the buffer zone.

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

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

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) established the Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC) with funding from the European Union in 2003. Preparations began for mine clearance activities in the buffer zone, supported by UNFICYP. To date, 4.6 million square metres of land have been released through survey and clearance, and over 13,000 landmines have been destroyed.

The major constraint to demining operations is the sensitive political climate of the country. Mine clearance operations may need to be delayed and their priorities changed to take political considerations into account.

The current project is funded through UNDP, as part of the Partnership for the Future (PFF) programme, and implemented by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Cyprus in 2010 totals US (\$244,000).

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 as much as 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. It will both eliminate a physical barrier that divides the two sides and build confidence for other joint initiatives. The negotiations with Greek and Turkish Cypriots regarding the clearance initiative have shown significant progress. Seventeen minefields in the buffer zone remain to be cleared.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The MACC manages and supports mine clearance and related activities in the buffer zone. It provides planning, coordination and monitoring capabilities 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:

- The MACC, UNFICYP and local authorities gather information to identify suspected dangerous 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 area, and confirm the depth and types of mines present.
- Manual demining teams are used to clear mine rows and the surrounding areas. The possibility of using mechanical means to release low-threat areas is being investigated.

STRATEGY

The MACC aims to complete the clearance of all mines in the buffer zone during 2011.

PROJECT	LANDMINE AND ORDNANCE CLEARANCE IN CYPRUS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Project Budget	2010: US \$3,256,000; 2011: US \$3,256,000
Funds Requested	US (\$244,000)
Implementing Partners	UNOPS, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC), Armor Group (AG)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Farmers, local communities, local authorities, Cyprus peace process, 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 the buffer zone. By clearing and handing over arable land, it will bolster the economic status of farmers in both communities and contribute to broader confidence-building measures.

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Travel	14,000	14,000
Human resources	539,000	539,000
Local office, action costs	56,000	56,000
Equipment and supplies	39,000	39,000
Mine action costs (clearance)	2,380,000	2,380,000
Administrative costs	228,000	228,000
Total	3,256,000	3,256,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Robert Thompson	Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)
Max Dyck	Mine Action Centre in Cyprus (MACC)

Democratic Republic of Congo

SUMMARY

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—sometimes referred to as the scene of the worst emergency to unfold in Africa in recent decades—has more than 1,000 people dying every day from war-related causes, including disease, hunger and violence, according to estimates from the International Crisis Group. Mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) are among the most pernicious effects of the years of fighting. They threaten to cause death and injuries for years to come.

Because of continued fighting, and the logistical challenges presented by this large and impenetrable country, no nationwide landmine impact survey 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. The number of victims of these devices is relatively high. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) impede mobility, and the 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 retrieval of a vast number of mines and ERW.

The Government of the DRC signed and ratified the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty in 2002, but due to the political situation, there has been no significant progress on implementation. A draft national law is waiting in Parliament for a final vote, while a national focal point structure has been established within the Ministry of Interior. The Government continues to demonstrate commitment to the treaty.

Mine action faces constraints ranging from the lack of infrastructure outside major centres to the continued fighting in the east (predominantly in Ituri and the Kivus). A ceasefire agreement covering all forces was signed on 10 July 1999. This and the subsequent negotiations in Sun City allowed some mine action activities to take root. Given fragile security and the disastrous humanitarian situation, however, the funding available for mine action falls short of the scope of the problem.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Democratic Republic of Congo in 2010 totals US \$17,407,351.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Mines and particularly UXO maim and kill people in the DRC, and hinder humanitarian aid, reconstruction, development and peace-building throughout the country. The extent of the problem is difficult to assess, but the number of victims and dangerous areas being reported suggests that the impact is considerable. The provinces of Equateur, Orientale, the Kivus and Katanga are the most affected. Since 2001, 884 suspected mined areas and 1,342 UXO-polluted areas have been reported. Out of these, 818 and 904 areas, respectively, have not yet been cleared. To date, 2,184 victims have been recorded (931 killed and 1,247 injured). Sadly, the figures represent only the tip of the iceberg, and are expected to rise dramatically as more information is gathered from hitherto inaccessible areas and a tenuous return to normal life in parts of the country allows greater freedom of movement.

The peaceful 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 the humanitarian aid and development community.

The previous year saw an increase in the number of demining operations, and was also characterized by the first involvement of national NGOs in mine action. Although their participation has been limited to mine risk education, it has had an impact on humanitarian demining. In 2010, national NGOs will likely move into victim assistance initiatives and enhanced mine risk education activities.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In the continued absence of a formal governmental regulatory body, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) manages the UNMACC as an integral part of the MONUC peacekeeping mission. The UNMACC maintains the de facto responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring all mine action activities on behalf of the Government of the DRC. In the coordination process for preparing the Mine Action Portfolio projects, the UNMACC worked in close collaboration with the various stakeholders in the country, including national institutions, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs. Monthly mine action coordination meetings hosted by the UNMACC served as the forum for ensuring maximum participation and consultation with all stakeholders throughout the process.

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 an integral part of the activities of the larger humanitarian community, playing a significant role in both the logistics and protection clusters. Both the UNMACC and NGOs participate in coordination and planning meetings at all levels. The portfolio process was closely integrated with the wider Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for the DRC, thereby ensuring consistency and coordination.

In 2007, the UNMACC strengthened its coordination and collaboration with the national authorities. Since then, a stronger partnership has been established between it and national authorities.

STRATEGY

Humanitarian mine action is oriented around reaching its third and last phase—focusing on national capacity development and the formation of national strategies and plans—as prescribed in UN Security Council Resolution 1291 (2000), which gives MONUC its mandate.

In the meantime, the emphasis will continue to be on the implementation of humanitarian mine action emergency responses and the provision of support to the country's overall recovery process. The landmine and UXO problem will be addressed through a proactive and holistic humanitarian mine action approach, coupling data collection with mine risk education, and followed, depending on the level of socioeconomic impacts and restriction of movement, by marking and/or clearance. The aim will be to integrate mine action needs into the transitional, reconstruction and development plans of the DRC. To this end, a number of sector objectives have been endorsed following consultations with all main stakeholders:

- Implement a coordination strategy, to achieve safer, more efficient humanitarian mine action;
- Develop and implement national policies, under a strategic plan for humanitarian mine action, including a policy on victim assistance;
- Ensure the full implementation of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty;
- Support peace-building, recovery and development initiatives, gather technical and geographical information on mine and UXO contamination, undertake needs assessments for landmine and ERW victims, promote safe behaviour in affected communities, reduce casualties and injuries, and maintain the national information management database;
- Clear all high-priority contaminated areas, and mark lower priority ones to improve access to vital natural resources and basic social services, and facilitate the return of IDPs and refugees;
- Further invest in developing a credible and sustainable national humanitarian mine action capacity;
- Continue to implement a socially inclusive approach to the planning and execution of humanitarian mine action, seeking to advance gender equality and ensuring that all activities are based on inputs from individuals representing different social groups (along the lines of age, gender, social status, occupation, etc.) in affected communities; and
- Mobilize adequate resources to achieve the objectives.

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

PROJECT		EMERGENCY CLEARANCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget		2010: US \$2,065,500; 2011: US \$1,446,520
Funds Requested		US \$2,065,500
Implementing Partners		Non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration		January 2010 through July 2011
Project Code		P04-DC04

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide an emergency response capacity for eliminating or reducing threats posed by mines and ERW to local populations, internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and aid organizations. It will support urgent basic services and community development objectives.

ACTIVITIES

- Deal with known and reported mine and ERW spot tasks by providing emergency responses where mines and ERW pose direct threats to local populations, the return of IDPs and refugees, and UN/non-UN aid operations.
- Undertake technical surveys and emergency clearance of priority landmine and unexploded ordnance problems, as identified in the general mine action assessment.
- Provide quality management for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and demining operations.
- Mark areas not prioritized for clearance but verified as being contaminated; register them in a database for follow-up action.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be a rapid reduction in the number of reported contaminated areas.
- There will be a reduction in the number of mine and ERW accidents.
- Populations facing direct threats will receive emergency mine action support.
- IDPs and refugees will return to their villages safely.
- Aid agencies will be able to deliver support without mine and ERW threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
4 EOD teams, 1 clearance team, 1 mine detection dog, 1 GPM	1,000,000	600,000
Quality assurance	400,000	500,000
Management and support team	475,000	250,000
Programme support costs	150,000	76,000
UNMAS recovery cost (2%)	40,500	20,520
Total	2,065,500	1,446,520

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE UN MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,399,470	
Funds Requested	US \$1,399,470	
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 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-DC12	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to design a mine action programme to facilitate humanitarian work and community development. It will conduct a general mine action survey, develop mine risk education, improve coordination with partners and plan mine action activities. It will cover the country, especially in the east, and provide support to the national authority.

ACTIVITIES

- Design and implement a general mine action survey, 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 become more operational.
- 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\$	2010
Personnel	548,501
Travel	363,000
Operating expenses (including equipment , furniture)	277,400
Contractual services	81,498
UNMAS direct cost recovery	27,440
Programme support costs (8%)	101,631
Total	1,399,470

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION IN NORTH KIVU, ITURI DISTRICT
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu (SYLAM)
Project Budget	2010: US \$850,000
Funds Requested	US \$850,000
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) Bukavu
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning refugees, war-affected populations in North and South Kivu and Ituri District
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P06-DC06

OBJECTIVES

The project will train two teams of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) experts and mine risk education animators, prioritize areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), conduct a socioeconomic impact survey of mined areas and develop national capacities. It will help secure safe access to water, productive land and basic social services, and open blocked infrastructure. Young people will gain work in providing mine risk education.

ACTIVITIES

- Liaise with political and military authorities on the whereabouts of mines and UXO.
- Provide training for two EOD teams and mine risk education animators.
- Collect information on mine and UXO victims, and areas contaminated by mines and UXO.
- Organize mine risk education, survey all contaminated areas and conduct demining.
- Collect and report all information on mine and UXO incidents to the UNMACC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Threats from mines and UXO will be reduced.
- By the end of 2010, two EOD teams and mine risk education animators will be trained.
- About 120 dangerous areas will be identified and cleared.
- There will be enhanced mobility for local populations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	150,000
National staff	100,000
Training for two EOD teams and mine risk education animators	100,000
Purchasing and transportation of explosives	100,000
Mine risk education, surveys, clearance	120,000
Capital costs (4 vehicles, equipment, administration, indirect costs)	280,000
Total	850,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2010: US \$800,000
Funds Requested	US \$800,000
Implementing Partners	UNICEF; local and provincial authorities in collaboration with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) and other UN agencies; international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Handicap International (HI), DanChurchAid (DCA), etc.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations, especially children, in provinces most affected by mines and unexploded ordnance or UXO (North Kivu, South Kivu, northern Katanga, Province Orientale, Maniema and Equateur, Kasai Orientale and Occidental); Congolese refugees from Congo Brazzaville, Tanzania and Zambia
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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 awareness among vulnerable populations and communities of threats from mines and UXO.

ACTIVITIES

- Make mine risk education available to affected communities and populations in the six most contaminated provinces via schools, churches and other community-based structures.
- Develop packages of relevant education and communication materials facilitating behaviour change.
- 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 six provinces.
- A mine risk education capacity will be established in the education system in affected areas and implemented in schools.
- A mine risk education plan will be developed and executed, resulting in behaviour change.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
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		REDUCING RISKS FROM MINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE IN SOUTH KIVU
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	
Project Budget	2010: 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 2010 through June 2010	
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\$	2010
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

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PROJECT		TRANSFERRING HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION SKILLS TO CONGOLESE IN THE NORTH-EAST
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	
Project Budget	2010: 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 2010 through December 2010	
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\$	2010
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		2010: US \$2,306,555
Funds Requested		US \$2,306,555
Implementing Partners		DCA/Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) providing mine detection dog and mechanical assets, Eglise du Christ au Congo-Ministère de l'Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugees et les Urgences (ECC-MERU) carrying out national advocacy activities
Targeted Beneficiaries		Internally displaced people, returnees and refugees, war-affected people in Katanga
Project Duration		April 2010 through April 2011
Project Code		P09-DC01

OBJECTIVES

The project activities will help reduce mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents in Katanga Province. Safe access to water, productive land, infrastructures and basic social services will be secured, and national capacities to implement humanitarian mine action will develop.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy three multi-task teams (clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, surveys, mine risk education, HIV and AIDS education) and two demining teams to conduct manual technical surveys and clearance, and spot task demolition for ongoing and newly prioritized demining tasks.
- Assign the three multi-task teams to work according to the country mapping strategy initiated by the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC).
- Among national staff, build organizational and operational capacities related to management, administration, and logistical and technical skills.
- Provide assistance and support to MSB mechanical and mine detection dog activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 40,000 square metres will be cleared manually, and 700,000 square metres will be released in cooperation with MSB.
- 300 villages will be visited, and all UXO and other spot tasks cleared.
- Agricultural, fishing and hunting land, water sources and social infrastructure will become usable.
- Roads will be opened for the population and other humanitarian actors.
- National staff will be trained in administrative, financial, logistical and technical skills.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff (programme manager, technical advisors, etc.)	775,319
National staff (deminers, surveyors, medics, administration, insurance, etc.)	629,738
Capital costs (vehicles, demining and medical equipment, information technology, office)	429,521
Programme costs (training, demining, survey, etc.)	321,081
Indirect programme costs (7%)	150,896
Total	2,306,555

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PROJECT	IMPACT SURVEYS AND MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$693,445
Funds Requested	US \$693,445
Implementing Partners	DCA; national partners such as Eglise du Christ au Congo-Ministère de l'Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugees et les Urgences (ECC-MERU), Bureau des Actions de Développement et des Urgence (BADU) and Action for the Complete Development of the Communities (ADIC) when specific funding is available
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, returning refugees, war-affected communities in Katanga Province
Project Duration	April 2010 through March 2011
Project Code	P09-DC02

OBJECTIVES

The project activities will help reduce accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Katanga Province. Safe access to water, productive land and basic social services will be secured. The project will develop national capacities to implement humanitarian mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Use multi-task teams with a mine risk education component and three survey teams to conduct impact surveys, mine risk education and HIV and AIDS awareness exercises in Katanga Province based on socioeconomic, regional and humanitarian priorities.
- Conduct internal quality assurance and ensure continued upgrading of staff competencies for data collection and compilation.
- Build organizational and operational capacities with a focus on expanding management, administrative, logistical and technical skills, including for proposal writing and reporting.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 300 areas and communities will be surveyed.
- 60,000 people will receive mine risk education; 40,000 people will receive HIV and AIDS education.
- All humanitarian mine action actors will use high-quality mine risk education materials; primary schools across the country will be given comprehensive materials.
- National staff in charge of surveys and mine risk education will develop their capacities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	39,365
National staff	176,513
Capital costs (vehicles, equipment, information technology, office)	242,018
Programme costs (training, mine risk education, surveys, etc.)	190,183
Indirect programme costs (7%)	45,366
Total	693,445

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PROJECT		SURVEYS, MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR EARLY RECOVERY: NORD KIVU, KASAI ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$352,533	
Funds Requested	US \$352,533	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Center (UNMACC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in Kasaï Oriental (Sankuru, Kabinda, and Tshilenge districts), Kasaï Occidental (Dimbelenge, Luiza, Dekese districts) and the city of Kananga	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-DC07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will identify and mark dangerous areas producing significant economic and social impacts in neighbouring communities. It will assist UNMACC and humanitarian mine action operators on rapid demining and/or explosive ordnance disposal, and support early recovery of affected communities.

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

- Impacts from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on the livelihoods of local communities will decline.
- All areas affected by mines and UXO will be identified and marked.
- There will be accurate knowledge of the levels of contamination in the identified areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	50,000
Running costs	50,000
Programme costs	200,000
Indirect costs	52,533
Total	352,533

Contact: D'herd Kabongo; National Programme Officer; ECC pour les Réfugiés et les Urgences; Tel: 243 81 0597134; e-mail: dkabong@yahoo.ca

PROJECT		ASSISTANCE TO LANDMINE VICTIMS OF SOUTH KIVU AND KINSHASA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Association Nationale de survivants de mines et de défense des intérêts des victimes	
Project Budget	2010: US \$312,124	
Funds Requested	US \$312,124	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in South Kivu and Kinshasa	
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2010	
Project Code	P10-DC01	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to help improve the life conditions of landmine and UXO survivors by making means to generate income available to them. It will train victims for one month at the National Institute of Professional Preparation.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide formal training in microfinance, agriculture, sewing and administration.
- Assist victims to create an individual project in their specific field of training.
- Provide a complete kit of equipment to generate income after the training.
- Sensitize people on mine risks through visual and written media.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Victims will receive professional training that reinforces their capacities.
- Their life conditions will improve.
- The general population will be sensitized to the danger of mines.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Transportation	1,860
Professional training for victims	48,864
Victim assistance	240,000
Administrative costs	21,400
Total	312,124

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PROJECT		CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIONAL AUTHORITIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$385,000	
Funds Requested	US \$385,000	
Implementing Partners	International non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National authorities and NGOs	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-DC02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help build the operational capacities of national authorities to work side by side with the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC). It also aims to facilitate movement of national authority staff within the country to monitor mine action operations. The project will help national NGOs acquire training to perform mine risk education and community liaison activities, and seek funding from international donors.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training in the country and abroad for mine action national authority staff members.
- Cover travel costs for field visits and mine action forums.
- Prepare workshops to support the national authority to perform its national role in mine action.
- Provide necessary materials to the national authority.
- Offer mine risk education to local NGO staff to increase their mine risk education capacities, in accordance with national and international mine action standards.
- Provide administrative training to local NGOs.
- Train national NGOs in maintaining a transparent and effective financial status.
- Cover travel costs within the country for national NGO staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A more operational and functional national mine action authority will acquire capacities and self-reliance.
- There will be more trained and professional national staff who will maintain a greater presence in field operations.
- Reliable national NGOs will efficiently carry out mine risk education and community liaison activities for local populations.
- National NGOs will be able to mobilize resources, and administer and execute projects in an efficient manner.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	35,500
Travel	155,000
Training	87,000
Operational costs	72,500
UNMAS Recovery Cost (2%)	7,000
Programme support costs	28,000
Total	385,000

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PROJECT	CLEARANCE OF CONTAMINATED AREAS IN BANDUNDU
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2010: US \$558,551
Funds Requested	US \$558,551
Implementing Partners	Humanitas Ubangi
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war
Project Duration	February 2010 through July 2010
Project Code	P10-DC03

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to clear a number of high-priority contaminated sites that were recently identified by MAG. These pose a danger to local communities and impede the resumption of everyday livelihood activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education to local communities and development actors.
- Collect information on the location of dangerous areas.
- Clear mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).
- Complete technical surveys on suspected contaminated areas and minefields.
- Gather information for general mine action assessments.
- Provide training, and technical and organizational development support to local partner Humanitas Ubangi.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Risks of accidents will decline among local communities and humanitarian organizations; mobility will increase.
- There will be greater mine and UXO awareness among targeted communities.
- Data on the scale of mine and UXO contamination in Bandundu Province will improve.
- Local capacities to carry out mine risk education and community liaison tasks will grow.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	149,340
Capital equipment	208,500
Running costs	111,644
Sub-grant to partner	60,000
Organizational support costs	29,067
Total	558,551

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION RESPONSE IN NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,096,314	
Funds Requested	US \$1,096,314	
Implementing Partners	Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu (SYLAM)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), local communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war	
Project Duration	February 2010 through January 2011	
Project Code	P10-DC04	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to clear exceptionally high levels of contamination by unexploded ordnance (UXO), which pose a constant danger to both mobile and fixed populations. It will help to reduce the risks of associated accidents through wide dissemination of mine risk education to refugees, IDPs, local communities and humanitarian organizations.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education to refugees, IDPs, local communities and humanitarian organizations.
- Collect information on the location of dangerous areas.
- Clear mines and UXO.
- Complete technical surveys on suspected contaminated areas and minefields.
- Collect information for general mine action assessments.
- Provide technical support and training to local partner SYLAM.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The risk of accidents will decline for IDPs, refugees, local communities and humanitarian organizations; mobility will increase.
- Mine and UXO awareness will grow among targeted communities.
- Data on the scale of mine and UXO contamination in North and South Kivu will improve.
- There will be increased local capacities for mine risk education and community liaison tasks.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	397,663
Capital equipment	279,500
Running costs	228,738
Sub-grant to partner	120,000
Organizational support costs	70,413
Total	1,096,314

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PROJECT		GENERAL MINE ACTION SURVEY COMBINED WITH EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,578,419; 2011: US \$972,539	
Funds Requested	US \$1,578,419	
Implementing Partners	Non-governmental organizations, mine action contractors	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through July 2011	
Project Code	P10-DC05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will assess levels of mine and ERW contamination and the impacts upon communities. It will also provide valid and reliable data to support operational and strategic planning in order to eliminate or minimize the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance. Individual mine and ERW items will be dealt with on the spot, while more extensive mine and ERW contamination will be recorded for follow up full clearance in support of actions by national authorities and UN/non-UN aid operations.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine and ERW contamination assessments.
- Remove and destroy all known individual items reported during the survey operation.
- Mark and report on larger areas contaminated by mines or ERW.
- Collect, verify, record and map the data.
- Support the strategic decision-making processes of the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and Government.
- Support and train UNMACC assessment teams and staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ERW contamination and impacts will be assessed in the most affected areas.
- Spot mines and ERW will be dealt with, and larger contamination will be recorded for further clearance.
- Capacities related to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database will expand.
- The national capacity for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and mine clearance will grow.
- Strategic planning and operational capacities within the UNMACC will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
4 survey and EOD teams	703,743	453,743
Quality assurance	52,000	52,000
Management and support team	677,100	377,100
Programme support costs	114,627	70,627
UNMAS recovery cost (2%)	30,949	19,069
Total	1,578,419	972,539

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION RESPONSE IN KASAI ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL PROVINCES
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,042,388	
Funds Requested	US \$1,042,388	
Implementing Partners	Eglise du Christ au Congo-Ministère de l'Eglise du Christ au Congo pour les Refugees et les Urgences (ECC-MERU)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war	
Project Duration	February 2010 through January 2011	
Project Code	P10-DC06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide a dedicated capacity for humanitarian mine action covering both Kasai provinces. It will perform emergency response operations within the two provinces, and will systematically collect comprehensive data on the levels and location of all significant concentrations of mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. It will clear the most affected areas and provide mine risk education to local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education to local communities and development actors.
- Collect information on the location of dangerous areas.
- Clear mines and UXO.
- Complete technical surveys on suspected contaminated areas and minefields.
- Collect information for general mine action assessments
- Provide technical support and training to local partner ECC-MERU.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The risk of accidents for local communities and humanitarian organizations will decrease; mobility will increase.
- Mine and UXO awareness will grow among targeted communities.
- Data on the scale of mine and UXO contamination in Kasai Oriental and Occidental provinces will improve.
- Local capacities for mine risk education and community liaison tasks will grow.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	356,419
Capital equipment	229,900
Running costs	237,875
Sub-grant to partner	150,000
Organizational support costs	68,194
Total	1,042,388

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PROJECT		IMPROVED SAFETY AND MANAGEMENT OF AMMUNITION STOCKPILES
Pillar	Stockpile destruction	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,267,677	
Funds Requested	US \$1,267,677	
Implementing Partners	Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), Congolese National Police (PNC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civil and military populations living near ammunition stockpiles, wider population	
Project Duration	February 2010 through January 2011	
Project Code	P10-DC07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will improve the management of ammunition stockpiles and decrease risks of accidental explosions or leakages of arms and ammunition. It will create emergency response and stockpile evaluation teams to destroy dangerous ammunition and associated arms stocks, and evaluate stockpiles, build capacities, provide minor infrastructure improvements and formulate recommendations based on national stockpile management standards formulated during the project.

ACTIVITIES

- Create national stockpile management standards.
- Formulate stockpile evaluation tools based on the standards.
- Evaluate FARDC ammunition stockpiles.
- Provide formal and on-the-job training for three FARDC national ordnance and stockpile management specialists.
- Evaluate stockpiles and make recommendations for the destruction of unsafe stockpiles.
- Conduct on-site training for military region stockpile managers and ordnance specialists (five per military region).
- Make recommendations for improvements, and deliver detailed infrastructure refurbishment studies that include pricing (to upgrade the depots as per new standards).
- Carry out minor security and management improvements.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safety and security in the management of ammunition and associated arms stocks will improve; accident risks will decline.
- There will be official approval and dissemination of national stockpile management standards.
- The FARDC and PNC will have improved autonomous capacities to manage stockpiles under their control.
- Recommendations based on evaluation visits will guide further improvements to stockpile management in specific cases and countrywide.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	535,984
Capital equipment	133,000
Running costs	510,250
Organizational support costs	88,443
Total	1,267,677

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION IN TSHUAPA DISTRICT, EQUATEUR PROVINCE
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	TOSALISANA	
Project Budget	2010: US \$54,000; 2011: US \$53,000; 2012: US \$51,000; 2013: US \$31,000	
Funds Requested	US \$54,000	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), local and national authorities, local communities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population, internally displaced people, local and national authorities, students and children, residents of the Tshuapa District	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013	
Project Code	P10-DC08	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce mine exposure risks in Tshuapa District.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct public information campaigns (at schools, churches, among others).
- Hold community meetings with educational activities (in neighbourhoods, towns, etc.).
- Train town committees on mine action, and conduct follow up.
- Distribute and explain leaflets, posters and booklets for children.
- Broadcast information through community-based radio stations.
- Gather data and information.
- Identify and mark contaminated areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Attitudes to landmines and unexploded ordnance will change.
- Up to 90 percent of the population will be sensitized.
- Up to 90 percent of contaminated areas will be identified and marked.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
National staff	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Evaluation mission	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Supplies, capital costs	24,000	22,000	22,000	21,000
Programme costs	21,000	21,000	20,000	
Total	54,000	53,000	51,000	31,000

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PROJECT		REVITALIZATION AND REINFORCEMENT OF CAPACITIES AT THE CENTRE ORTHOPÉDIQUE DE KALEMBE-LEMBE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Centre Orthopédique de Kalembe–Lembe (COK)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$150,000	
Funds Requested	US \$150,000	
Implementing Partners	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Ministry of Planning and Reconstruction, Omega initiative	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of mines and unexploded ordnance	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-DC09	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to manufacture orthopaedic equipment to benefit people wounded as a consequence of landmines and other casualties. It will encourage them to recover their autonomy through physical massage and walking exercises. The centre will acquire high-quality stock materials and equipment to assure the continuous provision of services. A vehicle will help the centre transport victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Procure orthopaedic materials and equipment.
- Manufacture prostheses, orthopaedic shoes, English walking sticks and platform-sole shoes.
- Expand the physiotherapy room, equipment, materials and consumable products.
- Provide rehabilitation and physiotherapy treatments; follow up with patients at home.
- Purchase a 4x4 vehicle.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The manufacturing of orthopaedic materials will be ensured for most beneficiaries.
- Victims will achieve a certain level of autonomy.
- Activities will continue on a permanent basis.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Provision of orthopaedic equipment	50,000
Purchase of a 4X4 vehicle	35,000
Expansion of the physiotherapy room and equipment	50,000
Administrative fees	15,000
Total	150,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO A SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGN ON BEHALF OF FAMILIES OF MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	National Focal Point on Mine Action	
Project Budget	2010: US \$290,975	
Funds Requested	US \$290,975	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), Congolese National Police (PNC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Family members of the military and police forces in all garrisons	
Project Duration	January 2010 through March 2010	
Project Code	P10-DC10	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to organize 11 sessions to train trainers in the main provinces. Each session will last three days and involve 30 participants. Twenty five-day sessions on mine risk education will be conducted for project beneficiaries.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out an inventory of camps and estimate the number of targeted beneficiaries.
- Train trainers provided to the chiefs of provinces.
- Organize mine risk education sessions in each garrison.
- Prepare reports on all sessions as well as a final evaluation report.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be a reduction in accidents from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).
- Beneficiaries will adopt responsible behaviour towards mines and UXO.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Inventory of landmine fields, estimation of targeted population	114,000
Organization of training of trainers	27,275
Organization of mine risk education sessions	74,250
Operational costs	72,600
Preparation of reports and final evaluation	2,850
Total	290,975

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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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 close to mine-infested areas. This puts additional burdens on the economic efforts of the country, as the threat of landmines continues to restrict opportunities to gain benefits from land usage.

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

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Egypt in 2010 totals US \$5,393,534.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

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

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

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

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

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

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

STRATEGY

MIC and UNDP established the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast in recognition of the fact that demining is no longer only a humanitarian issue, but also a major developmental concern.

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

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

On the operational level, the secretariat is engaging the Egyptian Army to undertake mine clearance operations. The Army has the experience and capacity as needed. UNDP is facilitating the exchange of experiences between the Egyp-

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

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

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	2010: US \$2,123,534	
Funds Requested	US \$2,123,534	
Implementing Partners	UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Defence, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), donors, civil society, private sector	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Egypt, Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast, local inhabitants of the North West Coast	
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 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

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Demining activities	1,862,367
Communication, resource mobilization	60,400
Mine risk education, victim assistance	100,000
Supporting the secretariat operations and capacity development	100,767
Total	2,123,534

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PROJECT		PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROJECTS IN DEMINED AREAS OF ALAMEIN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,590,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,590,000	
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Desert Research Institute	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities	
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-EG03	

OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land with high agricultural potential will be cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance, and will be prepared for cultivation.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from agricultural activities.
- Prospects for social and economic development will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Communication, resource mobilization	30,000
Demining activities	100,000
Support for development	1,400,000
Training, capacity building	60,000
Total	1,590,000

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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	2010: US \$600,000
Funds Requested	US \$600,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Ministry of Higher Education
Targeted Beneficiaries	Bedouin communities in Hammam, Alamein, Dabaa, Fuka, Matrouh, Um El-Rakham, Barrani, Sallum, Siwa, Inland Oases; civil society; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); private sector; international organizations; local and international media
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-EG01

OBJECTIVES

The project will seek to mobilize political leaders, government entities, legislative councils and political parties to support relief and development work. It will engage civil society and NGOs in helping to generate public awareness, establish community mine action liaisons, and reach out to local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct public awareness campaigns through local media.
- Carry out mine risk education campaigns in schools in cooperation with various NGOs.
- Support the ongoing training-of-trainers programme, and hold workshops, seminars and briefings for the media.
- Establish key media messages to address various stakeholders.
- Formulate a mine risk education strategy paper and action plan linked to the mine action programme, and design and disseminate mine risk education material in cooperation with NGOs, ministries and civil society organizations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Deaths and injuries from landmines will decline through the provision of information and training.
- The socioeconomic impacts from landmines and other explosive remnants of war will lessen through demining activities and victim assistance efforts supported by civil society and the international community.
- Development work will be advanced through participatory approaches and liaisons among local communities, mine action stakeholders, ministries, NGOs and the international community.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Public awareness campaign	400,000
Mine risk education: dissemination of knowledge	150,000
Mine risk education: design and printing of materials	50,000
Total	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	2010: US \$410,000	
Funds Requested	US \$410,000	
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Social Fund for Development (SFD)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	160 mine survivors' Bedouin families in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma, Dabaa	
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-EG02	

OBJECTIVES

A victim assistance association is currently promoting resource-based socioeconomic projects and providing job opportunities for mine victims and other affected Bedouin community members in Matruh, Alamein, Ras ElHekma and Dabaa. The association will initiate four pilot projects to assist 160 families of mine survivors in generating their own incomes and building their professional skills.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish a jam production unit, based on the available annual fig stock.
- Provide sheep on a revolving scheme to establish small-scale livestock enterprises.
- Provide fodder and hydroponic crops for sheep consumption.
- Establish five points for olive and wool collection and transport.
- Conduct capacity-building and skill improvement programmes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Several projects will be operational, with the prospect for replication: an olive oil production centre, a fig jam production unit, a central unit for fodder production, a wool-weaving and carpet-making unit, and a project to grow hydroponic crops.
- Communities living in mine-infested areas will have sustainable incomes from socioeconomic activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Establishment of the association	30,000
Support for development projects	300,000
Training, capacity building	80,000
Total	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	2010: US \$130,000
Funds Requested	US \$130,000
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, Agouza Centre for Rehabilitation
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of landmine accidents in Hammam, Alamein, Dabaa, Fuka, Matrouh, Um El-Rakham, Barrani, Sallum, Siwa, Inland Oases
Project Duration	July 2008 through December 2010
Project Code	P09-EG03

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to empower victims of landmines by enabling them to perform their day-to-day activities and pursue their lives normally. About 47,000 people are directly or indirectly affected by landmine threats. It is extremely likely that the number of mine and unexploded ordnance victims will increase if current and planned development activities draw more people into the affected areas in the Western Desert.

ACTIVITIES

- Engage national and international civil society organizations in victim assistance activities.
- Establish a comprehensive database of survivors of mine accidents and a directory of accidents that have occurred in the Governorate of Matrouh since 2000.
- Identify priority cases with a special emphasis on children and youths.
- Provide prosthetics and other mobility aids to survivors with disabilities, with priority given to youths and children.
- Perform surgical operations when necessary through a specialized centre.
- Offer post-surgical rehabilitation and training to survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Rehabilitation will be provided to victims along with support for their families, with a focus on gender equality.
- Affected populations will be economically empowered through the management of disabilities and reduction of poverty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Provision of prostheses and mobility aids	40,000
Rehabilitation, vocational training	50,000
Adapting houses for victims with disabilities	40,000
Total	130,000

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PROJECT		PROMOTING VERNACULAR HOUSING PROTOTYPES IN DEMINED AREAS OF ALAMEIN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	
Project Budget	2010: US \$540,000; 2011: US \$830,000; 2012: US \$930,000	
Funds Requested	US \$540,000	
Implementing Partners	Matrouh Governorate, UN Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Housing, General Organization for Physical Planning	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-EG01	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to use mine-cleared areas in Alamein (3,050 acres/1,282 hectare) to create a prototype of housing, public spaces and services for a typical Bedouin community. The implementation of a village model that is suitable to climatic and socioeconomic conditions will assist in future urban expansion and development of new settlements.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess local community needs, culture and socioeconomic conditions.
- Implement a participatory approach in planning and designing the new settlement and housing prototypes.
- Provide a plan for the settlement of 5,000 inhabitants, including 1,800 housing units, and required services and infrastructure.
- Construct five self-help prototype housing units.
- Provide a technical support team for assisting the local community in building their own houses.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A layout for a prototype settlement with housing units for 5,000 inhabitants will be produced.
- The livability of newly constructed settlements in a desert environment will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Communication, resource mobilization	40,000	30,000	30,000
Demining activities	60,000		
Support for development	400,000	700,000	800,000
Training, capacity building	40,000	100,000	100,000
Total	540,000	830,000	930,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Ambassador Fathy El-Shazly (CPC)	Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC)
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Eritrea

SUMMARY

Humanitarian mine action increased after the arrival of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the establishment of the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) in 2000. In 2008, due to a Security Council decision, UNMEE MACC ceased its operations in Eritrea.

In March 2002, the Eritrean Government and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) agreed on the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme to develop the capacities of the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) to carry out mine action operations, including 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 the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme for 2004-2006. The Government signed on to this in 2004.

In 2005, the Government impounded 36 "G-project plated" UNDP mine action vehicles, along with eight other vehicles, to rationalize the use of fuel. Mine clearance operations were halted, and the programme was suspended. Disbursement of funds to operations ceased by June 2006 pending an audit. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued cooperating with the authority on mine risk education.

After the completion of the audit, UNDP began supporting the EDA in January 2007 with the modest objective of the safe return/resettlement of internally displaced people (IDPs) and expellees to their places of origin or new settlement areas in the Temporary Security Zone.

In June 2008, an independent evaluation of UNDP's support to the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme was conducted. UNDP support to victim assistance was subsequently restarted.

The EDA is now charged with policy oversight and regulation of the mine action sector, as well as operational aspects.

The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW) is responsible for all people with disabilities, including landmine survivors. The ministry has developed a "directions paper" for future victim support, and in 2009 work has started on a national database of persons with disabilities and community-based rehabilitation.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Eritrea in 2010 totals US \$1,451,800.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Eritrea's contamination with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) comes from the country's long struggle for independence (1962 to 1991) and border war with Ethiopia (1998 to 2000). The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in 2005 indicates that out of Eritrea's 4,176 communities, 481 are affected. The 914 suspected hazardous areas cover approximately 130 square kilometres, impacting a population of 655,000 people. The survey identified over 5,000 mine and UXO victims, including 295 new victims within the previous 24 months. The survey's information only covers landmine victims in communities with landmines. It excludes possible victims in communities with no reported landmines.

The 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/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 will support existing rehabilitation and development projects,

and 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:

- 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 2005-2010 is an Eritrea with a physical environment that will permit free movement, uninhibited development and poverty reduction initiatives; where victims are assisted and integrated into society; and where there are no new victims of 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 and Eritrean Demining Operations).

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 have been returned or resettled.

Projected requirements for the EDA through 2010 are:

- 60-person manual clearance teams, three each year, 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 six dogs per team), five each year, 2006 through 2010;
- Technical survey and task-assessment planning teams, two each year, 2006 through 2010;
- Mechanical ground-preparation teams, one each year, 2008 through 2010; and
- Explosive ordnance disposal teams, two each year, 2006 through 2010.

In its plan for mine risk education, UNICEF has prioritized:

- Support to the EDA to include mine risk education teams to serve schools and vulnerable communities, and gather data on mines, UXO and victims.
- Support to the Ministry of Education in integrating mine risk education into primary school.
- Public information campaigns (with the Ministry of Information).
- Psychosocial support for children.

- Advocacy for anti-personnel mine-ban treaty implementation.

A victim support plan relies on established community-based rehabilitation programmes and orthopaedic workshops. Partners include the Norwegian Association for the Disabled. Priorities are to:

- Develop a comprehensive system to assist victims and survivors; and
- Establish a legal framework in line with the international Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

PROJECT		SUPPORT FOR THE OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE ERITREAN DEMINING AUTHORITY
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)
Project Budget		2010: US \$382,000
Funds Requested		US \$382,000
Implementing Partners		EDA
Targeted Beneficiaries		Government of Eritrea, development agencies and companies, an estimated 71,000 internally displaced persons and expellees in approximately 10 kebabis in the Debub Administrative Region and 12 kebabis in Gash Barka affected by mines and unexploded ordnance
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P06-ER02

OBJECTIVES

This project will assist the EDA to manage demining field teams, including through administering resources to support operations, and providing training and equipment. While resources are needed for operational activities, the Government shall provide the necessary assets (cars and demining equipment) already in their possession.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and assistance to determine structures, develop operating and administrative procedures, develop national technical and managerial staff capacities, and cultivate a national field supervisory structure and capacity.
- Determine and/or provide: operational and safety equipment; expenses related to field and headquarters operations; and international contractors as necessary to build national mine detection dog and mechanical mine clearance capabilities in accordance with international standards.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The EDA headquarters (management, operations, information, mine risk education, victim support, medical and support departments) will be fully functioning.
- Field teams will be operational and working on clearance, as detailed above.
- By the end of 2010, 23 20-person manual clearance teams, an integrated dog clearance team (60 persons and 6 dogs) and 2 technical survey teams will be operational.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Safety equipment, communications, upgrade of software	60,000
National staff (5 teams of 60 persons each for 9 months)	250,000
Operational costs (office, camp, fuel, rations, equipment maintenance)	50,000
Overhead	22,000
Total	382,000

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PROJECT		DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS IN ERITREA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea	
Project Budget	2010: 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 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P06-ER03	

OBJECTIVES

This project will support concerned agencies to increase their capacities to develop and implement coordinated services for mine victims. It will target the most affected areas of the country, using an integrated approach and a community-based socioeconomic model in line with UN policy on victim support and human rights declarations.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish community structures through an integrated approach that makes links to other demining services and training.
- Create a database to monitor the reintegration of landmine survivors.
- Provide pilot vocational training and seed money loans to victims.
- Train communities to provide rehabilitation to victims.
- Set up decentralized mental health and counselling support mechanisms, including a system for referral and access to services.
- Develop a legal framework for victims in line with UN policy and the disability rights convention.
- Conduct awareness and sensitization campaigns on services.
- Coordinate initiatives with other ministries, and ensure integration into other development programmes and services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community structures will be in place, with twice 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\$	2010
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	2010: US \$709,800
Funds Requested	US \$709,800
Implementing Partners	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Ministry of Health
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including 300,000 people from various age groups and genders, 200,000 of whom will be children
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P06-ER05

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this community-based mine risk education project is to educate and raise communities' awareness of the threats posed by mines and ERW, so they will practice safe behaviours and causalities will decline.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide mine risk education to people in war-affected communities from all age groups and genders.
- Target more children for mine risk education.
- Develop behaviour-change mine risk education materials for children.
- Collect data on mine and ERW survivors, mines and ERW, and related mine action information.
- Integrate victim assistance and mine risk education in referral and psychological support services, and the collection of information about survivors.
- Include mine risk education messages in schools and replace 500 ERW school bells with safe bells.
- Train 250 teachers, 100 community volunteers and 150 community focal points on mine risk education.
- Monitor community-based mine risk education.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 300,000 persons, including 200,000 children, will adopt low-risk behaviours.
- There will be behavioural changes among 40,000 internally displaced people.
- Data will be collected and applied to planning mine action activities.
- Mine risk education and victim assistance will be integrated.
- 700 ERW bells will be replaced with safe bells in schools.
- 500 mine risk education community focal persons will be trained and mine risk education activities consolidated.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Train mine risk education focal persons (e.g., community volunteers, facilitators)	50,000
Dissemination of information, education, communication and advocacy materials	170,000
Operational costs for mine risk education teams	350,000
Technical assistance (staffing), project support and recovery costs	106,000
UNICEF recovery costs (5%)	33,800
Total	709,800

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Ethiopia

SUMMARY

Ethiopia suffers from landmine contamination left over from conflicts dating back to the Italian occupation of the mid-1930s, and including the recent war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. A nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), conducted by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), was completed in 2004. The survey determined that landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflict more than 1.9 million people in 1,492 communities. It found 1,295 victims of mine accidents, with 588 fatalities. Two-thirds of recent victims were engaged in herding and farming at the time of the incident.

Following the 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 five manual clearance companies and their affiliated mine risk education and community liaison personnel, 17 mine-detection dog teams, six ground preparation machines and five technical survey/rapid response teams. NPA began mine-detection dog support in 2005, and continues its contribution to the development of integrated mine action and technical survey capacities at EMAO.

Under the 2007-2009 mine action project endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP, with major financial support from the European Commission (EC), EMAO continued its humanitarian demining operations in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions, delivering significant socioeconomic benefits by facilitating free movement, increased food security and agricultural development, and fostering the consolidation of peace and security. From 2010 to 2011, EMAO will continue fulfilling its mandate in support of Ethiopia's commitment under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the successful achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Ethiopia in 2010 totals US \$5,865,300.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Landmine and UXO contamination in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of northern and south-eastern Ethiopia causes food insecurity, adds to regional poverty and denies safe movement. The 2004 LIS conducted by NPA was given quality assurance by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). It identified suspected mine-affected areas, and classified those where the majority of recent landmine incidents have occurred and/or where landmines block access to critical livelihood resources.

A collaborative process between regional governments, local community leaders and Ethiopian mine action survey teams 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, humanitarian needs and safety requirements, including those linked to the return of displaced people and the consolidation of peace. All cleared land is available for common use by community farmers and herders, and in most cases, plowing and grazing begins immediately after the handover of cleared land to the community.

Since 2007, EMAO has been undertaking a nationwide technical survey to review the landmine-impacted areas identified by the LIS with a higher degree of accuracy. The technical survey is expected to provide EMAO with essential baseline data on landmine contamination. This will go towards updating a medium-term strategic plan for humanitarian demining and mine risk education aimed at removing the socioeconomic impacts of landmines and UXO from communities throughout the country.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

EMAO conducts mine survey, marking, clearance and mine risk education activities based on priorities determined by regional and local authorities. A partnership involving the office; UNICEF; the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO); the Office of Rehabilitation and Social Affairs in Tigray; and the regional administrations of Tigray, Afar

and Somali coordinates mine risk education. UNDP provides an advisor for project assurance, programmatic advice, capacity development, and strategic partnering and coordination. 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 RaDO, Mekelle Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Centre, Arbaminch Rehabilitation Centre, Addis Development Vision, Cheshire Service Ethiopia, Handicap National for Children with Disabilities, and various other national associations for persons with disabilities.

International NGOs comprise Handicap International (HI), Landmine Survivor's Network (LSN), 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 policy, allocate resources, and approve mine action strategies and work plans. It has established EMAO and assigned it the responsibility for managing and coordinating clearance and mine risk education, and for executing humanitarian mine 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 south-east(the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions);
- To determine the entire mine action needs of Ethiopia, and develop a strategy that identifies the appropriate resources to address priority problems within a reasonable timeframe;
- To mobilize the necessary resources to achieve the National Mine Action Strategy, and strengthen its capacities to manage, coordinate and regulate mine action activities, in particular humanitarian clearance and mine risk education; and
- To assist victims through the development of an information database on mine/UXO victims, and through collaboration with relevant agencies and organizations, where appropriate.

The continuation of coordinated mine action activities in the northern and south-eastern border regions will minimize harm from mines and UXO, contributing directly to peace-building initiatives between Ethiopia and its neighbours. These activities will also support longer-term plans for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Successful resource mobilization will be key to a sustainable programme. International assistance will be required to achieve EMAO's objectives and the broader goal of an Ethiopia free of mines and UXO.

PROJECT	ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION OFFICE OPERATIONS
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$5,204,300; 2011: US \$5,204,300
Funds Requested	US \$5,204,300
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 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-ET01

OBJECTIVES

EMAO will annually demine five square kilometres of land in the most affected communities in northern and south-eastern Ethiopia, while providing mine risk education to 50,000 people at risk according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

ACTIVITIES

- Undertake integrated mine clearance activities with five manual clearance companies, mechanical ground preparation systems and mine detection dog teams.
- Provide mine risk education and community liaison sessions to people living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place.
- Improve operational productivity, through practical training and experience, in addressing mine and UXO problems countrywide, especially in mine-affected areas pinpointed by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and technical surveys.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Released land will be available for productive use to support local resettlement and agricultural rehabilitation and development, leading to improved food security in targeted local communities in the north and south-east.
- People living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place will adopt safer behaviours.
- In quantity and quality, the productivity of EMAO's mine clearance activities will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Operational costs (training, salaries, maintenance, field operations, logistics)	2,864,124	2,864,124
Local and international procurement	1,999,707	1,999,707
General management service fee	340,468	340,468
Total	5,204,300	5,204,300

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PROJECT		TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE ETHIOPIAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$400,000; 2011: US \$400,000	
Funds Requested	US \$400,000	
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 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P04-ET04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help EMAO nationally plan, manage and implement the National Mine Clearance and Risk Education Programme by providing programmatic advice, project assurance and strategic partnership-building services. It will focus on coaching and training to achieve international standards, effective planning, accountable management, integration and supervision, and quality assurance.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide managerial and technical support to ensure proper management in areas such as finance, administration and logistics.
- Monitor, assess and help ensure operational capacities for adherence to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Advise on national programming to support the achievement of poverty reduction strategies and the fulfilment of obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Assist in resource mobilization while facilitating strategic partnerships between EMAO and international mine action support groups.
- Provide additional technical training opportunities as required by EMAO.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The National Mine Action Programme will continue to be nationally planned, managed and implemented by EMAO according to international standards.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff	156,000	156,000
Capital costs (vehicles, computers, radios, technical equipment)	109,832	109,832
Recurring costs (supplies, maintenance, utilities, expendables, etc.)	18,000	18,000
International and national mission travels	50,000	50,000
Training/learning	40,000	40,000
Facilities, administration	26,168	26,168
Total	400,000	400,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE IN THE SOMALI REGION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$231,000	
Funds Requested	US \$231,000	
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 2010 through December 2010	
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\$	2010
Staff	42,000
Capital costs (workshop supplies, premises, orthopaedic equipment, etc.)	63,000
Operational costs (travel, transport, training, economic reintegration, etc.)	52,500
Vehicle	52,500
Overhead	21,000
Total	231,000

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PROJECT	SURVIVORS REHABILITATION PROJECT
Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) - Ethiopia
Project Budget	2010: US \$30,000; 2011: US \$43,000; 2012: US \$57,000
Funds Requested	US \$30,000
Implementing Partners	Regional social affairs bureaus, disability associations, MFIs, disabled people's organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), cluster munitions and conflicts
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012
Project Code	P09-ET01

OBJECTIVES

The project will conduct health, physical rehabilitation and economic needs assessments of survivors of mines, UXO, cluster munitions and conflict in the Tigray, Somali, Oromia and Amhara regions. It will launch victim assistance programmes from 2010 to 2012 based on a model in Addis Ababa, with a focus on health, social empowerment and economic reintegration.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify strong partners operating in the regions.
- Conduct needs assessments of mine, UXO, cluster munitions and conflict survivors.
- Hold meetings with potential partners and selected survivors.
- Evaluate the assessment findings and implementation strategy for the programme to be launched in 2011.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The needs of survivors (direct and indirect beneficiaries) will be comprehensively identified.
- Potential partners will be more aware of LSN programmes and interventions.
- Partner organizations will realize the extent of the problem.
- There will be easier access to physical and psychological support and services.
- A way forward will be recommended for future interventions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Staff costs (consultant, survey cost, air tickets, accommodation)	13,249	0	
Capital costs (laptop purchase)	3,000	0	
Operational costs (facilitation, group discussion, document preparation)	11,025	0	
Overhead (local travel, per diem, incidentals)	2,726	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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Yiberta Tadesse	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)
Douglas Webb	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Guinea Bissau

SUMMARY

Guinea Bissau has a small territory (roughly 36,000 square kilometres) with an almost exclusively agricultural economy. Its estimated 1.52 million inhabitants are therefore extremely dependent on the land and face significant impacts from contamination due to mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Contamination often affects areas where people are growing market crops, such as rice in small flooded valleys, and subsistence fisheries in coastal mangroves.

A targeted Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), initiated in October 2007 and completed in May 2008, confirmed there are 80 affected communities in 7 of the country's 8 regions. The survey estimated that 12 areas were considered to be minefields, covering 2,236,560 square metres. According to the survey findings, the most affected regions are Cacheu and Oio in the north, mostly as a result of mine contamination resulting from the Casamance conflict.

The survey reports that these regions, "together with Buruntuma in Gabu region," constitute the highest priorities for clearance. The Buruntuma area has now been cleared by Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), while two national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are working on Barraca Mandioca, Suar and Binta. In addition to those identified in the survey, a further 30 affected communities have been identified, but remain to be surveyed to track the full extent of contamination and impact. It seems unlikely that there is significant landmine contamination that has not already been accounted for. In 2006, the capital city, Bissau, was declared free of mines. Almost 1 million square metres of land were cleared, with another one million square metres cancelled through a survey process coordinated by the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Guinea Bissau in 2010 totals US \$2,959,720.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Guinea Bissau's landmine and ERW problem stems from three conflicts. The initial contamination occurred during the War of Liberation (1963 to 1974). More intense contamination took place during the internal conflict from 1998 to 1999. This affected the national capital and some strategically important areas outside it (notably the south). A third source of contamination has been military activity on Guinea Bissau's borders, primarily involving the Casamance region of Senegal.

According to the completed victim census of 2004, out of 1,134 victims of conflict during the last three years, 94 were mine and ERW casualties. Roughly one-third were killed. The vast majority (80 percent) were male. Since the end of the independence war in 1974 to date, there have been 1,206 known casualties.

Between 2000 and 2008, 1,581,271.15 square metres were cleared; about 1,980,758.17 square metres have been cleared in total. The LIS, completed in May 2008 by a British NGO, Landmine Action, recorded 12 known minefields, with a total area of 2,236,560 square metres. It also identified 5 major battle area clearance tasks with an estimated area of 930,000 square metres.

Operations have been ongoing since the completion of the LIS. Eleven minefields with a total area of around 1,460,000 square metres remain. There are 15 more areas that were not visited by the LIS due to access problems. A further 19 areas are suspected of being contaminated, along with 46 areas suspected of ERW contamination. A British NGO, Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), has operated in Guinea Bissau since 2007, partnering initially with Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM) to undertake the clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at Paiol de Bra. It is destroying Guinea Bissau's small arms and light weapons stockpiles, and undertaking explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks throughout the country. It has cleared a total area of 325,750 square metres and destroyed 4,567 UXO.

The mine clearance capacity of organizations operating in Guinea Bissau is around 600,000 square metres per year. In 2008, LUTCAM cleared 18,954 square metres and HUMAID 575,450 square metres.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

CAAMI is the Government of Guinea Bissau's national mine action centre. Located within the Ministry of Veteran's Affairs, it operates under the guidance of a steering committee, the National Commission for Humanitarian Demining (CNHD). CAAMI was created under governmental decree number 4/2001, dated 17 September 2001. It determines the overall direction of mine action, sets priorities, coordinates all mine action activities, mobilizes resources, establishes operational clearance plans and tasks, accredits operators and conducts quality management of mine action activities. CNHD consists of government ministries with responsibilities for mine action. Under the framework of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Capacity Building Project in support of national mine action structures, CAAMI is currently supported by one international expert, and through the provision of training, equipment and coverage of running costs.

STRATEGY

Guinea Bissau aims to become free from mines by November 2011 in compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. From 2009 to 2011, it has several strategic objectives.

Strategic objective one is to develop the national capacity for technical surveys.

- Bring in external support for the development of quality technical survey capacities.
- Ensure support and funding for technical survey capacities until the end of 2011.
- Ensure integration and effective tasking of technical survey teams as an integral part of CAAMI.
- Identify and define all remaining areas requiring mine action.

Strategic objective two is to clear all known minefields to meet the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations.

- Utilize current capacities (LUTCAM, HUMAID and CGD) to clear remaining minefields as more are clearly defined by technical surveys.
- As a safety measure, discuss with external organizations the possibility of operational support.
- Maintain quality by providing quality assurance teams from within CAAMI.
- Ensure an EOD capacity is established and applied to clearing all areas affected by ERW.

Strategic objective three is to provide medical care and access to assistance to all survivors of mine and ERW accidents, leading to their full integration into community life.

- Provide support for the rights of landmine survivors.
- Assist landmine survivors with reintegration into their communities.

Strategic objective four is to ensure an effective mine risk education programme protects people from threats due to mines and UXO.

- Create, support and facilitate partnerships through targeted awareness activities.
- Increase community participation in fostering adoption of safe behaviour through capacity building in information management.
- Ensure that all people, with a special focus on children who are out of school and women, have information and support to adopt safer behaviours.

Strategic objective five is to ensure effective management systems are in place within CAAMI.

- Strengthen the management capacity of CAAMI to support the Guinea Bissau vision for mine action.
- Develop the currently weak capacities for quality management and using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Strengthen operational planning capacities.
- Implement adequate national mine action standards.

Strategic objective six is to significantly reduce risks from UXO.

- Remove landmines and UXO from the ground of Guinea Bissau.
- Implement a strong mine risk education programme.

PROJECT	COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION IN GUINEA BISSAU
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$500,000
Funds Requested	US \$500,000
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Minister for Veterans Affairs, UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	National authorities, mine action implementing partners, communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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 aid the insertion 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, during and after the technical 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.
- Information in the IMSMA database will be updated based on the technical survey results.
- There will be more rapid and cost-effective achievement of results.
- Support for overall development goals will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	390,000
Equipment	25,000
Operations, maintenance	50,000
Travel	25,000
Overhead	10,000
Total	500,000

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PROJECT		DESTRUCTION OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND MINE CLEARANCE (CLEARED GROUND DEMINING)
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$350,000	
Funds Requested	US \$350,000	
Implementing Partners	Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), national authorities, all residents of Guinea Bissau	
Project Duration	January 2010 through January 2010	
Project Code	P08-GB01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to significantly reduce risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will help prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of UXO accidents. Quick responses will be provided to ERW contamination revealed by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). All mines and ERW will be removed in accordance with set strategic and annual operational plans.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct large-scale destruction of cleared ordnance and stockpiles.
- Carry out explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) of identified ERW.
- Provide ongoing capacity development for EOD technicians, using international partners.
- Clear mines and ERW from identified minefields.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be more effective use of valuable land in contaminated areas.
- Threats will be significantly reduced.
- Guinea Bissau will be able to comply with its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations.
- Economic development will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	200,000
Equipment, supplies	60,000
Operations, maintenance	40,000
Training	10,000
Travel	10,000
General management services	30,000
Total	350,000

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE (HUMANITARIAN AID)
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2010: US \$719,720
Funds Requested		US \$719,720
Implementing Partners		Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-GB01

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine accidents. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land, and support the meeting of national obligations for demining under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear mined areas selected in accordance with the strategic and annual work plans.
- Clear surveyed former front-line battle areas, including of large quantities of abandoned explosive ordnance.
- Procure new equipment to expand operational capacities and replace damaged equipment.
- Support the capacity development of national clearance personnel with international partners.
- Monitor mine clearance teams to ensure efficiency and compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of mine casualties will decline.
- There will be more effective use of valuable land, primarily in agricultural areas.
- International humanitarian norms will be promoted.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	510,000
Equipment	86,300
Operations, maintenance	110,420
Training	7,000
Travel	6,000
General management services	0
Total	719,720

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE AND BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE (LUTAMOS TODOS CONTRA AS MINAS)
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$603,000	
Funds Requested	US \$603,000	
Implementing Partners	Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-GB02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to prevent civilians from falling victim to injury or death as a result of mine accidents. It will promote economic development by facilitating use of agricultural land, and support the meeting of national obligations for demining under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear mined areas selected as priorities in accordance with strategic and operational plans.
- Clear surveyed former front-line battle areas, including of large quantities of abandoned explosive ordnance.
- Procure new equipment and train new staff to increase operations capacities.
- Support the capacity development of national clearance personnel with international partners.
- Monitor mine clearance teams to ensure efficiency and compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of mine casualties will decline.
- There will be more effective use of valuable land, primarily in agricultural areas.
- International humanitarian norms will be promoted.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	190,000
Equipment	160,000
Operations, maintenance	170,000
Training	7,000
Travel	6,000
General management services	70,000
Total	603,000

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PROJECT	NATIONAL TECHNICAL SURVEY CAPACITIES
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$425,000
Funds Requested	US \$425,000
Implementing Partners	Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine action non-governmental organizations, communities affected by mines, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-GB03

OBJECTIVES

The project will help ensure effective planning and prioritization for the removal of mines and explosive remnants of war. Implementing technical surveys to select and allocate tasks will contribute to Guinea Bissau achieving its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations in a systematic and efficient manner.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct general and technical surveys of all remaining suspected areas.
- Carry out technical surveys of remaining uncleared areas reported in the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS).
- Update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database with survey results.
- Provide new information to operations staff and all mine action stakeholders for planning purposes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Planning and support for clearance activities will be reinforced.
- Clearance will be conducted in accordance with survey recommendations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	140,000
Equipment	105,000
Operations, maintenance	80,000
Training	45,000
Travel	35,000
General management services	20,000
Total	425,000

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PROJECT	VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$288,000
Funds Requested	US \$288,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), AAIFI, 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 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-GB04

OBJECTIVES

The project objective is to ensure that all mine and ERW survivors receive medical care and have access to assistance that leads to full integration into community life. It will support the rights of survivors and assist them with community reintegration. It will enhance peacebuilding efforts through mine-ban messages and the promotion of international humanitarian law.

ACTIVITIES

- Review existing legal frameworks and services to help survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and forge links within national structures to support them.
- Work with the Ministry of Health to address the medical needs of landmine survivors.
- Develop a first-response support system, including the provision of first-aid training to affected communities.
- Support community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations in efforts to implement reintegration programmes.
- Advocate for the rights of landmine and UXO survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Surgical and additional medical care to assist in the rehabilitation of survivors will be enhanced.
- The socioeconomic reintegration and living conditions of landmine victims and the physically disabled will improve.
- The skills and dignity of landmine survivors will improve through income-generation projects.
- New national initiatives will develop to help mine and ERW accident survivors.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	40,000
Training, capacity building	10,000
Operations, maintenance, monitoring	10,000
Psychosocial rehabilitation	28,000
Capital costs (prostheses materials and equipment)	200,000
Total	288,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$74,000
Funds Requested	US \$74,000
Implementing Partners	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), Ministry of Education, Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID), Lutamos Todos contra as Minas (LUTCAM), Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), community partners, community radio stations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, development workers, school children, all residents of Guinea Bissau
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-GB05

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to ensure that an effective mine risk education programme protects people from the threats of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will significantly reduce risks by building national capacities to educate people on the dangers posed by landmines and UXO, and to integrate mine risk education into other elements of mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training to teachers about the dangers of landmines and UXO.
- Involve non-governmental organizations that provide mine risk education in handing over cleared land.
- Support the broadcasting of mine risk education radio messages in local languages.
- Reinforce the capacities of 352 local community activists and animators to convey messages using updated procedures and methodologies, mainly to women and children who are not attending school.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be continuing implementation of mine risk education in the 19 most heavily affected sectors using 11 focal points, along with periodic visits to less-affected sectors.
- Trained schoolteachers will educate an estimated 3,500 children at primary schools around the country.
- Communities affected by landmines and UXO, and especially women and children who are out of school, will learn safe behaviours.
- Casualties from landmines and UXO will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	50,000
Mine risk education, advocacy materials	10,000
Training, capacity building	5,000
Operations, maintenance, monitoring	5,000
General management services	4,000
Total	74,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Rui Miranda

John Blacken

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Humanitarian Aid (HUMAID)

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Iraq

SUMMARY

Iraq is heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). This affects the daily lives of individuals and communities, and impedes the delivery of humanitarian assistance, development, and reconstruction projects at the local and national levels.

Prior to 2003, mine action efforts were concentrated in the three northern governorates of Iraq as part of the UN Oil for Food Programme. Following the conflict in 2003, these efforts were institutionalized under the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in Baghdad-which was renamed the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) in 2008. Regional mine action centres (RMACs) were created in Erbil in the north and Basra in the south. In late 2006, the Government of Iraq signed the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, but the deteriorating security situation remained a major challenge to carrying out mine action and fulfilling the treaty obligations.

Participants in the Iraq Mine Action Portfolio Country Team include the Ministry of Environment-DMA, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), international and national organizations active in southern and central Iraq, and the Mine Action Programme in northern Iraq (including all national and international mine action organizations and mine coordination offices).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Iraq in 2010 totals US \$45,955,658.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The countrywide threat to Iraqi lives and livelihoods varies from abandoned UXO to dangerous surface contamination. Mines afflict vast rural sections of Iraqi land, with the largest areas stretching for hundreds of kilometres along Iraq's border with Iran. 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 conflict from 2003 onwards.

The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) illustrates the distribution of contaminated areas in 13 governorates. The survey found 4,270 suspected hazardous areas and the contamination of more than 1,700 square kilometres of land affecting 2,117 communities. In the south, the two most common socioeconomic blockages are to irrigated land (87 percent) and fixed pasture (91 percent). Rain-fed cropland blockages are rare, but migratory pasture blockages are more prevalent than in other parts of Iraq.

In the south of Iraq, two threats are evident. Old mines along the Iran-Iraq border and new mines along the border with Saudi Arabia account for about 50 percent of mine victims. UXO cause almost as many injuries. Some areas have a deadly mix of ERW from the most recent conflict, including rockets and cluster bomb munitions. In the surveyed areas, 577 recent victims were documented in addition to thousands of older survivors. More than 2.7 million persons live in contaminated communities.

It is vital to maintain existing mine action resources in the north, and rapidly expand clearance and mine risk education in central and southern Iraq. Today, there are only a few humanitarian clearance organizations active in these regions, giving limited support to the DMA's target of a 50 percent reduction in ERW in five years.

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team recommends that donors focus on institutional strengthening and humanitarian services. Capacity development for government institutions will be prioritized in accordance with assessments by the DMA, the US Department of State and UNDP.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The NMAA was established in 2003 under the Ministry of Planning and Direct Cooperation (MoPDC). Due to the transfer of responsibility for mine action from the MoPDC, which officially took place on 1 April 2008, the NMAA has been restructured under the Ministry of Environment as the DMA.

The DMA is responsible for strategic planning and budgeting, project coordination, donor relations, setting national

mine action standards and maintaining the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. It works with the RMAC-South while the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Centre and the General Directorate for Mine Action in Sulaimaniyah function independently in planning and executing mine action activities in the north.

UNDP is the lead agency for UN-supported mine action in Iraq. It periodically organizes UN mine action coordination meetings to ensure the UN's support is coordinated, timely and effective. The portfolio consultation and coordination process kicked off at one of these meetings, where all agencies were requested to share their information on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on mine action. Invitations for project proposals were sent to eligible appealing agencies (national authorities, national and international NGOs, international organizations, and UN entities with operational activities related to mine action and who appeal for funding through the portfolio); 22 projects from 17 agencies were received.

The UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq 2008-2010 was signed in 2009 between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations. Under the strategy's Protection Sector, one concrete output for mine action is clearly spelled out: "Mine action policy, strategy and regulatory mechanism developed, Iraqi mine action operational capacity strengthened and awareness raised."

STRATEGY

The Ministry of Environment and DMA are working closely with the mine action country team, which in the second half of 2009 has assisted the DMA in developing a draft national mine action strategy. The strategy has yet to be finalized and launched by the Government. The team has also supported the DMA in the development of national mine action policies and management capacities to plan and execute sustainable mine action programmes, with a view to addressing the development and socioeconomic problems stemming from ERW.

Since all appealing agencies are in close contact with government agencies (the Ministry of Environment, the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Centre and the General Directorate for Mine Action in Kurdistan, and the Regional Mine Action Centre-South in Basra) and/or the UN mine action team (UNDP, UNICEF, the World Health Organization or 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 in the 2010 portfolio combine individual strengths under the framework of a comprehensive national mine action programme.

The DMA has indicated the following objectives for mine action: strengthen and develop the directorate's managerial capacities to coordinate mine action strategies and meet requirements for reconstruction and rehabilitation; assess existing victim assistance capacities and develop additional capacities as needed; establish a nationwide victim surveillance system and map existing support mechanisms; undertake mine risk education to raise awareness and reduce injuries and casualties; reduce landmine and ERW impacts through the development of national mine action capacities, such as clearance and mine risk education provided by NGOs and commercial companies; generate employment opportunities; reduce injuries and casualties by removing threats and raising awareness; and encourage the Government to adopt national mine action legislation, international conventions and a legislative framework on landmines.

Implementing the strategy involves:

- Policy advice and institutional capacity building: This comprises providing advice and training for mine action institutions, including the directorate and regional mine action centres; expanding national capacities to support humanitarian mine clearance; and increasing the frequency with which priorities are determined and integrated with socioeconomic components.
- Operational capacity building and coordination: Existing capacities need to be sustained nationwide. Capacities in the centre and south of Iraq require further development, involving assistance to the DMA in identifying the needs of local NGOs, engaging international NGOs to help local groups to operate within the authority's strategic framework, and initiating a strategy to transfer responsibility to national institutions as soon as possible.
- Capacities for mine risk education: These need to be developed and sustained.

The security situation and the limited availability and uncertain future of resources make it difficult to project how long it will take to address urgent needs. In the meantime, the country team will focus on a mid-term (three to five years) strategic framework aligned with the Iraq mine action strategy, while providing operational and managerial capacity development support on the ground.

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team hopes that the international community will continue to support mine action activities in Iraq by funding the appealing agencies to implement their projects, as the Government of Iraq requires support from these actors most likely until at least 2011.

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR REDUCING INJURIES AND CASUALTIES, AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,748,295; 2011: US \$1,857,545	
Funds Requested	US \$2,748,295	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), regional mine action centres (RMACs), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, international and national non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Boys, girls, community members, internally displaced people, teachers, health workers, mine action centres and authorities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P04-IQ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks 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, implementing, monitoring and evaluating 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.
- 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\$	2010	2011
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	300,000	200,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	85,000	85,000
Supplies, capital costs (equipment, information technology, communication materials)	250,000	100,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, victim assistance)	1,700,000	1,200,000
Project support costs (10%)	233,500	150,500
Indirect costs (7%)	179,795	122,045
Total	2,748,295	1,857,545

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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	2010: US \$20,000,000; 2011: US \$15,000,000; 2012: US \$15,000,000	
Funds Requested	US \$20,000,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), regional mine action centres (RMACs), international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities in southern and central Iraq, Ministry of Environment, other governmental mine action agencies	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P05-IQ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue to support national organizations to develop their clearance capacities, and sustain or increase exiting mine action services as well as establish additional clearance capacities in central and southern Iraq. Mine action activities will be implemented in accordance with socioeconomic priorities.

ACTIVITIES

- Support and strengthen the capacities of a national mine action NGO in Basra to conduct clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.
- Support the Government and other stakeholders to establish additional national operational capacities in central and southern parts of Iraq.
- Equip and use trained Iraqis for clearance of priority areas based on socioeconomic indicators.
- Support RMACs to develop operational management and planning abilities, including tasking and information management skills.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action NGOs will operate in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in the centre and south of Iraq.
- RMAC operational management and planning capabilities will improve.
- Agricultural and priority areas will be cleared in the centre and south.
- Inhabitants living in contaminated areas will be more aware of the impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and informed on how to deal with them.
- The number of victims of landmines and UXO will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Support/establish clearance capacities	20,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total	20,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

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PROJECT		CLEARANCE OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR IN SOUTHERN IRAQ AND MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,500,000	
Implementing Partners	DDG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	16,000 community members in Dhi Qar/Basrah province	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
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. Up to 15 million square metres of contaminated land will be handed over to communities, who will resume daily life without the fear of explosive remnants of war (ERW) by the end of 2010.

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\$	2010
Staff	800,000
Capital costs	700,000
Operational costs	875,000
Overhead	125,000
Total	2,500,000

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PROJECT	CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME, IRAQ
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget	2010: US \$6,949,117
Funds Requested	US \$6,949,117
Implementing Partners	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA), Directorate of Mine Affairs (DMA), Kurdistan Regional Government Ministry of Education, Peshmerga forces, national non-governmental partners
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities across Iraq at risk from remnants of conflict
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P05-IQ06

OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to save lives and improve the future of people affected by conflict. It will clear priority areas highly contaminated by explosive remnants of war, and work with local partners to build national capacities to respond to contamination across Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 15 teams to conduct demining, battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, marking and technical surveys.
- Deploy 3 mobile teams to destroy conventional weapons and small arms and light weapons.
- Deploy 10 community liaison teams to prioritize clearance and weapons destruction, and to conduct pre- and post-clearance assessments.
- Deploy mine detection dogs and mechanical assets to increase the efficiency of manual clearance operations.
- Deliver mine risk education and small arms risk education to targeted groups.
- Deliver training to support sustainable mine risk education.
- Work with local partners to assist risk education.
- Undertake research on and development of mechanical clearance assets.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Threats from remnants of conflict to local communities, including internally displaced people and other vulnerable groups, will decline.
- Blockages to infrastructure development, agricultural production and socioeconomic development will be removed.
- Sustainable local and regional capacities to respond to contamination from remnants of conflict will grow.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	741,623
National staff	3,779,611
Equipment	400,733
Other (including running costs)	2,027,150
Total	6,949,117

Contact: Rob White; Head of Operations; Mines Advisory Group (MAG); 47 Newton St., Manchester, M1 1FT, United Kingdom; Tel: 44 161 2364311; Fax: 44 161 2366244; e-mail: rob.white@magnetinternational.org

PROJECT		NATIONAL MINE ACTION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,500,000; 2011: US \$1,600,000; 2012: US \$1,700,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,500,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Ministry of Environment, governmental mine action institutions, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
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 assumed responsibility for mine action on 1 April 2008, to revitalize and strengthen an Iraq mine action authority and the regional mine action centres. It will also support the ministry to develop strategies and plans to coordinate mine action in Iraq, and to advocate Iraq's situation among members of the international community.

ACTIVITIES

- Assist the Ministry of Environment and new authority to develop a national mine action strategy, standards and policy.
- Assist the 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 and implement a national mine action programme.
- Assist the Government to meet obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Encourage the Government to accede to other related international treaties, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, by supporting the Government to raise awareness on them and on mine threats.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Inter-ministerial coordination for mine action will be stronger.
- Operational regulatory capacities will grow.
- A national mine action strategy will be created and implemented.
- An information management plan will be developed, and mine action will be mainstreamed in national planning.
- National capacities to meet international obligations will increase.
- A national programme will be developed, and use of the government budget for mine action increased.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Technical advisory support	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000
Total	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000

Contact: Kent Paulusson; Mine Action Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Majid Al-Edwan St. 16, Shmes-sani, Amman, Jordan; Tel: 962 6 5608330; Fax: 962 6 5608331; e-mail: kent.paulusson@undp.org

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	2010: US \$1,312,200	
Funds Requested	US \$1,312,200	
Implementing Partners	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), 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, youth, internally displaced people (IDPs), teachers, farmers, social workers	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
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 aid victims of explosive remnants of war 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 the DMA, assess existing governmental victim information mechanisms.
- Gather data on victims and enter into a database.
- Develop sustainable victim surveillance mechanisms with the Ministry of Health and the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA).
- Support the Government to establish a victim surveillance mechanism.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sustainable mine risk education training structure will be established and functional in different institutions.
- Mine risk education training packages, manuals and materials will be distributed to raise the level of awareness among beneficiaries.
- A comprehensive victim surveillance system will be developed and operating.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Staff		475,000
Capital costs		10,000
Mine risk education, victim surveillance programme costs		735,000
External consultants (national, international)		25,000
Programme indirect costs		67,200
Total		1,312,200

Contact: Mahmood Abdulkarim; Iraqi Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO); Tel: 964 7901 467762; e-mail: ihscoam04@yahoo.co.uk

PROJECT		CLEARANCE OPERATIONS, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Rafidain Demining Organisation (RDO)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,290,000; 2011: US \$2,290,000; 2012: US \$2,290,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,290,000	
Implementing Partners	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), Regional Mine Action Centre-South (RMAC-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 lives and constrain activities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P08-IQ01	

OBJECTIVES

This project will contribute effectively to rural development plans and national infrastructure strategies through mine action activities in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). It will support the sustainability and independence of RDO as a local non-governmental organization working in a challenging environment.

ACTIVITIES

- Augment agricultural reclamation and development by clearing ERW.
- Bolster the management capacities and human resources of RDO.
- Support national demining capacities through training and exchange experiences.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities will have increased access to crop and pasture lands.
- There will be a considerable reduction in mine and ERW victims.
- The socioeconomic situation for families in RDO's areas of operation will be improved.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Staff	650,000	650,000	650,000
Operating expenses (office, field, security, insurance)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Overhead, contingency	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total	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	2010: US \$2,183,447; 2011: US \$262,281
Funds Requested	US \$2,183,447
Implementing Partners	International non-governmental organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population
Project Duration	January 2010 through May 2011
Project Code	P09-IQ01

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to clear mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) from contaminated areas and provide a special mine risk education programme. It will help to return internally 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 status of local people.

ACTIVITIES

- Remove all landmines in selected areas of Baghdad, Wassit and Babylon governorates, and destroy them.
- Remove all ERW, UXO and napalm bombs in the areas.
- 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.
- Cleared areas will be developed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (9 assistant project officers, programme assistant)	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
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	233,940	28,191
Total	2,183,447	262,281

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 Ortho-prosthetics (DPLC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,006,351	
Funds Requested	US \$1,006,351	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 1,000 people with disabilities, 60 percent of whom are victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) (direct); families of people with disabilities (over 5,000 people), organizations for disabled people, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims at supporting mine and UXO victims and other people with disabilities by providing physical and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration activities. This will help them become productive people. Beneficiaries will be 20 percent female, 70 percent male, 7 percent boys and 3 percent girls. The project will also seek to strengthen the organizational capacities of DPLC (staff, structures, processes and tools).

ACTIVITIES

- Produce ortho-prosthetic devices for people with disabilities in Erbil Governorate and others who visit DPLC.
- Provide physiotherapy services.
- Provide walking aids and wheelchairs.
- Implement income-generation projects.
- Conduct vocational training.
- Perform house modifications.
- Develop a learning plan for DPLC staff (based on a needs assessment) and ensure implementation.
- Assess the DPLC database and develop a plan for improvements.
- Train data entry personnel on database development, maintenance, data analysis and reporting.
- Assess the capacities of public information and relations staff, and develop a plan for capacity development.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 365 people with disabilities will be physically rehabilitated and independent by the end of 2011.
- 360 people will be assisted in preventing muscle atrophy and the progression of diseases.
- 48 people will be financially independent.
- 20 people will be physically independent and able to perform daily activities in their homes.
- 150 people will obtain walking aids.
- DPLC's organizational capacities will grow in terms of staff, structures, processes and tools.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Running costs, staff	441,401
Raw materials, equipment, tools	400,000
Community-based rehabilitation, training aids, income-generation project	112,800
Disability-related costs (medicine, transportation, shoes, clothes, etc.)	32,450
Strengthening the organizational capacity of DPLC	19,700
Total	1,006,351

Contact: Dr. Majid A. Dawood; Diana Prosthetic Limbs Center for Orthoprosthetics; Tel: 964 7504 453215; e-mail: Diana_plc@yahoo.com

PROJECT		PHYSICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE DISABLED
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Main Center for Rehabilitation and Prosthetic Limbs in Duhok Governorate (PLCD)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$300,000	
Funds Requested	US \$300,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims and their families (direct), PLCD employees (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-IQ08	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to provide physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation and reintegration support to victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other people with disabilities. It will help bolster their self-confidence through financial independence and social reintegration. The project also seeks to develop organizational baselines and capacities.

ACTIVITIES

- Manufacture 720 ortho-prosthetic limbs and orthotic devices for 600 mine and UXO victims, and other disabled people.
- Manufacture and distribute 170 walking aid devices such as wheelchairs, sticks, crutches and W.C. chairs for 160 people.
- Provide 2,000 physiotherapy sessions for 950 people.
- Manufacture 100 specially modified shoes for 70 children with deformed limbs.
- Offer vocational training courses for 16 people.
- Implement a project to modify six houses.
- Establish 20 income-generation projects.
- Set up cooperative workshops for 16 people.
- Update the skills of 23 PLCD staff through training.
- Increase the number of technical staff to 17 technicians and 5 physiotherapists through coordination with health officials.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By the end of 2010, mine and UXO victims, and other people with disabilities, will be physically, socially and economically reintegrated.
- 600 people will be physically rehabilitated.
- 100 people will receive walking aids.
- 950 people will benefit from physiotherapy.
- 42 people will participate in income-generation and/or house modification projects.
- 23 PLCD staff will be trained.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Ortho-prosthetic raw materials	300,000
Total	300,000

Contact: Dr. Aryan Hasim Taha; Center for Rehab & Prosthetic Limbs, Duhok; Tel: 964 7504 505232; e-mail: duhokprosthetic@yahoo.com

PROJECT		COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRAQ
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$269,463	
Funds Requested	US \$269,463	
Implementing Partners	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA), Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), communities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	30 villages with 8,600 residents, 30 community focal points, 20 mine risk education staff trained on community-based mine risk education, 10 mine action centres in northern Iraq	
Project Duration	October 2009 through September 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide community-based mine risk education to people in communities in northern Iraq that are highly and moderately affected by mines. Interventions will be delivered by well-trained staff and community members.

ACTIVITIES

- Select impacted communities and introduce the project concept and methodology.
- Train community focal points.
- Support established focal points to implement community mapping and a seasonal calendar.
- Develop referral systems among communities.
- Deliver mine risk education sessions at the community level.
- Develop training on community-based mine risk education.
- Conduct training for regional mine action centres and mine action stakeholders.
- Conduct on-the-job training for mine action centres.
- Facilitate the participation of regional centres and mine action stakeholders in training.
- Document project experiences and lesson learned.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities in 30 highly and moderately impacted villages will be able to assess risks, and design and implement community-based mine risk education.
- Regional mine action centres will have capacities to manage community-based mine risk education.
- Experiences and lessons learned will be disseminated to mine action stakeholders across Iraq.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Training for community-based mine risk education	25,195
Promotional materials (branches), community-supported events	10,675
Operational staff (project management, field teams)	137,135
Transport costs (including monitoring)	43,200
Support costs (support staff, running costs)	39,785
Overhead costs	13,473
Total	269,463

Contact: Yann Cornic; Head of Mission for Iraq; Handicap International; Tel: 962 79 9010486; e-mail: ycornic@hi-me.org

PROJECT		CONDUCTING EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AWARENESS AND COMMUNITY LIAISON WORK
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Bustan Association for Children's Education, Media and Culture	
Project Budget	2010: US \$147,600	
Funds Requested	US \$147,600	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	4,000 boys, 3,000 girls, 600 men, 500 women	
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ02	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims at decreasing threats to 8,100 individuals from 60 affected communities in three central governorates. They are exposed to risks from landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and conventional weapons. The project will also improve community liaison work.

ACTIVITIES

- Use needs assessment data collected by UNICEF in 2008 to plan ERW and mine risk education.
- Develop a plan in cooperation with other mine action agencies and the DMA.
- Recruit six teams with experience and select 60 communities out of 266 affected communities.
- Develop and produce ERW and mine risk education tools.
- Conduct awareness sessions and deliver training for trainers through schools, peer education, direct mine risk education, media outlets, etc..
- Compile reports using field data and information, and share them with other agencies and the DMA.
- Conduct an external project evaluation and follow up.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Risks from landmines, ERW and conventional weapons will decrease in 60 affected communities through behavioural changes and better risk management.
- A permanent capacity to conduct risk education will be established in the 60 communities.
- Community liaison work will be strengthened through a reporting system to address urgent community needs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	32,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, educational material)	30,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, community liaisons)	76,000
Administrative costs (7%)	9,600
Total	147,600

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PROJECT		CONDUCTING EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AWARENESS AND COMMUNITY LIAISON WORK
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Bustan Association for Children's Education, Media and Culture	
Project Budget	2010: US \$148,700	
Funds Requested	US \$148,700	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	4,000 boys, 3,000 girls, 800 men, 700 women (direct); school teachers, mullahs, community leaders (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ03	

OBJECTIVES

This project plans to help decrease threats to 8,500 individuals from 70 affected communities in four southern governorates. They are exposed to risks from landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and conventional weapons. The project will also improve community liaison work.

ACTIVITIES

- Use needs assessment data collected by UNICEF in 2008 to plan ERW and mine risk education content.
- Develop a plan in cooperation with other mine action agencies and the DMA.
- Recruit six teams with experience and select 70 communities out of 266 affected communities.
- Develop and produce ERW and mine risk education tools.
- Conduct awareness sessions and deliver training for trainers through schools, peer education, direct mine risk education, media outlets, etc..
- Compile reports using field data and information, and share them with other agencies and the DMA.
- Conduct an external project evaluation and follow up.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The risks of landmines, ERW and conventional weapons will decline in the 70 affected communities through behavioural changes and better risk management.
- A permanent capacity to conduct risk education will be established within the 70 communities.
- Community liaison work will be strengthened through a reporting system to address urgent community needs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	33,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, educational materials)	32,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, mine risk education, community liaisons)	74,000
Administrative costs (7%)	9,700
Total	148,700

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PROJECT		CONTINUED TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$585,000; 2011: US \$407,000; 2012: US \$335,000	
Funds Requested	US \$585,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Environment-Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), Regional Mine Action Centre-South (RMAC-South), Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), Directorate for Mine Action (DMA), Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), US Department of State	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian mine action implementers and stakeholders, populations at risk	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-IQ04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the Operational Activity Security Information System (OASIS) so that mine action stakeholders and relief and development partners have contamination information. It will continue providing technical support to DMA's Informational Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to ensure that a common humanitarian operating picture is developed and used for strategic planning.

ACTIVITIES

- Implement national IMSMA synchronization to create a common picture of contamination from explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- Ensure that OASIS is integrated into IMSMA so that contamination data is readily available to relief and development workers.
- Continue supporting IMSMA.
- Continue training and capacity development for Iraqi counterparts.
- Support the Government's humanitarian mine action strategic planning and ongoing operational activities, including those carried out by the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations.
- Ensure all humanitarian mine action stakeholders can access OASIS.
- Deploy OASIS to a wider range of relief and development stakeholders.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive geographic and strategic understanding of ERW contamination and a common operating picture of mine action activities will be available.
- Iraqi IMSMA operators will be able to independently use the system.
- Senior Iraqi stakeholders will have greater understanding of the use of IMSMA for strategic planning.
- RMACs will use standard information and operating processes.
- OASIS operators in humanitarian and development organizations will be able to independently use the system.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	300,000	150,000	125,000
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	50,000	100,000	75,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	25,000	20,000	15,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, etc.)	100,000	50,000	50,000
Travel, international and national	60,000	50,000	40,000
Indirect programme support costs	50,000	37,000	30,000
Total	585,000	407,000	335,000

Contact: Joseph M. Donahue; Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP); Tel: 1 703 6234521; e-mail: jdonahue@immap.org

PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION FOR REDUCING INJURIES AND CASUALTIES IN HOT-SPOT AREAS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$100,000; 2011: US \$100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$100,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, local safety wardens, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Awqaf (Ministry of Religious Affairs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Teachers, health workers, community members, religious community figures, children, men, women and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Khanaqin, Qaratapa and Jabara	
Project Duration	March 2010 through November 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will train teachers, health workers, community safety wardens and religious community figures on mine risk education, and equip them with training materials for community outreach to reduce victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It will disseminate educational materials to at-risk populations in Khanaqin, Qaratapa and Jabara.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a public information campaign on threats from mines, ERW and improvised explosive devices among at-risk populations.
- Provide victim surveillance and assistance, and promote survivors' rights in cooperation with other actors.
- Train health workers, safety wardens, religious figures and teachers on the risks of mine and ERW so they can become trainers themselves.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 10,000 men, women and children will receive mine risk education.
- 100 health workers, safety wardens, religious leaders and teachers will receive mine risk education training and continually deliver the information to communities.
- 200 IDPs will receive mine risk education.
- 10,000 mine risk education posters and 3,000 mine risk education magazines will be printed and distributed among beneficiaries.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Mine risk education campaign, training for trainers	100,000	100,000
Total	100,000	100,000

Contact: Mohammad Tahir Raouf Naqib; Mine Risk Education Officer; Iraq-Kurdistan Region –Sulaimaniyah; Tel: 964 770 1536500; e-mail: Shekh73@yahoo.com

PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)
Project Budget	2010: US \$320,000
Funds Requested	US \$320,000
Implementing Partners	Theatre and Cinema Directorate, Fine Arts Academy, Atana Company for Art Production, Ministry of Defence
Targeted Beneficiaries	All communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2010
Project Code	P10-IQ06

OBJECTIVES

The project will produce a movie to send messages to local and international communities about how mines and UXO threaten innocent people's lives, as well as economic development and reconstruction in Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Produce a movie about the hazards of mines and UXO, and their dangerous impacts on human lives and lands in all societies.
- Include all aspects of humanitarian demining in a 75-90 minute drama based on a real story.
- Translate the movie into English, French, German and Spanish, and distribute it to all countries that suffer from mine hazards.
- Copy the movie on DVDs for display at conferences and on other occasions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Awareness of the impacts of mines will increase among governments and the general public.
- There will be greater knowledge worldwide of the mine and UXO problems in Iraq.
- Television and cinema production companies will give attention to these problems, and will approach the subject artistically.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	100,000
Equipment, supplies	60,000
Production of a movie	110,000
Translation, copies	50,000
Total	320,000

Contact: Zahim Mutar; Iraqi Mine / UXO Clearance Organization; Tel: 964 7901 919836; e-mail: zahimmutar@yahoo.com

PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Towards Democracy
Project Budget	2010: US \$161,500
Funds Requested	US \$161,500
Implementing Partners	Towards Democracy, General Education Directorate, General Health Directorate in Maysan, Regional Mine Action Centre-South (RMAC-South)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Teachers and students aged 6 to 18 years, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, local communities of Maysan province
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-IQ07

OBJECTIVES

The project will aim to reduce mine injuries and deaths in Maysan province and contribute to the implementation of the national mine action strategy. It will increase knowledge on threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and promote safe behaviour among children, teachers, local institutions and communities. It will develop the capacities of teachers and community volunteers to conduct mine risk education, and collect data on victims.

ACTIVITIES

- Perform field surveys of mined areas to assess the most contaminated parts of Maysan province.
- Conduct child-to-child activities in schools: 10 children at each school will be trained to educate their peers on mine risks.
- Organize teacher-to-child activities: 100 teachers will be trained to educate students on mine risks.
- Carry out emergency response activities through mine risk education teams holding education sessions in schools and local communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 200 children will receive skills on child-to-child mine risk education.
- 100 teachers will be trained in teacher-to-child mine risk education.
- 60,000 children will receive mine risk education through schools.
- 3,500 people will receive emergency response education.
- 60,000 people will be reached by promotional items.
- A database will be constructed on the locations of contaminated areas and victims, and provided to the RMAC-South.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	54,000
Promotional items	75,000
Equipment	2,500
Office supplies	2,500
Internet, communication	2,500
Refreshment	13,000
Transportation	12,000
Total	161,500

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)
Project Budget	2010: US \$634,000
Funds Requested	US \$634,000
Implementing Partners	IRCS
Targeted Beneficiaries	Men, women, boys and girls in all Iraqi provinces, especially areas contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-IQ08

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to support capacity building for IRCS ERW awareness staff in disseminating mine risk education for different population groups in 15 Iraqi governorates. It will encourage safer behaviour to reduce accidents.

ACTIVITIES

- Train IRCS staff and volunteers on various skills.
- Raise awareness of ERW among civilian populations by having staff and volunteers implement different types of activities.
- Enhance internal and external coordination, including with governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Design and produce different types of promotional materials to support awareness activities implemented by the field branches.
- Provide victim assistance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Staff and volunteers in IRCS headquarters and 15 branch offices will be qualified to implement ERW awareness activities.
- Coordination at all levels will ensure smooth implementation of activities, and the exchange of experiences to increase efficiency.
- IRCS capacities to produce promotional materials will increase.
- Awareness of ERW will be raised by implementing different types of activities in the 15 governorates.
- ERW victims will be provided with assistance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Salaries for staff at headquarters and branch officers (18 officers)	75,000
Equipment, stationary	34,000
Promotional materials (branches), community-supported events	230,000
Capacity building (headquarters and branches)	50,000
Field awareness movement (per diem, accommodation, transportation costs)	100,000
Monitoring of branch activities (headquarters staff)	15,000
Branch officer data reports to headquarters (per diem, accommodation, transportation)	30,000
Victim support	100,000
Total	634,000

Contact: Mohsin A. Mahmood; Head of Explosive Remnants of war Awareness Depart; Tel: 964 790 3200406; e-mail: erwa2005@yahoo.com

PROJECT		REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (KORD)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$795,000	
Funds Requested	US \$795,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People with disabilities and their families, staff at physical rehabilitation centres, organizations for the disabled, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ09	

OBJECTIVES

This project seeks to improve the life conditions of people with disabilities in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess the quantity, quality and potential sustainability of physical rehabilitation centres.
- Improve the quality and quantity of socioeconomic reintegration activities implemented by KORD.
- Carry out advocacy activities targeting government representatives.
- Support organizations of people with disabilities in management, awareness raising and advocacy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The physical situation of 7,500 people with disabilities, including mine victims, will improve.
- The economic integration of 80 people with disabilities will advance.
- Three staff in the Socioeconomic Reintegration Department will complete training on disabilities; one will be a master trainer.
- An inclusive education project will be implemented with the Ministry of Education.
- A law will protect the rights of people with disabilities.
- A national disability council will be created.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Consumable items, raw materials, equipment, tools	125,000
Income generation projects	200,000
Running costs, staff, training of staff, support to organizations for disabled people	470,000
Total	795,000

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PROJECT		SURVEY OF SURVIVORS OF MINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,004,985	
Funds Requested	US \$2,004,985	
Implementing Partners	DMA, Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-South), ortho-prosthetic and rehabilitation centres in five governorates	
Targeted Beneficiaries	DMA, ortho-prosthetic centres in five governorates (direct); survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), Ministry of Health, UN agencies (indirect)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-IQ10	

OBJECTIVES

The project will collect comprehensive data on mine and UXO survivors in 10 governorates, as the only source of data for analysis and decision-making related to developing a mine victim assistance strategy for Iraq.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop project design, a work plan, and an implementation strategy and mechanism with project counterparts.
- Ensure necessary coordination and management throughout the project cycle.
- Recruit project staff.
- Conduct training needs analysis for staff and arrange for delivery of training courses/workshops.
- Collect data on survivors in five locations through relevant data-gathering forms.
- Conduct data entry and verification at DMA headquarters.
- Develop statistical and analytical reports on mine and UXO survivors.
- Continually update a survivors database to inform victim assistance/mine action strategic planning workshops, and national/international reports, especially to meet anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Comprehensive data on mine and UXO survivors will be collected for 10 governorates.
- A management and decision-making tool (the victim assistance database as part of the Information Management System for Mine Action or IMSMA) will be developed and applied to develop a victim assistance strategy.
- A plan for assisting survivors will be developed and executed where needed, with support for both survivors and service providers).

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (medical team, management team, information technology, logistics)	717,920
Training/capacity building for staff (including for victim assistance service)	696,350
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	261,815
Programme operating and logistical costs	328,900
Total	2,004,985

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Kent Paulusson (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Shadin Goussous	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Haitham Alrubaee	Advisor to the Ministry of Environment
Dr. Kamal Hussein	Ministry of Environment
Fatuma H. Ibrahim	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

SUMMARY

Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) was the second country to sign the Convention on Cluster Munitions when it was opened on 3 December 2008. Accession was completed swiftly, with the instrument of ratification deposited with the United Nations in New York on 18 March 2009.

The Lao Government offered to host the first meeting of states parties to the convention in Vientiane in late 2010; a UN resolution to formalize this is expected in late 2009. Detailed planning will build on partnerships formed at Lao Support Group Meetings. The Deputy Prime Minister has designated a Supervisory Committee at the ministerial level and will take charge of the preparations.

Although not yet a party to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, Lao PDR agrees in principle with it and votes in support of universalization at the UN General Assembly. A Lao delegation also attended the 9th Member States Parties Meeting in Geneva.

Laos signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in 2008, although has not yet ratified it.

Work on unexploded ordnance (UXO) is led by the National Regulatory Authority (NRA), a government body responsible for overall regulation, coordination and management. UXO Lao is the national clearance agency and largest operator conducting both clearance and risk education. Despite both institutions having funding gaps, they were fully operational through 2009. In addition, three non-governmental organizations and three commercial clearance groups are accredited and operational: Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Handicap International (HI), the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), BACTEC, Millsearch and Phoenix Clearance Ltd (PCL). Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Solidarity Services International (SODI) have started the accreditation process.

Other organizations, including the Cooperative Orthotic and

Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE), the Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan and the World Education consortium, provide victim assistance and risk education services. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports risk education via the NRA; ArmorGroup supports both UXO Lao and the NRA.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2010 totals US \$15,713,257.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Lao PDR has been, per capita, the most heavily bombed country in the world.

Throughout the Second Indochina War (1964 to 1973), more than 580,000 bombing missions (every 8 minutes, 24 hours a day, for 9 years) and wide-ranging ground battles dropped over 2 million tons of ordnance on Lao PDR. Additionally, over 260 million cluster munitions were used, of which an estimated 80 million remain live as a result of high failure rates.

Today UXO litters vast areas of the country; approximately 25 percent of 10,000 villages are contaminated.

Phase 1 of a 2008 National UXO Victim and Accident Survey presented data on 50,136 victims of UXO accidents that occurred between 1964 and 2008. About 60 percent took place during the hostilities. The number of victims declined rapidly after the conflict, with a low of only 151 casualties in 2001. Since then, the figure has risen to an average of approximately 250 per year, possibly related to a lucrative scrap metal trade that encourages salvaging UXO.

The World Bank reports that UXO negatively impacts socioeconomic development significantly retards growth in gross domestic product. A similar correlation has been made by the Lao Government in the National Socioeconomic Development Plan. It states that food insecurity is exacerbated by UXO making valuable fertile land inaccessible, and restricting local trade and market access. Infrastructure projects such as the building of roads and schools, and investment opportunities such as tourism and mining, stall. National health institutions struggle to meet the rehabilitation needs of

victims. Communities and families suffer significant physical, emotional, social and financial trauma.

The latest estimate of the scope of contaminated land was 138,285,870 hectares, made during the UXO Sector Evaluation in 2008. The estimate comprises areas financially worth clearing at today's costs and values. The evaluation team predicted that using land release survey techniques and clearance teams at current capacities could remove the threat in 16 years.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Coordination, regulation, consolidated information and strategic planning for the UXO sector are mandates of the NRA; its board comprises representatives of nine line ministries chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister. 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 of clearance, risk education and victim assistance. The groups meet monthly and bi-monthly, and feed into the UXO sector working groups. The technical groups act as a transparent forum for coordinating and planning UXO activities, exchanging information and building consensus.

Lao PDR signed the Paris Declaration on harmonizing aid in 2005. In line with this, the Vientiane Declaration was developed in 2006 to localize the Paris Declaration and its main theme of aid effectiveness. The Vientiane Declaration reaffirms eight key sectors of aid in Laos, one of which is the UXO sector. A Round Table Implementation Meeting is held annually where representatives from each sector meet under the Prime Minister to coordinate aid overall. This meeting is a key mechanism for integrating UXO activities across the whole spectrum of development priorities. Two sector working group meetings are held annually for each sector, with wide stakeholder membership.

The Information Unit of the NRA has established and maintains a national database using the latest version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). It has demographic data from the most recent government census, and benefits from a variety of maps and satellite geographic information system products. The NRA requested all operators to file 2009 completion, mine risk education and accident reports in compliance with national standards. Not all operators have yet complied, but the reports received have been incorporated in the national database. Earlier reports are also being added to create an ever more comprehensive data pool. The system is available to all stakeholders and has been installed at the headquarters of several operators as well as in some provincial bases.

STRATEGY

A national strategic plan for the UXO sector from 2003 to 2013, "The Safe Path Forward," was adopted by Prime Ministerial Resolution 33 in 2004. It was developed before the NRA became operational and the operations of independent UXO organizations expanded. It did not include commercial actors, and was in force before the Government signed the disability and cluster munitions conventions. Significant revision was therefore needed to make it relevant and appropriate for 2010 and beyond.

The NRA led a review process with the wide participation of government ministries and all UXO stakeholders through mid-2009. The long-term vision of the revised strategy is that Lao PDR is "free from the threat of UXO, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment contributing to development, and where UXO victims are fully integrated into their societies and their needs are met." The revised strategy will run from 2010 through 2020, which fits with both the Government's five-year National Socioeconomic Development Plan cycle and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The strategic goal of the Government and its development partners over the 2010-2020 period is to reduce the humanitarian and socioeconomic threats posed by UXO to the point where national institutions can sustainably address residual contamination and challenges.

Sub-sector strategic frameworks are in place for victim assistance, mine risk education and clearance that support and give more detail to the revised strategy.

The large scale of UXO contamination in Laos is such that there must be an active focus on affected communities. Progress is accurately measured in terms of impact reduction, rather than through pure numbers such as the total number of UXO cleared. Accordingly, the new strategy seeks to recognize and apply this principle by emphasizing

the development priorities of provincial, district and village governments. These are harmonized into national strategies to establish priority areas and tasks. The NRA is actively participating in this process, with a key project being the strengthening of coordination, prioritization and impact monitoring across the levels of government.

With Phase 1 of the accident and victim survey complete, the NRA is working on the significant challenges of Phase 2. Its objective is to put in place a sustainable monitoring system for UXO and mine accidents that covers all 17 provinces. This has been a long and difficult process, but has been formulated and received initial funding. When up and running, the subsequent database will enable better targeting of resources and provide a platform for an overall community awareness strategic plan. In the meantime, UXO Lao, World Education and HI will continue conducting community awareness activities and channeling accident reporting to the NRA.

While the Government, via the NRA, is becoming more active in resource mobilization, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) continues to play an important role in donor coordination for the UXO sector. It administers and manages contributions received from donors to support both NRA and UXO Lao operations, and is establishing a new Trust Fund to help harmonize budgetary matters in line with the Vientiane Declaration on aid effectiveness.

PROJECT		NATIONAL PROSTHETICS AND ORTHOTICS SERVICE IN LAOS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$938,388	
Funds Requested	US \$500,763	
Implementing Partners	National Rehabilitation Centre; provincial rehabilitation centres in Luang Phrabang, Xiengkhuang, Savannakhet and Champasak	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Unexploded ordnance victims, 14,000 disabled people, 60 prosthetists, physical and occupational therapists, surgeons	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2013	
Project Code	P04-LA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to support the Lao Government in providing 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. An outreach programme began in 2009, including a visitor centre that is a focal point for fundraising and an educational resource.

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 regional centres and the visitor centre.
- Continue skills development by on-the-job mentoring.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The centres will provide 2,600 high-quality artificial 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\$	2010
Capital costs	182,980
Materials, components, patients' costs, surgery	190,370
Skills development among Lao staff	273,576
Lao staff costs	135,199
Outreach	69,577
Short-term advice	32,513
COPE core costs	54,173
Total	938,388

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PROJECT	SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONS OF UXO LAO
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$6,678,595; 2011: US \$7,379,847
Funds Requested	US \$6,504,424
Implementing Partners	UXO Lao
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the provinces of Attapeu, Champasack, Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Khammuane, Saravane, Savannakhet, Sekong and Xiengkhuang
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-LA06

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to support UXO Lao in achieving its mandate to reduce the number of casualties caused by UXO through risk education, and increase the amount of land available for food production and other socioeconomic development activities through UXO clearance.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue clearance operations through roving teams and area clearance.
- Continue survey operations, including detailed maps for prioritizing and monitoring work.
- Continue technical survey tasks.
- Continue community awareness activities (risk education).
- Maintain training and capacity development for national staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 2,600 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 400 hectares of land will be re-classified as low priority through technical surveys.
- UXO casualties will decline through mine risk education in 6,630 villages.
- National staff capacities in programme management will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National personnel	3,300,104	3,646,615
Operations, maintenance	1,629,402	1,800,489
Equipment	1,431,061	1,581,322
UNDP administrative costs	318,028	351,421
Total	6,678,595	7,379,847

Contact: Bounpone Sayasenh; National Program Director; UXO Lao; Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic; Tel: 856 21 415 767; Fax: 856 21 415 766; e-mail: uxolao@uxolao.gov.la

PROJECT		WHEELCHAIR AND TRICYCLE PROVISION
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan	
Project Budget	2010: US \$102,000	
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\$	2010
Personnel	17,000
Technical training	10,000
Operations	27,000
Wheelchair production costs	36,000
External sponsorship for wheelchairs, tricycles	12,000
Total	102,000

Contact: Noriyasu Okayama; Representative; Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Tel: 856 21 241 467; Fax: 856 21 241 462; e-mail: aarlaos@laopdr.com

PROJECT	SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,070,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,070,000
Implementing Partners	National Regulatory Authority (NRA), UNDP
Targeted Beneficiaries	All communities affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and mines; all institutions working directly with, or relevant to, UXO and mine issues in Laos
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2013
Project Code	P05-LA01

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the NRA to be an active and efficient national institution for the UXO and mine action sector, and to fulfill its responsibilities for coordination, regulation and overall guidance. An effective authority will improve services for populations affected by UXO and ensure implementation of the national strategic plan revised in 2009.

ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate, monitor and regulate all operational activities in the UXO and mine action sector.
- Ensure national sectoral standards are relevant and that all stakeholders comply.
- Continue to improve and maintain a comprehensive database of UXO-related information, including planning, accidents, victims, clearance and risk education information.
- Develop appropriate legislation for the UXO sector.
- Ensure the effective representation of Lao PDR in all national and international fora relevant to UXO and mine action, including international treaty discussions.
- Maintain the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for all elements of the UXO sector.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Coordination of UXO and 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 comprehensive database will provide reliable information to all stakeholders.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Coordination	45,000
Operations, regulation, monitoring	275,000
NRA secretariat, policy and public information	75,000
Capacity development	275,000
NRA administration, personnel, support costs	400,000
Total	1,070,000

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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		2010: 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\$	2010
Clearance	429,280
Total	429,280

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PROJECT		INTEGRATED UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE THREAT REDUCTION IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE OF LAO PDR
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	
Project Budget	2010: US \$371,800	
Funds Requested	US \$85,800	
Implementing Partners	HI-Belgium, National Regulatory Authority (NRA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	77,077 people from the 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. Through UXO removal, the living conditions of rural households in selected UXO-affected villages will improve.

ACTIVITIES

- Train clearance technicians.
- Maintain work plans, covering community liaison initiatives, surveys, UXO clearance (area and roving) and quality control.
- Participate in national technical working groups and bimonthly NRA coordination meetings.
- Identify, train and supervise/coach community representatives.
- Carry out post-clearance assessments.
- Assist the NRA to conduct a situation analysis to determine the course of action for a provincial office in Savannakhet Province.
- Recruit and train NRA provincial officers, and help establish the provincial office.
- Organize planning, reflection and strategic workshops, and quarterly meetings.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- By 2010, land in selected UXO-affected villages will be cleared and allocated to communities for agriculture or social infrastructure.
- Community liaison activities will take place.
- The NRA will have improved capacities through the establishment of a provincial office in Savannakhet.
- There will be increased coordination and synergy with other HI-Belgium programmes and actors within the same districts; this will contribute to better living conditions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
All	371,800
Total	371,800

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PROJECT		PROMOTING ACTION FOR CHILD PROTECTION: UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$422,000; 2011: US \$312,000; 2012: US \$262,000	
Funds Requested	US \$126,000	
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; national audiences	
Project Duration	January 2007 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-LA03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to leverage resources and action for women and children affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), minimize deaths and injuries, reduce social and economic impacts, and support development in severely contaminated areas of the country through UXO risk education and victim assistance. It will promote the rights of UXO survivors and children affected by UXO through assistance to networks of persons with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Support risk education activities, including through the production of media for education and training events, to raise awareness of safe behaviour in UXO areas and reduce risky practices.
- Support survivor assistance activities.
- 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.
- 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\$	2010	2011	2012
Risk education, including materials production	182,000	182,000	182,000
NRA mine risk education support for coordination, monitoring and training	70,000	50,000	30,000
Survivor/victim assistance and disability rights	60,000	40,000	20,000
Clearance	50,000	0	0
Technical support for mine risk education coordination	60,000	40,000	30,000
Total	422,000	312,000	262,000

Contact: Amy Delneuville; UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Tel: 856 21 315200; Fax: 856 21 314852; e-mail: adelneuville@unicef.org

PROJECT		SCRAP METAL AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE CLEARANCE, AND MINE RISK EDUCATION IN KHAMMOUANE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2010: US \$429,280
Funds Requested		US \$429,280
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 capacity.
- 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 face zero risk.
- Village authorities and social organizations will enforce safe behaviour in scrap collection.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Clearance, mine risk education	429,280
Total	429,280

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PROJECT		UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE CLEARANCE, PRO-POOR DEVELOPMENT AT THE PLAIN OF JARS, LAO PDR
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$947,710; 2011: US \$947,710	
Funds Requested	US \$947,710	
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 2010 through June 2012	
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.
- Train two roving explosive ordnance disposal and community liaison/survey teams.
- Map and clear Plain of Jars sites and agricultural land.
- Ensure community participation and village-assisted clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Plain of 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\$	2010	2011
Clearance	947,710	947,710
Total	947,710	947,710

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PROJECT		PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES FROM UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE THREATS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	
Project Budget	2010: US \$163,665	
Funds Requested	US \$0	
Implementing Partners	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium, National Regulatory Authority (NRA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	10,500 people from 30 target villages in Nong, Sepon and Vilabuly districts	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-LA07	

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to minimize deaths and injuries from unexploded ordnance (UXO), reduce the social and economic impacts, and support and assist victims in three severely contaminated districts of Savannakhet Province. By 2010, UXO risks to children, their families and communities in 30 target villages in Nong, Sepon and Villabuly districts will decline through an integrated approach.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct pre-clearance activities where community liaison and risk education officers (one per district) and volunteer community representatives (one per village) gather information and assist with the prioritization of clearance and roving tasks.
- Remove and destroy UXO reported by communities.
- Produce risk education materials for education and training.
- Disseminate and discuss the materials.
- Screen risk education videos.
- Hold community events.
- Produce an audio version of the Parenting Technique Module.
- Provide training and other inputs for home gardens.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community liaison teams will be established.
- Roving teams will destroy UXO reported in target villages.
- Risk education materials will be developed and disseminated in 30 villages, leading to changes in behaviour as evidenced by the results of knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys.
- By 2010, 60 household gardens will be established to support the food security of survivors of UXO accidents, and/or to provide an incentive to villagers to withdraw from the scrap metal trade.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
All	163,665
Total	163,665

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PROJECT		STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF VICTIMS TO PROMOTE THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	
Project Budget	2010: US \$36,000	
Funds Requested	US \$36,000	
Implementing Partners	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium, National Regulatory Authority (NRA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Cluster munitions survivors, victims of unexploded ordnance	
Project Duration	September 2009 through January 2010	
Project Code	P09-LA08	

OBJECTIVES

In 2009, a network of cluster munitions victims in Lao PDR was identified and selected for future training and advocacy around the promotion of the Cluster Munitions Treaty, especially with regard to Article 5 on victim assistance.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out provincial visits to meet potential ban advocates and draft profiles of cluster munitions survivors.
- Hold project implementation meetings.
- Provide personal coaching sessions to develop the capacities of survivors to advocate for the Convention on Cluster Munitions and organize campaign activities.
- Hold press conferences and radio interviews.
- Invite survivors to a workshop in Vientiane to learn more about the convention.
- Invite representatives from the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), cluster munitions survivors and advocates from Cambodia, and other mine-ban advocates from the region to attend the workshop to exchange ideas and best practices.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Profiles of cluster munitions victims will be developed.
- Cluster munitions survivors will learn basic facts about the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- A national workshop will be held to promote more learning, peer exchanges, and the concepts of campaigning and effective advocacy.
- A press conference will provide journalists with information on the humanitarian impacts of cluster munitions and the need for victim assistance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
all	36,000
Total	36,000

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PROJECT		FIRST MEETING OF MEMBER STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$750,000; 2011: US \$250,000	
Funds Requested	US \$750,000	
Implementing Partners	Government of Lao PDR	
Targeted Beneficiaries	All countries, communities and individuals affected by cluster munitions.	
Project Duration	January 2010 through January 2012	
Project Code	P10-LA01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist in establishing a Lao national working group tasked with organizing the first meeting of states parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It will aid in mobilizing appropriate support, assist the working group in supporting the Government's supervisory committee, and help the government carry out its duties under the convention's presidency.

ACTIVITIES

- Co-ordinate establishment of a national working group that will act as a project management team for the first meeting of states parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- Partner with the group to oversee and manage the planning and organizing of the conference event.
- Identify and help establish a standing committee of experts in key thematic areas.
- Partner with the national working group and the standing committee of experts to formulate the conference content.
- Support the Lao Government as required to perform its presidency duties and functions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The conference will be successfully held.
- It will further strengthen partnerships with other governments, UN agencies and civil society organizations.
- There will be agreement on a programme of inter-sessional meetings to discuss key thematic area.
- Reporting formats will be adopted to meet Article 7 of the convention.
- There will be unified advocacy for treaty universalization.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Organizational costs, support to Lao Government presidency functions	750,000	250,000
Total	750,000	250,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE SECTOR IN LAO PDR
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$380,000	
Funds Requested	US \$380,000	
Implementing Partners	National Regulatory Authority (NRA), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operators, NRA	
Project Duration	September 2009 through August 2010	
Project Code	P10-LA02	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to support the NRA and the UXO sector through training.

ACTIVITIES

- Build an NRA quality management inspection capacity to facilitate the external quality assurance and control of all UXO clearance organizations operating in Laos.
- Run a course to train up to 18 senior Lao technicians to Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Level 4, meeting the need for highly trained national staff and reducing reliance on expensive international technical advisors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The NRA will be assured that UXO clearance is being carried out safely, effectively and efficiently in accordance with sector priorities and documented standards.
- Up to 18 senior EOD technicians will be trained to the EOD Level 4 standard.
- National capacity will increase, along with operational efficiency.
- Dependence on international EOD technical assistance will drop.
- NRA training standards for Lao PDR will be applied and validated.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Support to the UXO sector	340,000
Support to the UXO sector	40,000
Total	380,000

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PROJECT		TREATMENT AND RETRAINING FOR SURVIVORS OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	World Education	
Project Budget	2010: US \$154,000; 2011: US \$166,000; 2012: US \$186,000	
Funds Requested	US \$154,000	
Implementing Partners	National Rehabilitation Centre, departments of health and rehabilitation centres in seven provinces affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	1,500 UXO survivors, 6,000 family members, 200 government staff	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-LA03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce the impact of UXO, cluster bomb and landmine incidents on victims and their communities. It will provide a full range of services, from funding for emergency and continuing medical care, to vocational training and small grants to support income generation.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide medical assistance to UXO survivors by covering the costs of immediate medical care and continuing medical care.
- Re-train UXO victims through short-term vocational courses on raising animals, agriculture, handicrafts, and cultivating fish or frogs.
- Provide small grants for trainees.
- Support educational materials for school and post-secondary students injured by UXO.
- Train staff from the departments of health and other government offices on the full range of victim assistance.
- Develop capacities among UXO survivors and/or family members to act as resource people for training and mentoring activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- UXO survivors and/or family members will be resource people for training sessions.
- UXO survivors will access immediate medical care for initial injuries and continuing medical care.
- The families of UXO survivors will be able to improve family income.
- Children will have the necessary text books, materials and support to return to school.
- 200 staff from departments of health, education and agriculture will be able to manage funding and technical support to provide services to victims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Medical treatment costs	25,000	28,000	30,000
Capacity development for UXO survivors and Lao government staff	20,000	20,000	25,000
Lao national staff	24,000	25,000	26,000
Village follow-up costs	10,000	12,000	15,000
Vocational training, small grants, equipment	25,000	27,000	30,000
International staff	20,000	22,000	25,000
Administration, travel, office	30,000	32,000	35,000
Total	154,000	166,000	186,000

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PROJECT		UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	World Education	
Project Budget	2010: US \$500,000; 2011: US \$465,000; 2012: US \$430,000; 2013: US \$390,000	
Funds Requested	US \$500,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, departments of education	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200,000 primary school children, 6,000 teachers, 300 provincial and education department staff	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P10-LA04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support capacity development for the Ministry of Education so that it can sustainably manage UXO and cluster bomb education for primary school children in nine current provinces, and expand to high-impact districts in additional provinces.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide education management training related to UXO education at the provincial and district levels.
- Strengthen the ability of education staff to train, monitor and follow up on UXO education activities.
- Strengthen village-level activities in the most affected villages.
- Carry out teacher training and follow up for all primary school teachers of the UXO curriculum.
- Conduct workshops on UXO materials development and print outputs for use in curriculum.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Provincial and education staff will be able to organize teacher training, evaluate student and teacher performance, and design UXO education materials.
- Primary school children will have long-term access to UXO information.
- UXO education materials will be available.
- Primary school children will have greater awareness of types of UXO and know prevention messages.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
Technical training	50,000	45,000	40,000	35,000
Teacher and village-level training	180,000	160,000	150,000	140,000
Lao national staff	50,000	45,000	45,000	30,000
Monitoring and evaluation	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Textbooks and teaching materials	70,000	65,000	60,000	55,000
International staff	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Administration, travel, office	90,000	85,000	80,000	75,000
Total	500,000	465,000	430,000	390,000

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PROJECT		UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget		2010: US \$3,800,000
Funds Requested		US \$3,800,000
Implementing Partners		UXO Lao
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in districts of Saravan, Sekong and Atapeu provinces
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-LA05

OBJECTIVES

NPA will work in partnership with the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW).

ACTIVITIES

- Confirm location of all impacted communities through district-wide surveys
- Release land through non-technical and technical surveys, and clearance.
- Conduct roving tasks to remove items posing significant hazards.
- Conduct ERW scoping exercise in districts where NPA is operating.
- Implement adequate monitoring systems to measure progress, impacts and quality.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land will be released for productive use.
- The number of victims in the NPA area of operations will decline.
- A projection will be made on resources required for completion within the NPA area of operations.
- Inputs on priorities from national, regional and local governments will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Investments	700,000
Materials	600,000
Personnel	1,800,000
Running Costs	700,000
Total	3,800,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Tim Horner (CPC)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Maligna Saignavongs	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Siegfried Block	Solidarity Service International
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)
Charles Frisby	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Urs Grischott	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Mick Haynes	Phoenix Clearance Limited (PCL)
David Hayter	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Somsanith Keodouangdy	Lao Youth Union
Thongphone Keosayadet	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Barbara Lewis	World Education
Noriyasu Okayama	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan
Bounlanh Phayboun	Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)
Henry Prankerd	European Commission (EC)
Bandith Prathoumvanh	Lao Women's Union
Hong Sang Woo	Embassy of Korea
Bounphone Sayasenh	Lao National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
Dulce Simmanivong	Embassy of Australia
Franc Skelton	Embassy of the United States
Henry Skelton	Milsearch Lao
Singkham Takounphak	Lao Disabled People's Association (LDPA)
Thongchanh Thepsomphou	National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)
Wolfgang Thoran	Embassy of Germany
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Stephane Vigie	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Kim Warren	Handicap International (HI)

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 Armed Forces (LAF), 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 2009, an estimated 95 percent of contaminated land remained to be cleared.

As a result of Lebanon's 2006 conflict, an estimated 49 million square metres of southern Lebanon have been contaminated by hundreds of thousands of cluster munitions. Estimates as of August 2009 forecast that 45 percent of the land contaminated by cluster munitions in 2006 remained 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 to enhance LMAC's capacity to fully manage mine action include a US-sponsored technical survey, technical and mechanical adjuncts for demining, and continued management and technical training.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Lebanon in 2010 totals US \$12,803,514.

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) indicated 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 were 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.

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 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.

On 1 January 2009, LMAC, through the Regional Mine Action Center in Nabatieh (RMAC-N), took full responsibility for the management of all humanitarian clearance in Lebanon. MACC-SL reverted to its role as a coordination centre and relocated to UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) headquarters.

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 Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC). 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 not be completely free of mines without concrete action. 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 US Government, 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 maintained in key areas. 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 over the next few years. 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	2010: US \$570,000	
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\$	2010
Staff	450,000
Equipment purchase	25,000
Training costs (national personnel)	40,000
Operational costs	55,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%)	0
Total	570,000

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$316,206
Funds Requested	US \$316,206
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	January 2010 through December 2010
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 victims in regional and international meetings.
- 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\$	2010
Running costs (personnel, operational costs)	62,802
Victim assistance activities	149,907
Mine risk education	24,615
Capacity building for the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) and partners	27,630
Advocacy	10,307
Administrative costs (including NPA)	40,945
Total	316,206

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PROJECT	BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,000,000
Funds Requested	US \$2,000,000
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	People in communities contaminated with cluster munitions in southern Lebanon
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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.
- 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\$	2010
International staff	399,600
National staff	1,221,866
Training, support	38,633
Equipment	27,299
Total running costs	199,394
Total administrative running costs	113,208
Total	2,000,000

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PROJECT		CONFLICT RECOVERY PROGRAMME FOR LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Budget		2010: US \$5,500,000
Funds Requested		US \$4,996,892
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 2010
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 BAC teams and 3 mechanical teams.
- Conduct minefield clearance in central Lebanon with one mine action team and one mechanical team.
- 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 of injury or death will help empower communities to 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\$	2010
Humanitarian mine action activities	5,500,000
Total	5,500,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE CLEARANCE IN NORTHERN LEBANON
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Handicap International (HI)
Project Budget		2010: US \$1,020,440
Funds Requested		US \$1,020,440
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 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P09-LE02

OBJECTIVES

The Lebanon civil war has left a number of minefields and mined areas in north Lebanon. Three counties in Ash-Shimal Province are targeted under this project: Batroun, Bcharré and Koura. According to the 2008 LMAC report, there are 92 known minefields, 64 known mined areas and 4 dangerous areas in these counties. The project seeks to cancel or treat high- and medium-priority minefields.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip, train and deploy two clearance teams to conduct clearance activities where appropriate and as required by the national authority.
- Assure internal quality control and community liaison work.
- Deliver reports and provide information to update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Threats from mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced in the counties of Batroun, Bcharré and Koura through the deployment of two clearance teams.
- Economic pressures on the local community will be alleviated.
- The development of tourism, agriculture and other income-generation activities will be fostered.
- Psychosocial impacts will be reduced, as mines are a constant reminder of the civil war and the divisions among neighbouring communities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
2 demining teams	1,020,440
Total	1,020,440

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PROJECT		MINE CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE MOUNT LEBANON AREA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,200,000	
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	General population of Mount Lebanon	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-LE05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will release land and reduce risks from mines and unexploded ordnance around Mount Lebanon.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out a general re-survey of suspected hazardous areas tasked by LMAC.
- Conduct a technical survey of suspected hazardous areas.
- Perform detector-assisted manual mine clearance of areas identified for clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Land will be released and usable for agriculture and infrastructure purposes.
- Humanitarian mine clearance will be implemented through training and deploying four mine clearance teams.
- Twenty months of effective clearance operations will be conducted.
- National capacities will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel costs	820,490
Visibility	8,400
Equipment	181,007
Goods, consummables	54,306
Office costs	57,292
Administrative costs (7%)	78,505
Total	1,200,000

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PROJECT		HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN AREAS AFFECTED BY EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	DanChurchAid (DCA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$3,140,183	
Funds Requested	US \$3,140,183	
Implementing Partners	Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Conflict-affected populations in areas contaminated by explosive remnants of war	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-LE01	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent casualties in areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance through clearance as tasked by LMAC.

ACTIVITIES

- Train and deploy four mine clearance and four battle area clearance (BAC) teams for a total of 12 months per the LMAC clearance plan.
- Deploy four BAC teams in south Lebanon and four mine clearance teams in mine-affected areas of Lebanon.
- Conduct ongoing capacity building of staff in order to reduce international supervision.

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 decline among populations in the affected areas.
- There will be continuous development of national staff capacities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	675,100
National staff	1,499,300
Capital costs (vehicles and protective equipment)	328,590
Operational costs	487,660
Indirect costs	149,533
Total	3,140,183

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PROJECT		UN MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE SUPPORT TO THE UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$129,793	
Funds Requested	US \$129,793	
Implementing Partners	Government of Lebanon, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities in south Lebanon affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), UNIFIL, international humanitarian workers	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-LE02	

OBJECTIVES

Unexploded sub-munitions and UXO continue to kill and maim civilians in south Lebanon, and deny access to otherwise usable land. This project aims at preventing new victims through the clearance of cluster strike locations and dangerous areas resulting from the 2006 conflict, in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)

ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate clearance by UNIFIL troop-contributing countries.
- Certify that all locations are cleared in accordance with IMAS.
- Liaise with LMAC.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action support will be provided to UNIFIL.
- UXO contamination will decline through continued clearance operations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Travel	33,041
Operational costs	58,800
Contractual services	25,000
Direct costs	3,338
Programme support costs	9,614
Total	129,793

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Nadim Karam	World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
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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 349 people, injured 243, killed 580 animals and destroyed 35 vehicles. Mauritania completed a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2006 to determine the magnitude and socioeconomic impacts of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) on nomadic and urban communities in Daklet Nouadhibou, Tiriz Zemour and Adrar. The final drafting of the LIS report is underway. A total of 117 communities were visited, of which 60 were confirmed as affected by mines. Preliminary results, based on the application of the LIS protocols, indicate there are 3 highly affected and 23 moderately affected communities, and 34 with fewer impacts. Out of the communities facing mine threats, 93 percent are affected by a single suspected hazardous area. The total contaminated area is estimated at 76 square kilometres. The survey found 14 recent victims, 86 percent of whom 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 a major constraint.

Several factors underscore the urgency of mine action:

- The new Nouakchott-Nouadhibou road, which is increasing economic trade and tourism;
- A proposed Algeria-Mauritania road to increase trade;
- A peace plan proposed in 2003 for the 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 2011.

The funds requested for mine action projects in 2010 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 capacity of the National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD).

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Mauritania in 2010 totals US \$4,020,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The landmine/ERW problem stems from the 1975-1978 conflict. The three mine-affected regions in the north—Nouadhibou, Tiris Zemmour and Adrar—cover 310,000 square kilometres and are home to 294,000 people.

Sweden funded an LIS, 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, and is helping Mauritania meet mine-ban treaty obligations and support annual work plans.

From 2007 to 2009, a number of activities took place, including with funding from France, Spain and Sweden. There were technical surveys in 15 communities, and clearance in four high-risk communities, with 16.8 million square metres released. Medical care and microfinance projects were provided to 30 survivors. Mauritania annually provides about \$1 million for deminers' salaries, equipment and infrastructure.

In 2004, Canada helped destroy 5,000 anti-personnel landmines in Mauritania's stockpile.

Beyond reducing casualty rates, mine action can bolster economic growth, particularly through more options for mineral extraction, tourism and livestock rearing. Action is urgent for a variety of reasons, including the road recently opened between Morocco and Mauritania, trade and tourism. Nomads are moving through the minefields for grazing. Exploration for oil, gas and minerals could be scaled up. Another factor is that Mauritania faces the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty deadline in 2011.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In March 2003, the UN Resident Coordinator convened representatives from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the embassies of Spain and the United States to consider a funding request by the National Humanitarian Demining Office (NHDO). Since the meeting, the office has become the main intermediary between the Government and development partners. 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. In 2002 The Government established the National Commission on the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines and the PNDHD, which is now under the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization. The PNDHD is the coordination body for all mine action in Mauritania.

STRATEGY

The Mine Action Portfolio Country Team's strategy is to jointly execute the PNDHD action plan. All activities and projects support the plan, which originally covered 2008 to 2010, but has been continuously extended due to the lack of funds.

Based on the certified LIS, the Strategy of Completion will be revised in 2010. It will focus on clearing minefields contaminated only by anti-personnel mines.

While Mauritania's armed forces have 120 deminers who should be able to respond to the mine and UXO problem, the Government does not have the resources for the maintenance, fuel and salaries to deploy these troops. Government capacities 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 2010, funding requested through the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects will help Mauritania to:

- Accelerate demining to encourage economic activity;
- Improve security for inhabitants in danger zones and reduce the number of accidents;
- Provide mine risk education for shepherds through community networks;
- Create a database and system for following up on landmine incidents;
- Increase the capacity of the NHDO; and
- Increase demining operations.

PROJECT		DEMINING AND CLUSTER BATTLE AREA CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN MAURITANIA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget		2010: US \$627,000
Funds Requested		US \$627,000
Implementing Partners		UN Development Programme (UNDP), PNDHD, Corps of Army Engineers
Targeted Beneficiaries		13 mine-affected communities
Project Duration		February 2010 through February 2010
Project Code		P04-MT01

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the capacities of PNDHD to undertake demining, release land for economic and social development, and help meet Mauritania's obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Procure demining equipment, vehicles, ambulances, protective equipment and spares.
- Clear mines, unexploded ordnance and cluster munitions in 13 mine-affected communities and suspected hazardous areas.
- Conduct operations in accordance with national standard operating procedures and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Ensure quality control and quality assurance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Higher economic yields in cleared areas will result from increased access to land for livestock grazing and mineral exploration.
- The gross domestic product will increase.
- Inhabitants and their livelihoods will be more secure, with fewer accidents, deaths, injuries and losses of livestock.
- National demining capacities will expand.
- The project will help meet commitments under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	20,000
Capital costs (demining equipment)	360,000
Operational costs (field operations, maintenance)	200,000
Overhead	35,000
Monitoring and evaluation	12,000
Total	627,000

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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	2010: US \$425,000
Funds Requested	US \$425,000
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	February 2010 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\$	2010
Capital costs (prosthetic materials, etc.)	240,000
Operational costs (technical assistance, field operations)	20,000
Microfinance projects for survivors and families, trades training	130,000
Reinforce community networks, capacity building	20,000
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Total	425,000

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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		2010: US \$330,000; 2011: US \$305,000
Funds Requested		US \$330,000
Implementing Partners		Network of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nouadhibou and Zoueratt
Targeted Beneficiaries		40 mine-affected communities
Project Duration		February 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P06-MT01

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to promote behaviour change in at-risk populations to reduce the number of land-mine accidents.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide assistance and refresher training for NGOs on mine risk education.
- Conduct a mine risk education campaign focused on women and children in school.
- Develop local community capacities to sustain mine risk education.
- Increase marking in mine-affected zones.
- Monitor and evaluate mine risk education activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local networks of NGOs will be reinforced in terms of planning and executing mine risk education activities.
- Mine risk awareness in the most affected communities will be expanded.
- Mobile mine risk education teams will be created.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Institutional development costs	15,000	15,000
Production of mine risk education materials (design, printing, T-shirts, etc.)	210,000	185,000
Organization of training workshops and campaigns	80,000	80,000
Field implementation, operations (field missions, monitoring)	25,000	25,000
Total	330,000	305,000

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PROJECT		TECHNICAL SURVEYS IN MAURITANIA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)
Project Budget		2010: US \$688,000
Funds Requested		US \$688,000
Implementing Partners		Corps of Engineers
Targeted Beneficiaries		15 mine-affected communities
Project Duration		February 2010 through November 2010
Project Code		P07-MT01

OBJECTIVES

By the end of 2010, 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

- Carry out technical survey operations in the field.
- 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\$	2010
Human resources, staff	15,000
Capital costs	370,000
Operational costs	285,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Overhead	8,000
Total	688,000

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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	2010: US \$1,950,000; 2011: US \$225,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,950,000	
Implementing Partners	Corps of Engineers	
Targeted Beneficiaries	25 mine-affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2010	
Project Code	P08-MT02	

OBJECTIVES

Utilizing mechanical demining capacities and 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\$	2010	2011
Human resources, staff	110,000	
Operational costs	1,500,000	
Capital costs (machines, support vehicles)	325,000	225,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000	
Overhead	5,000	
Total	1,950,000	225,000

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National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)

SUMMARY

The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established in 1991 to monitor the ceasefire between the Government of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sagüia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Polisario). This vast territory (roughly 226,000 square kilometres) remains contaminated with an unknown quantity of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). A defensive minefield is in place along an earthen berm dividing the territory into two portions. During the first eight months of 2009, reports of 13 accidents were received by MINURSO, with least 1 person killed and 23 injured. Among these was the first mine accident to have occurred involving UN personnel in Western Sahara since 1994.

Little information regarding the location of mines and other ERW is available beyond survey work completed on the eastern side of the berm. MINURSO has therefore prioritized data collection and information management. In cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) has been installed at MINURSO, in the Headquarters of the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA), and is being used by Landmine Action UK (LMA) for their Western Sahara operations.

The RMA continues to carry out clearance to the west of the berm, destroying 10,691 items of ordnance in the first half of 2009. The RMA has noted that it would welcome additional support to increase the speed of clearance. Working on the eastern side of the berm, LMA has completed initial general survey work. The survey found and mapped 158 cluster strikes, 37 minefields and 1 ammunition dump. Using these results, an operational plan has been developed to prioritize areas of high threat to local populations. In the first half of 2009, LMA cleared 1,315,955 square metres and destroyed 329 items of unexploded ordnance. 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 2010 totals US \$2,826,753.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Over 20 years of conflict have left Western Sahara affected by both landmines and ERW.

While no full Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has yet been conducted, the Polisario has provided information on landmine contamination to MINURSO. The Government of Morocco has also been working with MINURSO to identify affected areas. Information to date indicates that the areas around the berm are the most seriously affected; however, in some cases, mines have also been laid in rings around settlements, and are reported in and around waterholes, and well-used roads and paths.

Since 1975, the RMA has registered over 2,000 casualties, including more than 500 fatalities. In addition to posing threats to UN military observers, mines and ERW are a serious risk for nomads, who rely on safe transport routes to move through the territory with their animals and on access to scarce water sources. Mines and ERW also hinder the eventual repatriation of the estimated 100,000 Saharawi refugees who are currently living in camps in Algeria. During survey work on the eastern side of the berm, LMA identified 158 cluster strikes, 37 minefields and 1 ammunition dump. Together, these comprise 196 dangerous areas. The survey ranked them as 90 high-priority tasks, 39 medium-priority tasks and 67 low-priority tasks. This was based on criteria including proximity to main population centres, water points and routes. A total of 433 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks were also recorded.

Although significant survey and clearance is taking place within the territory of Western Sahara, the area along the defensive berm has not yet been surveyed due to constraints imposed by the ceasefire. This area contains the most serious level of mine contamination. It will likely require considerable resources for clearance once a solution to the conflict has been found.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

In early 1999, the two parties to the Western Sahara conflict agreed to cooperate with MINURSO on mine action. Military Agreements Nos. 2 and 3 were signed in that year. These documents highlight the will of both parties to reduce the “ecological and humanitarian impact” of mines and ERW, along with the dangers they represent to the civilian population. Following a UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) recommendation, MINURSO established a small Mine Action Cell within its headquarters in 2006, and later deployed a Senior Technical Advisor for Mine Action to set up a small Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC).

The recently formed MACC has focused on establishing a coordinated database of mine action information, and systematically receiving and recording information on mine action activities from throughout Western Sahara. On the eastern side of the berm that divides the territory, the MACC coordinates with LMA to ensure that the latter’s work corresponds to the planning priorities framed by the Military Agreements, as well as the UN’s strategic plan for global mine action, as set out in the MACC strategic plan for Western Sahara. In order to facilitate this planning and monitoring coordination, the IMSMA system is currently being used by LMA in their Tifariti office in Western Sahara. Survey information collected by LMA in areas east of the berm has been entered into this system and forms the main component of mine action data held by the MACC in its central IMSMA database.

In early 2007, the RMA initiated a mine and ERW clearance project within the western areas of the territory in order to address the significant number of accidents occurring among civilians. Information resulting from this work is shared with MINURSO. In addition, the MACC has embarked on a joint initiative with the GICHD to establish a comprehensive IMSMA database within RMA’s Southern Command. Once this database is operational, and survey data has been collected, it will permit much better coordination and information sharing at a more detailed level.

STRATEGY

MINURSO’s overall mine action strategy is guided by the UN’s Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy and its four strategic objectives, as well as by the MINURSO mandate and goals of the mission. The first and overarching focus is the prevention and reduction of mine and ERW casualties, in keeping with the first strategic objective in the UN 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 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 green valleys, waterholes and roads).

Due to the disputed status of the territory, long-term development goals are not a focus of the current mine action strategy. The objective of clearing high-priority, high-risk areas under the first and second strategic objectives, however, will pave the way for future longer term development goals once a solution to the conflict has been found.

A final strategic objective entails building local capacities as a central element of mine action to ensure that it will be sustainable. Although no overarching “national” mine action institutions currently exist in the territory, local clearance capacity is the basis of the current mine action response.

In terms of operations, MINURSO’s mine action strategy is being implemented through information gathering and support for clearance efforts. The collection of accurate survey data has been an ongoing focus in order to provide the best possible information to UN staff and local populations circulating through contaminated areas. These data also serve as the basis for operational planning for mine and ERW clearance. Although a significant amount of data has been collected thus far, there is a considerable amount of work still to be done. Little information is available on the location of contaminated areas to the west of the berm, 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 in coordination with local 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 UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE FROM HIGH-IMPACT AREAS
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,747,990	
Funds Requested	US \$1,747,990	
Implementing Partners	MINURSO, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Landmine Action UK (LMA)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Individuals circulating in contaminated areas in the eastern portion of Western Sahara (east of the berm)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-WS01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and clear areas of high threat to the local population in the eastern portion of Western Sahara.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy three clearance teams (cross-trained for battle area clearance and mine clearance).
- Analyse and integrate survey results into clearance planning.
- Carry out systematic clearance of prioritized dangerous areas and spot tasks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Up to 3 million square metres of areas contaminated by cluster munitions and mines will be cleared.
- More than 200 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\$	2010
Human resources	651,042
Travel	80,440
Equipment	269,744
Communications	82,818
Office, utilities	33,292
Operating costs	375,892
Legal and professional services	254,762
Total	1,747,990

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PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR CONTAMINATION INFORMATION COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$745,000	
Funds Requested	US \$745,000	
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 2010 through December 2010	
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.
- Offer capacity development and support to partners in Western Sahara currently using IMSMA.
- 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\$	2010
Survey team personnel	500,000
Information management support (MACC)	120,000
Equipment	100,000
Operating expenses	25,000
Total	745,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE SURVEILLANCE AND DATA ANALYSIS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Landmine Action UK	
Project Budget	2010: US \$333,763	
Funds Requested	US \$333,763	
Implementing Partners	Landmine Action UK (LMA), Mine Victim Centre (Rabuni), Saharawi Association for Victims of Mines	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of explosive remnants of war (ERW), the vulnerable population of Saharawi people living in proximity to mines and other ERW in the eastern portion of Western Sahara	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-WS01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will develop a clear understanding of the ERW-related knowledge, attitudes and coping strategies of the Saharawi people. It will use this information to inform, influence and evaluate preventative mine action activities. It will also gather vital data on victims of ERW to assess and improve the provision of services to survivors.

ACTIVITIES

- Capture existing victim data from the Mine Victim Centre and the Saharawi Association for Victims of Mines, as well as other sources, for entry into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Deploy two survey teams trained for data collection, survey ethics, first-aid and field safety.
- Conduct baseline surveys on knowledge and attitudes in the vicinity of areas prioritized for clearance.
- Develop basic materials for use by LMA's survey and clearance staff in working with vulnerable populations.
- Analyse data gathered by teams in order to provide a more targeted approach to victim assistance and preventative mine action activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- More accurate data will be available on war injuries and survivors in the eastern portion of Western Sahara, contributing to the development of assistance initiatives.
- The needs for mine risk education in Western Sahara will be clearly assessed.
- A mine risk education strategy and tested materials will be used by the mine action community to prevent mine and ERW accidents within the Saharawi population.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Human resources	121,442
Travel	16,810
Equipment	98,728
Communications	10,496
Office, utilities	984
Operating costs	41,328
Legal and professional services	43,975
Total	333,763

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Diek Engelbrecht (CPC)

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Mozambique

SUMMARY

The impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) has presented a considerable barrier to national development. This has been acknowledged in the Mozambique Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty for 2006-2009 (PARPA II), which highlights mine action as one of eight key cross-cutting issues that affect development potential. It states: "In the context of the Government's efforts to reduce poverty, demining becomes a strategically crucial activity, because it has a direct impact on the key priority areas."

To address the hindrances caused by landmines and UXO, the Government of Mozambique is implementing a comprehensive National Mine Action Plan (2008-2014) through its coordinating body, the National Demining Institute (IND); the UN; and international and national mine action operators. The focus of the national plan is on supporting agricultural productivity and development activities in the six remaining affected provinces in the south and centre of the country.

In its Article 5 mine-ban treaty extension request, which was granted in December 2008, the Government reiterated its goal of clearing all known mined areas by March 2014. The mine action programme has been designed to support that goal, and provide for a nationally managed capability to direct and implement activities that will address any potential residual risks after that date.

Funding continues to be a key challenge to the programme and, despite enhanced resource mobilization by the Government and international community, additional funds to support the programme from 2010-2014 have yet to be identified.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Mozambique in 2010 totals US \$9,486,300.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

In 2007 and 2008, a baseline assessment of the remaining suspected hazardous areas was conducted in six affected provinces in the central and southern regions. This has considerably reduced the inconsistency of existing data, and provided estimates of time and costs to address the 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, 33 sites along roads have been identified. Borders with neighbouring countries and other potential hazardous areas remain to be surveyed.

The district-by-district approach will be used to survey and clear all affected roads and infrastructure identified by the assessment and possible new suspected mined areas.

Progress has already been made since the assessment, including through the cancellation of suspected mined areas. In 2009, the number of suspected hazardous areas stands at 344, including approximately 9,600,000 square metres.

Over time, the number of casualties from landmine and UXO accidents has fallen dramatically, suggesting a decreasing level of risk to civilians. By August 2009, three new casualties had been reported for the year. Mozambique remains committed to the goal of reducing casualties.

Even when the mine threat has been addressed, an incalculable number of other explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain, posing daily threats. Addressing problems associated with ERW will be a key challenge for the Government. For that, national capacity will be developed to mainstream clearance work into existing civil protection systems and budgets.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Government is represented by the IND at the national and provincial levels. The IND is mandated to coordinate and oversee implementation of demining programmes, including quality assurance and control, and information management, comprising data gathering, mine action database maintenance and information dissemination.

The IND is responsible for mine action coordination with different stakeholders at the national, provincial and interna-

tional levels. Through the Mine Action Stakeholders Forum, communication and consultation occur regularly between the IND and its partners. All interested parties engage in the definition of and decisions related to strategic mine action activities. This approach has consolidated coordination efforts, resulting in synergies that contribute to better management.

The development of the 2010 Mine Action Portfolio submission was based on the existing coordination mechanism and evolving plans, which are well established under the 2008-2014 National Mine Action Plan. Four projects are included in the portfolio, involving the IND, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and three humanitarian operators (APOPO, HALO Trust and Handicap International or HI).

The portfolio development process ensures that the programme objectives and activities are understood by all stakeholders. It creates additional opportunities for interaction among government representatives, implementing partners and donors.

STRATEGY

The Government of Mozambique has declared a goal of clearing all known mined areas by March 2014. The Mozambique mine action strategy is to focus on supporting agricultural productivity and development activities in the six remaining affected provinces.

Successful work in the north and in numerous areas in the south and central regions can be attributed to the district-by-district approach. It entails eliminating any suspicion of mines and ERW, and completing all tasks in each distinct or province before demining teams move to other locations.

The approach aims to verify and document that all communities at the lowest level in all districts are comfortable that there are no remaining known suspected areas. To ensure harmonization of the strategy, the IND has established a national policy on standards for applying all reasonable efforts to identify or better define confirmed hazardous areas, and remove all suspected mines and ERW through non-technical surveys, technical surveys and clearance based on evidence and documentation.

At the technical operations level, three humanitarian operators are implementing demining activities in the six provinces. HI in the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala; APOPO in Gaza province; and The HALO Trust in Maputo, with clearance to be concluded during 2010, and commenced in Manica and Tete. For investment and development projects, national commercial demining companies, with funds provided by the Government, are playing an important role in contributing to the renewal of socioeconomic infrastructure.

In order to address the current and, hopefully, final phase of clearance in Mozambique, the IND has developed a detailed annual operational plan and estimates for both demining and coordination for the six provinces. Demining operators are appointed to be responsible for designated provinces.

Mine- and ERW-affected communities are fully involved in data-gathering processes and regularly follow up on activities in their area. This active participation instills confidence, and encourages thoroughness and acceptance of the demining results. Quality assurance and control play an important role, in accordance with approved plans and standards.

The Mozambique programme intends to support all stakeholders to incorporate gender perspectives in all relevant mine action initiatives and operations. This includes ensuring that the most comprehensive and representative information on the threat of mines and ERW is collected from affected communities. When prioritizing areas for clearance, the various needs of women, men, boys and girls are taken into consideration. All individuals, regardless of gender, should have equal access to the benefits of mine clearance, including employment opportunities and training. The programme contains provisions so that the behaviour and attitudes of demining teams do not adversely affect local populations.

Through the return of land to productive use in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Tete, communities will increase food security, have access to social services, and enjoy better economic and local trading opportunities. All of these opportunities will reduce levels of poverty, in lines with Mozambique's obligations to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

PROJECT		SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN 2008-2014
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,298,852; 2011: US \$1,493,111; 2012: US \$1,452,016; 2013: US \$1,452,016	
Funds Requested	US \$1,298,852	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Handicap International (HI), APOPO, The HALO Trust, national demining commercial companies	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected communities living near approximately 540 identified minefields, the population in general	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P04-MZ05	

OBJECTIVES

The programme aims to support national plans to respond to the challenges of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It will clear and release all known mined areas through well-coordinated mine action activities and establishment of national capacity. It will help ensure government efforts to fulfil mine-ban treaty obligations, and to clear and release all known mined areas by March 2014.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out regular coordination and technical meetings with all mine action stakeholders.
- Collect information and prepare reports in accordance with Article 7 of the mine-ban treaty.
- Strengthen capacities for and implementation of quality assurance and control, and monitoring.
- Implement mine risk education activities in affected communities, and set up a community network by training trainers.
- Further develop and maintain the mine action database through data collection, analysis and dissemination of information.
- Develop a mainstream national capacity to deal with residual ERW threats
- Organize mine action events, and represent Mozambique in all events related to the mine-ban treaty.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action will be well coordinated among stakeholders.
- Quality information on ERW will be collected, analysed and disseminated, facilitating operational responses.
- More land will be available to support reconstruction and development plans.
- Mine action will be further mainstreamed into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies.
- National capacities to address residual ERW threats will grow.
- Substantial progress will be made towards mine-ban treaty obligations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coordination of mine action activities	291,122	334,663	325,452	325,452
Quality management	537,456	617,839	600,834	600,834
Information management	156,758	180,203	175,243	175,243
Residual capacity and mine risk education	313,516	360,406	350,487	350,487
Total	1,298,852	1,493,111	1,452,016	1,452,016

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PROJECT		HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION IN MOZAMBIQUE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,680,000; 2011: US \$3,140,000; 2012: US \$1,760,000; 2013: US \$840,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,680,000	
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), IND Regional Delegation for the central region, provincial government of Inhambane, provincial government of Sofala	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Approximately 546,000 inhabitants of five districts, provincial governments and local authorities, the IND, all other development agencies and institutions working in the area	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013	
Project Code	P09-MZ01	

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the project is to contribute to achieving the National Mine Action Plan and to support the fulfillment of obligations under Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty. A more specific objective is to complete the clearance of all suspected hazardous areas in the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala .

ACTIVITIES

- Based on the national plan and the district-by-district approach, deploy teams to each district to complete clearance and hand over all suspected hazardous areas.
- Conduct progressive surveys and land release; update data on suspected hazardous areas and unexploded ordnance.
- Maintain mine risk education community networks, including to facilitate the prioritization of clearance.
- Deploy integrated mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal teams with ground preparation machines, manual demining teams and mine detection dogs.
- Liaise with the IND and local governments to assess and assure total clearance of all suspected hazardous areas in every district.
- Conduct a final assessment of each district after completing clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In 2010, the project will release 66 suspected hazardous areas (1.34 million square metres) in five districts, benefiting 546,000 people.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
National staff	820,000	910,000	600,000	300,000
Technical advisors	160,000	160,000	160,000	40,000
Operational costs	500,000	690,000	400,000	270,000
Mine risk education	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Dogs	210,000	410,000	210,000	80,000
Equipment	700,000	635,000	180,000	60,000
Support missions	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000
Administrative costs	240,000	285,000	160,000	75,000
Total	2,680,000	3,140,000	1,760,000	840,000

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PROJECT		MINE CLEARANCE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	The HALO Trust Mozambique	
Project Budget	2010: US \$4,600,000; 2011: US \$4,200,000; 2012: US \$4,200,000; 2013: US \$4,200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$4,600,000	
Implementing Partners	National Demining Institute (IND), provincial authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	The local populations of the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete currently affected by minefields identified during and following the 2007/2008 baseline assessment	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013	
Project Code	P09-MZ02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to assist the Government to achieve its goal of clearing all known minefields in the central and southern provinces by the 2014 mine-ban treaty deadline. It will expand an existing mine clearance programme by 15 sections. This increase is necessary to clear all known minefields in Maputo, Manica and Tete, including stretches of the Rhodesian-laid border minefield within Mozambique.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy 32 manual and two mechanical demining sections, plus five combined teams (survey, explosive ordnance disposal or EOD, and mine risk education).
- Use the existing 19 sections to clear for 12 months and 15 new sections to clear for 10 months (with two months required for training) in 2010.
- Liaise with the local population and conduct mine risk education within impacted communities as part of routine mine clearance operations.
- Conduct EOD activities across the three target provinces.
- Carry out an exit survey (the mine-free district process) at the community level across all three provinces confirming that there are no known mined areas remaining following clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- In 2010, a targeted 1,572,000 square metres of confirmed minefields will be cleared and returned to local populations for development. This total includes the completion of clearance on the Maputo to South Africa Pylon line and the start of operations on the Cahora Bassa mine belt.
- In 2010, the mine-free district process will be completed in Maputo province and four districts in Manica province.
- People will enjoy free movement and be able to develop land cleared of mines.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
National staff	2,108,065	2,108,065	2,108,065	2,108,065
International staff	294,000	294,000	294,000	294,000
Routine expenditures	1,447,000	1,447,000	1,447,000	1,447,000
Administrative charge (7%)	300,935	274,765	274,765	274,765
Capital equipment	450,000	76,170	76,170	76,170
Total	4,600,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000

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PROJECT		APOPO MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		APOPO Vapour Detection Technology
Project Budget		2010: US \$907,448; 2011: US \$896,424; 2012: US \$915,488; 2013: US \$932,605
Funds Requested		US \$907,448
Implementing Partners		National Demining Institute (IND), provincial government of Gaza
Targeted Beneficiaries		Population of Gaza Province
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code		P09-MZ03

OBJECTIVES

By the end of the project, all suspected and confirmed hazardous areas in Gaza Province will have been surveyed and cleared where necessary, with the land returned to local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct technical and non-technical surveys, mine clearance and land release in the remaining suspected hazardous areas of Gaza Province.
- Carry out clearance using the multi-modal system centred on APOPO's unique mine detection rats.
- Implement the mine-free district assessment process to ensure all suspected areas are identified, following the district-by-district approach.
- Continually collaborate with the IND to ensure thorough cohesiveness in their mine action strategy.
- Facilitate the government strategy of Revoluç o Verde through the release of land for agriculture.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 3,160,526 square metres of land will be released to communities.
- Land will be available for productive use, yielding socioeconomic benefits.
- Roads will be reopened to facilitate transportation of local peoples and produce.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
International staff	133,154	134,597	138,352	139,942
National staff	470,312	484,566	505,265	527,077
Operational costs	161,672	158,751	155,951	147,076
Investment and equipment costs	33,600	7,000	4,200	4,200
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	108,710	111,510	111,720	114,310
Total	907,448	896,424	915,488	932,605

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Ambassador Júlio Braga (CPC)	National Demining Institute (IND)
Hanoch Barlevi	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
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Nepal

SUMMARY

The 10-year insurgency that ended in November 2006 left Nepal contaminated by mines and unexploded improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Minefields had been laid at 53 locations by the Nepal Army to protect military installations, police posts and infrastructure such as communications sites. A large number of IEDs used by the Maoist Army, the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force also litter the countryside and are responsible for the vast majority of civilian casualties. As a result, Nepal's relatively small population of 28 million ranks among the world's most affected by ERW.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 21 November 2006 and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) of 8 December 2006 committed the Nepal Army and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), CPN (M), to rid the country of threats from landmines and ERW, to assist in the clearance of minefields and other explosive defenses, and to destroy stockpiles of ammunition and caches of IEDs.

Nepal is not a signatory to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, although the Government 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.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Nepal in 2010 totals US \$3,127,278.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The security forces, which include the Nepal Army, Nepal Police Force and the Armed Police Force, laid 53 anti-personnel minefields. A further 300 or so areas, known as IED fields, are protected with command-detonated devices (including IEDs) as defensive perimeters around military installations, police posts and infrastructure.

Socket and sutali bombs (improvised hand grenades) tend to be the main unexploded ordnance (UXO) posing risks to civilians. The CPN(M) has used larger IEDs, such as pressure-cooker bombs and pipe bombs. These have destroyed buildings, pylons, telecom towers and other infrastructure, and were part of roadside ambushes of military and civilian vehicles, including buses and ambulances. Explosive devices stored in civilian homes and abandoned IEDs near villages are responsible for most civilian injuries.

As of July 2009, the Nepal Army had cleared 17 minefields and 104 IED fields. A further 36 minefields and an estimated 200 IED fields remain to be cleared.

In July 2008, the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) had concluded destruction of all Category 1 (unstable) IEDs at Maoist Army Cantonment Sites in accordance with the CPA. Destruction of Category 2 (safe to store) IEDs continued in 2009 and is scheduled to be completed by end September 2009.

Casualties from victim-activated devices are on the decline but remain among the highest in the world. Data collected by The Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) show 104 casualties in 2007, 73 in 2008 and 36 as of July 2009. The data indicate that the majority of these casualties are caused by victim-activated IEDs and due to dangerous activities such as tampering. The majority of victims are children. All of these factors underscore the need for effective implementation of mine risk education.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Efforts continue by the Government, UN and other stakeholders to strengthen the national ownership of mine action in Nepal. A mine action office with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction is currently being set up to serve as the government focal point for coordinating mine action.

The Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG), an informal working committee that meets every four to six weeks and is chaired by the UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT), coordinates mine action activities, including mine and ERW risk education, and victim assistance. The working group's 26 members included the Nepal Army and police forces, UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross

(ICRC) as an observer.

From April 2007 to the present, UNMAT (formerly called the Mine Action Unit) has been providing support to both the Maoist Army and the Nepal Army in meeting the obligations of the CPA and AMMAA as well as supporting the efforts of the Government of Nepal to develop a national focal point for mine action and a lasting mine action strategy for Nepal.

In June 2006, INSEC implemented its Nationwide Active Surveillance System on explosions of IEDs, UXO and ERW to provide reliable information on civilian casualties due to mines, IED and other ERW in all 75 districts of Nepal.

STRATEGY

UNMAT plans to assist in developing the mine action capacity of its Nepalese partners over the next two years through the implementation of training activities as outlined in the Nepal Army Capacity Development Plan (CDP). It will also support the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to develop a national mine action strategy in 2010. Another focus will entail encouraging the Nepal Government to become a signatory to the mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The risk education component will include: the consolidation of the national network of emergency mine risk education focal points in 68 districts; support to the Ministry of Education to develop systematic mine risk education activities; reinforcement of the mine risk education and IED reporting capacities of the police and armed police forces; support to the development of mine risk education activities by other organizations and media campaigns to raise public awareness; support to the national mine action authority to update and integrate mine risk education messages in safety briefings designed for aid workers; and development of new campaigns to raise awareness on the risks associated with small arms and intentional explosions.

UNMAT will also assist the national mine action authority, victim assistance stakeholders and the MAJWG to implement the five-year national strategic framework for victim assistance.

PROJECT		SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION IN NEPAL
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget		2010: US \$1,346,781
Funds Requested		US \$1,346,781
Implementing Partners		UNMAT components, UNMAS and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Center (NAMACC); Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR); members of the Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Nepali counterparts working in mine action, specifically the NAMACC and MoPR (direct); communities affected by mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) (indirect)
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P07-NE05

OBJECTIVES

The project continues UNMAT capacity-building activities with mine action stakeholders. It supports them in safely and effectively fulfilling their obligations under the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). It backs national mine action capacities appropriate to Nepal, and contributes to the security of the population by minimizing threats from mines and ERW.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training and technical guidance on demining and explosive ordnance disposal to the Nepal Army, including female trainees.
- Provide operational support to Nepal Army demining teams.
- Offer additional training and capacity development support to the NAMACC.
- Ensure the continuity of UNMAT to support mine action.
- Work with the Government on a broader mine action strategy covering the five pillars of mine action.
- Encourage the Government to achieve a mine-free Nepal with the eventual goal of having Nepal sign the mine-ban treaty.
- Conduct workshops and facilitate national authorities to attend key international mine action events.
- Provide ongoing support to the MAJWG.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A national mine action strategy will be developed.
- Appropriate guidance and support will be provided to the mine action office of the MoPR.
- 40 new deminers will be trained and deployed, and 60 provided with refresher training.
- Greater managerial and reporting capacities will be evident within the NAMACC.
- The Army will clear 16 minefields between January and December 2010.
- The number of victim-activated casualties (injuries and deaths) from mines and other ERW will decline.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	694,020
Equipment and running costs	344,000
Operational equipment support to NAMACC	129,000
Training	80,000
Project support costs (8%)	99,761
Total	1,346,781

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PROJECT		CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVES, MINES AND SMALL ARMS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$508,250; 2011: US \$331,700	
Funds Requested	US \$508,250	
Implementing Partners	National mine action authority, Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and communities in areas affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), mines and explosive remnants (ERW) of war, especially children in the 10-14 age bracket; general public; survivors of victim-activated explosions; children and communities exposed to small arms and explosions	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P08-NE04	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to prevent and reduce the humanitarian and socioeconomic threats of IEDs, landmines, other ERW and small arms. At that point, UN mine action assistance will no longer be necessary, and a national strategy to reduce the risks of small arms and intentional explosions will be implemented.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the national mine action authority to design and monitor the national programme.
- Support the government and existing networks to coordinate advocacy and risk reduction activities related to small arms and intentional explosions.
- Reinforce government and non-governmental capacities to develop national surveillance systems on explosions and small arms.
- Enhance government and non-governmental capacities to lead, coordinate and implement risk education.
- Develop new education activities to minimize risks.
- Advocate for better compliance with legal instruments.
- Develop a national advocacy campaign against the use of bombs and small arms.
- Support the national authority to implement the national victim assistance strategy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The Government will be able to develop mine action activities to international standards.
- A national strategy to control small arms and prevent intentional explosions will be in place.
- The national injury surveillance system will operate under government endorsement.
- The Government and civil society will be able to coordinate risk education in the most affected districts.
- The Government and victim assistance stakeholders will implement the five-year victim assistance strategy.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Capacity support to the NMAA, Establishment of SA committee	15,000	10,000
Surveillance Systems	15,000	10,000
Advocacy for IHL	15,000	5,000
Risk Education	180,000	100,000
Victim Assistance Strategy	10,000	15,000
Technical Support and Operations	240,000	170,000
Project Support Costs	33,250	21,700
Total	508,250	331,700

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PROJECT		CAMPAIGN AGAINST MINES AND IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors	
Project Budget	2010: US \$743,797	
Funds Requested	US \$743,797	
Implementing Partners	Regional offices in Banke and Makwanpur; districts offices in Rautahat, Bara, Parsa, Saptari and Sarlahi; Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC) alliance	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Community members of all age groups, especially children; people affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and mine explosions	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-NE01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to minimize the number of victims from IEDs, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It will generate awareness to prevent IED, ERW and UXO explosions. Another objective is to advocate for victim assistance policies, accountability and clearance of IEDs.

ACTIVITIES

- Train people at the community level to conduct mine risk education.
- Conduct awareness programmes on mines, IEDs and ERW explosions, mobilizing trained community people.
- Hold training and workshops at the district and national levels.
- Assist victims through emergency and crisis support.
- Publish informational materials on IEDs and ERW.
- Produce a comic book by child victims of IED and mine explosions based on their own experiences and realities; this can serve as a preventive tool and support policy formulation on children and people affected by mines.
- Follow up and facilitate compensation for victims.
- Hold a national policy dialogue between victims, and national government stakeholders and policy makers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local capacities will increase.
- The number of casualties will decline.
- IED, ERW, mine and other explosions will be prevented.
- There will be wide dissemination of information on IEDs and mines.
- Victims will access medical and other facilities.
- Victims will access compensation provided by the Government.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff (central coordinator)	5,762
Staff (local staff at working sites)	13,428
Supplies (office support)	85,560
Programme costs	571,429
Programme support costs	67,618
Total	743,797

Contact: Ms Anjana Shakya; Executive Chairperson; Himalayan Human Rights Monitors; Tel: 977 1 5555111; e-mail: himrights@wlink.com.np

PROJECT	COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Partnership Nepal
Project Budget	2010: US \$115,000
Funds Requested	US \$115,000
Implementing Partners	Partnership Nepal, district/local political and social leaders, schools, families
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 child clubs with 70,000 children; 180,000 community people in 15 districts affected by improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance and mines
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-NE02

OBJECTIVES

The project will train focal points to coordinate district mine risk education groups and implement mine risk education activities. It will promote safer behaviours among communities by conducting awareness raising activities, such as training, group discussions, community mobilization drives, and folk-song and street drama competitions. Mine risk education will be carried out in a sustainable manner in line with programmes run by government and non-governmental organizations.

ACTIVITIES

- Train district focal persons on mine risk education.
- Undertake district level consultations on mine risk education in selected districts.
- Conduct local training on mine risk education
- Hold a folk song/Tamang Sailo competition, and a street drama competition.
- Mobilize rallies with mine risk education slogans in targeted communities.
- Create and disseminate informational materials, including wall paintings in appropriate local languages (Tamang, Maithili, Bhojpuri, etc.).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 250,000 people from 15 districts affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW) will be aware of risks and take measures to protect themselves.
- The number of accidents and casualties from ERW will decline in targeted communities.
- Targeted communities will show greater risk awareness and practice safer behaviours.
- A network of district mine risk education groups will be created.
- Communities affected by explosions (intentional and victim-activated) will have mine risk education.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff costs	15,500
Operating costs	92,500
Administration	7,000
Total	115,000

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO PHYSICAL REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$308,450	
Funds Requested	US \$308,450	
Implementing Partners	Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC); Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA), Far Western Region; Nepalganj Medical College (NGMC), Mid-Western Region; National Disabled Fund (NDF), Central Region; Prerana, Central Region; Community Based Rehabilitation-Biratnagar, Eastern Region; mine action stakeholders; specialized hospitals	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of explosions of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); people with disabilities; communities affected by IEDs, ERW and mines	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-NE03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will assist previous and future victims of explosions through comprehensive assistance including emergency evacuation, medical care, required surgeries, physical rehabilitation and reintegration. It will meet the overall rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities in Nepal, including victims of the conflict, and mines and ERW.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify victims of explosions and coordinate their emergency evacuation and medical care.
- Coordinate the referral of victims to specialized surgery and physical rehabilitation services, and forms of financial support.
- Use the HI network of community-based organizations and their outreach services to identify previous victims of explosions, and assess support needed for corrective surgery and physical rehabilitation.
- In five physical rehabilitation centres, provide comprehensive rehabilitation (physical and occupational therapy, and prosthetic and orthotic services) to victims of explosions.
- Develop 12 mobile camps in remote, conflict-affected locations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Victims of explosions will access appropriate emergency medical services.
- Risks of chronic disabilities will decline due to corrective surgeries and physical rehabilitation services.
- At least 2,000 people will access rehabilitation services through the five centres.
- At least 3,000 people will access rehabilitation services through the mobile camps and community actions.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Direct support to beneficiaries and partners	224,850
Staff costs	52,700
Implementing and operating costs	14,100
Project support costs	16,800
Total	308,450

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PROJECT	MINE RISK EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
Project Budget	2010: US \$25,000; 2011: US \$19,000
Funds Requested	US \$25,000
Implementing Partners	NRCS district branches, sub-branches, youth circles
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children, youth and communities in districts affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), other explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines
Project Duration	January 2010 through November 2010
Project Code	P10-NE04

OBJECTIVES

The goal of the project is to raise awareness about the risks of IEDs, ERW and mines through sessions, trainings, competitions and campaigns. It will support and advocate for victim assistance programmes, and enhance knowledge and skills through capacity building, including around advocacy campaigns for relevant legal instruments.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct awareness sessions in affected communities and districts.
- Coordinate activities between the district and national levels through follow up and monitoring.
- Empower focal persons through refresher trainings.
- Liaise and support the affected communities and victims.
- Conduct advocacy campaigns through seminars and workshops.
- Cooperate with other mine action organizations and participate in all relevant mine action forums

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of casualties and incidents caused by IEDs, ERW and mines will drop.
- Existing victims will have information on and gain access to relevant services.
- Relevant organizations and government bodies will be introduced to the legal instruments related to mines, ERW and cluster munitions.
- Activities will be well coordinated and planned.
- NRCS staff and volunteers will build knowledge and skills for effective programme implementation.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Regular mine risk education activities in 15 districts	18,000	12,000
Refresher training for district focal persons	2,000	2,000
Advocacy workshop	2,000	2,000
Coordination and district support	3,000	3,000
Total	25,000	19,000

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PROJECT		REDUCING RISKS FROM MINES THROUGH KNOWLEDGEABLE MINDS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Sahara Group	
Project Budget	2010: US \$80,000	
Funds Requested	US \$80,000	
Implementing Partners	Sahara Group	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities at risk from improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW); children, youth, women and elderly people; shepherds and cattle grazers; grass cutters and forest dwellers; District Child Welfare Board; schools; community organizations	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-NE05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will enhance the knowledge of women, children, youth, shepherds and cattle grazers, grass cutters and forest dwellers, who are the most vulnerable to threats from mines and ERW. It will assist local bodies, schools and community groups to access, communicate and disseminate information on mine risk education from the household to the district level.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct street dramas, and create audiovisual information (animation clips, radio talk shows) with messages in local languages.
- Develop a school-based awareness programme with interactive workshops and seminars
- Carry out door-to-door programmes.
- Print and disseminate informational materials, including on hoarding boards and pole posts
- Provide capacity development trainings to support local coordination and the establishment of joint mine action groups.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 100,000 project stakeholders will be more aware of risks posed by mines, and will take appropriate safety measures by avoiding and reporting IEDs and ERW.
- Mine-related accidents will drop by 80 percent in the project area.
- Local bodies will be trained for effective referrals and victim assistance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Informational materials	45,000
Capacity building and outreach	15,000
Programme support	8,000
Human resources and administration	12,000
Total	80,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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United Nations Mine Action Team - Nepal

Occupied Palestinian Territory

SUMMARY

In the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), women, men, girls and boys live and work in communities threatened by minefields and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The precise scope, scale and impact of the contamination is not known. Since the beginning of the Intifada, the mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) problem has increased, encompassing minefields, military training zones and areas of confrontation, where many explosive devices are left behind. Further hazards exist as a result of Operation Cast Lead, conducted from 27 December 2008 to 18 January 2009.

There has been little clearance of mines and ERW in recent years, although the UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT) in Gaza has been trying to address contamination resulting from the latest conflict. To enhance coordination and response, the Palestinian Mine Action Committee (PNMAC) was established in 2002.

There is no comprehensive data collection mechanism in oPt, but data is collected by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), the Palestinian Police, and some international and local organizations. Between 1999 and 2008, at least 794 casualties from mines, ERW and victim-activated improvised explosive devices (127 killed, 654 injured and 13 unknown) were identified by international researchers. Defense for Children International's (DCI) Palestine Section recorded more than 2,500 mine and ERW casualties occurring between 1967 and 1998. Since the recent conflict in Gaza, 12 people have been killed and 27 injured due to UXO-related accidents.

From 1999 to 2008, mine and ERW risk education activities have been provided in the West Bank and Gaza mainly through school-based activities and public information dissemination. After Operation Cast Lead, specific emergency risk education activities were carried out. There have been no specific mine and ERW victim assistance activities in oPt, and access to health services continues to deteriorate, particularly in Gaza.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Occupied Palestinian Territory in 2010 totals US \$3,908,362.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

oPt is contaminated with mines and ERW, although the precise extent of contamination is not known. There are believed to be at least 15 confirmed minefields, all located in the West Bank on the border with Jordan. Palestinian National Security Forces lack maps or records of minefields.

Since the beginning of the Intifada, the scope of the mine and UXO problem has increased, moving beyond minefields and military training zones to reach areas of confrontation, where belligerents leave many explosive devices behind. Further hazards exist as a result of Operation Cast Lead. The key threats are from ERW left behind by Israeli aerial and artillery weapon systems, or from militant caches targeted by the Israeli forces. There is a range of ground forces infantry weapons and small arms ammunition, including 40 millimetre high-explosive grenades and shoulder-fired weapons systems.

The UNMAT deployed into Gaza on 23 January 2009. In April 2009, it initiated assessments to identify the locations of ordnance within destroyed houses and public buildings. Based on preliminary results, it appears that the core remaining threat lies within the ruins of collapsed and damaged buildings. As of October, of the 1,537 buildings assessed, 526 were categorized as having a high or medium risk of UXO contamination, thereby necessitating explosive ordnance disposal follow-up. Individuals involved in rubble removal, farmers and residents of contaminated areas are believed to be most at risk, as well as humanitarian aid workers. In the West Bank, a mine action survey is needed to begin to assess the scope, scale and impact on communities and development.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

To enhance coordination, monitoring, prioritization, and response, the PNMAC was established in 2002 and has been chaired by the Ministry of the Interior since 2006. It meets irregularly because of a lack of resources and has not been active since August 2008. The PNMAC does not have a formal mandate, and its coordination role remains limited.

Because of restricted access and mobility between the West Bank and Gaza, a committee was formed in both locations. Once the political situation permits, the two committees will merge into one official coordination body, which will be known as the PNMAC. The PNMAC consists of representatives from seven ministries: culture and environment, education and higher education, health, interior (including its five divisions of civil defence, national security, the police, political guidance and preventive security), planning, social affairs, and youth and sport. Participating international organizations include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the European Union Coordination Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUCOPPS). Other organizations such as DCI and the PRCS are also represented.

In Gaza, UNICEF has started a mine risk education working group. A number of agencies have agreed to use a common data-gathering tool. Data is being collated centrally and triangulated with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This tool is also being used by agencies working with persons with disabilities.

STRATEGY

Given limited resources available for demining activities, UNICEF has so far assisted the PNMAC in developing its national mine action strategy—including an intermediate plan of action and recommendations for the longer term. The first priority of the strategy is to build local capacities to address mine and UXO issues through the involvement of all members of the PNMAC. The PNMAC has also worked on establishing an active network at the local level. Recurrent funding deficits hinder efforts to build a comprehensive national strategy for mine action and to move away from a piecemeal approach.

During 2009, the key challenges faced by the PNMAC included:

- The presence of many minefields dating back to previous wars, ERW contamination in Gaza, and unfenced Israeli military training camps located near populated areas;
- Lack of mine clearance capacities within the Palestinian Authority;
- The limited access of Palestinian clearance units due to restricted areas;
- The lack of a mine- and UXO-victim database, and
- Insufficient coordination.

PROJECT		UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR CLEARANCE AND COORDINATION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$3,395,038	
Funds Requested	US \$3,395,038	
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG), GlobalMedic	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Rubble removal staff, supervisors, site engineers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, local populations, Bedouin community members	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-OPT01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce the risks of death and injury from unexploded ordnance (UXO) through coordinated mine action interventions. It will facilitate reconstruction and rehabilitation activities focusing on high-risk elements of rubble removal projects implemented by UNDP, CHF International, and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA). The project will help protect local communities, partners, farmers, NGOs and UN agencies by increasing knowledge of UXO dangers.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct risk assessments of damaged and destroyed buildings, agricultural areas and roads.
- Provide emergency responses with explosive ordnance disposal teams.
- Offer UXO awareness training to staff involved in rubble removal.
- Raise UXO awareness through training for local communities, farmers, UN agencies, NGOs and Bedouin community members.
- Undertake a comprehensive threat and needs assessment in the West Bank.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of people injured and killed by UXO will decline.
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation will be facilitated through 1,280 risk assessments.
- 76 kilometres of agricultural roads will be assessed.
- Communities, farmers, UN agencies, NGOs and workers involved in rubble removal projects will have increased awareness of the dangers of UXO through 150 safety awareness training sessions.
- 2,400 individuals will directly benefit from mine action activities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Technical staffing, coordination	2,531,985
Equipment, supplies	483,000
Direct costs, programme support costs	380,053
Total	3,395,038

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION IN GAZA SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$513,324	
Funds Requested	US \$513,324	
Implementing Partners	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	142,500 people directly and 500,000 or more indirectly, including 139,400 children, 2,000 women caregivers and 400 government school teachers	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-OPT02	

OBJECTIVES

The project is designed to reduce the risks of death and injury from mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices, and increase safe behaviours among children, their parents and other adults across the Gaza Strip.

ACTIVITIES

- UXO Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices surveyed in targeted communities at the start, mid-point and the end of the project
- Train teachers and hold awareness-raising sessions for school children in government schools.
- Conduct awareness-raising sessions for children and parents at 20 community-based family centres.
- Foster awareness in the general population through mass media.
- Produce posters, child-friendly games, etc. for use in schools, family centres, communities and other areas.
- Provide technical support and coordination for mine risk education activities, including centralized monitoring of UXO-related deaths and injuries.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Messages and interventions will reach those most at risk of death and injuries from UXO, and will be informed by data documenting the riskiest behaviours, locations and population groups.
- 125,000 school children, 720 boys and girls and 120 caregivers at each of 20 family centres, along with 500,000 members of the general population, will have appropriate knowledge and practise safe behaviours.
- There will be well-coordinated mine risk education in Gaza.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Media/materials; training; awareness raising; knowledge, attitudes, practices surveys	305,000
Support to implementing partners on mine risk education	95,000
Field operations monitoring and support	43,234
Technical staffing, coordination	36,508
Indirect programme support costs	33,582
Total	513,324

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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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 able to more actively take place.

The conflict left a significant landmine problem that may affect up to 90,000 people. A rapid Landmine Impact Study (LIS) conducted by Handicap International (HI) with the assistance of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Canada in 2005 and 2006 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; and 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). A detailed mine action strategy will be developed, including operational plans and budgets for each component of the national programme.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Senegal in 2010 totals US \$2,482,595.

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 reported there have been 751 mine accident victims since 1996. 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 or EUIMC) to better document the scope of landmine contamination and its socioeconomic impacts. The study team 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 Diattacounda, 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 the 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 (UNDAF) 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 has the responsibility for coordinating the preparing the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects for Senegal.

Mine risk education 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. Demining activities started on February 2008 through a test project conducted by HI under the supervision of CNAMS. This project was partly financed by the United States and Belgium.

At the end of the test project in August 2008, another demining project was financed by France and Germany.

The projects have covered nine localities.

At this point, 72,642 square metres of land have been cleared, and 104 mines, 2 roquettes and 1 grenade have been discovered and destroyed.

Contributions to the mine action programmes have been provided by the governments of Canada, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the United States, as well as UNDP. Significant additional financial support is currently under consideration by the European Commission and Spain.

The elaboration of the portfolio by the mine action centre contributes to reinforcing coordination and consultation within the sector. In the future, the portfolio process will even 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. An Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is being finalised with the assistance of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

The integrated mine action strategy is based on the LIS and will provide more 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. This will be achieved by carrying out humanitarian mine action, and establishing sustainable national capacities 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 mainstreams 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) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2010: US \$300,000
Funds Requested	US \$300,000
Implementing Partners	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines, Association des Artisans de la Paix et du Développement (ASAPAD), Association pour la Solidarité et le Développement (ASD), Justice et Développement, CASADES
Targeted Beneficiaries	50,000 children and their families in the highly impacted regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sedhiou
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P07-SE01

OBJECTIVES

The project will help to increase the capacities of affected communities to cope with landmines by adopting safer behaviours. It will continue to reinforce the capacities of the education system to deliver mine risk education messages in a sustainable manner to children in schools in at-risk zones.

ACTIVITIES

- Support the development of a communication strategy and materials adjusted to evolving circumstances (community radio, leaflets, wall paintings, songs, theatre, etc.).
- Provide stress management techniques for mine victims and affected communities (trainings, interpersonal communication, focus groups, etc.).
- Conduct community mine risk education activities (for elders, religious leaders, women's groups, youth, etc.).
- Ensure, at the regional level, the sustainability of mine risk education training in the education system (capacity building, trainings, communication tools, etc.).
- Provide technical and financial support to implementing partners.
- Elaborate quality assurance and monitoring tools.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The communication strategy will be developed and implemented.
- The targeting of high-risk communities will be systematic, participatory and based on needs.
- Mine risk education operational plans will be closely integrated with demining efforts.
- Children and women will adopt safer behaviours; risks will be reduced.
- Periodic project reviews will identify lessons learned, assess results, and adapt project strategies.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	30,000
Capital costs (equipment)	20,000
Operating costs	30,000
International staff	70,000
Indirect costs	150,000
Total	300,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE ASSOCIATION SÉNÉGALAISE DES VICTIMES DE MINES 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	2010: US \$200,000	
Funds Requested	US \$200,000	
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 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SE04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will be implemented under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS. It will support the provision of medical care and physical rehabilitation to mine victims, facilitate their social and economic reintegration and contribute to the sustainability of their reintegration.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a needs assessment covering all ASVM members and mine victims.
- Provide professional training to mine victims.
- Facilitate the provision of orthopaedic devices to ensure mobility.
- Support mine risk activities among affected communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Young mine victims will confront fewer obstacles and difficulties in continuing their education.
- Some income-generation activities will be created to foster financial autonomy for mine victims and favour their social reintegration.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (short-term technical assistance)	25,000
Capital costs, equipment (office supplies, information technology)	50,000
Operating costs (indirect programme support costs)	20,000
Programme support costs (victim needs assessment, income generation, etc.)	105,000
Total	200,000

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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	2010: US \$100,000	
Funds Requested	US \$100,000	
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 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SE06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support 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\$	2010
Operating costs	80,000
Indirect administrative costs	20,000
Total	100,000

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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	2010: US \$1,515,095; 2011: US \$1,159,791; 2012: US \$1,159,791	
Funds Requested	US \$1,515,095	
Implementing Partners	HI	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations in mined areas, internally displaced people (IDPs), CNAMS, development actors, campaigners for peace	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P09-SE01	

OBJECTIVES

Under the coordination and supervision of CNAMS, the project aims to assist Senegal in carrying out its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations. It will clear priority areas containing mines and unexploded ordnance to allow safe access to water, productive land use and the provision of basic social services. It will reduce the number of victims, increase security in communities affected by the conflict, and support the safe return of former refugees and IDPs.

ACTIVITIES

- Deploy teams to the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sedhiou according to CNAMS mine action work plan.
- Conduct 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.
- Liaise with beneficiaries at the community level to ensure maximum cooperation with demining efforts, encourage safe behaviour and build links with development actors.
- Report project outputs to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) set up within CNAMS in Ziguinchor.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Polluted areas will be cleared in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and national standards (NOSAM).
- Mechanical assets will be purchased and a Senegalese team trained to perform ground preparation.
- An integrated approach to humanitarian mine clearance will accelerate the process.
- IDPs will return to their home villages.
- Risks from mines and explosive remnants of war will decline.
- Village infrastructure will be reconstructed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
Training	109,123	0	
Manual clearance operations	566,610	566,610	566,610
Mechanical clearance equipment and operations	423,591	140,815	140,815
Running and staff support costs	311,780	283,232	283,232
Land release activities	103,991	169,134	169,134
Total	1,515,095	1,159,791	1,159,791

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION TO SECURE THE RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN CASAMANCE
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$367,500	
Funds Requested	US \$367,500	
Implementing Partners	Handicap International (HI)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People in mined areas, internally displaced people (IDPs), CNAMS, development actors, campaigners for peace	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SE01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the population of Casamance related to landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). It aims to help reduce mine and UXO accidents in the regions of Ziguinchor, Sedhiou and Kolda, and contribute to building national capacities to implement humanitarian mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit and train facilitators to conduct mine risk education.
- Carry out a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey.
- Develop mine risk education tools and messages.
- Conduct mine risk education activities based on socioeconomic, regional and humanitarian priorities.
- Reinforce identification and registration procedures for mine victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The survey results will be shared with CNAMS and relief actors working in the Casamance Region.
- 10,000 people (local populations and returnees), 5,000 IDPs in the regions of Ziguinchor and Sedhiou, and 10,000 pupils will benefit from mine risk education.
- Mine victims identified by HI teams will be registered with appropriate structures, and related information will be communicated to CNAMS.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Direct costs, knowledge, attitudes, practices survey	32,473
Direct costs, mine risk education	138,852
Common costs	173,243
Indirect costs	22,932
Total	367,500

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Somalia

SUMMARY

The international community is providing assistance to authorities in Somalia through the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in South Central Somalia, and a multi-year UN Development Programme (UNDP) Rule of Law and Security (ROLS) Programme in Somaliland and Puntland.

In South Central Somalia, UNMAS' UN Somalia Mine Action (UNSOMA) project will continue supporting three types of activities in 2010: emergency humanitarian mine action assistance to address immediate threats to civilians; support to the peace and reconciliation process through training and support to the Transitional Federal Government (TFG); and technical advice, training and support to the African Union peacekeeping force, AMISOM.

Despite the unstable security situation in South Central Somalia, UNMAS, with the Government, local authorities, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Danish Demining Group (DDG) and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), will initiate mine risk education, surveys and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training to ensure a consistent, coordinated emergency mine action response.

The UNDP ROLS Programme aims to enhance the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia by improving civilian policing, increasing access to justice, ensuring the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, implementing mine action, establishing small arms control, and supporting respect for and enforcement of human rights.

In particular, the programme supports national mine action coordination institutions, fosters national mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance capacities, and gathers and analyses impact data to plan for future mine action. The programme also seeks to ensure that clearance is coordinated; that effective capacity is sustainable; and that the constraints from contaminated land and causalities are reduced.

Despite significant challenges in security and access throughout Somalia, UNDP's continued presence and assistance have resulted in the creation of national demining capacities and mine action coordination structures in both Somaliland and Puntland.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Somalia in 2010 totals US \$14,579,957.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The first mine laying in Somalia occurred during the 1964 and 1977 Ogaden wars, when minefields were established along the Ethiopian border. This was followed by the mining of strategic facilities, camps and towns in the 1970s and 1980s during the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) insurgency in north-east Somalia (Puntland), and during the 1988-1991 war of secession in Somaliland (north-west Somalia) by the Somaliland National Movement (SNM). The break-up of Somalia in 1991 led to inter-clan fighting where mines were widely used.

Results from the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in four regions of Somaliland show some 357 affected communities and some 772 suspected hazardous areas. Of these, 45 are deemed to have high impacts, 102 moderate impacts and 210 low impacts. The affected population is estimated at 1,340,600 people.

Phase II and Phase III of the LIS for Puntland have been completed, revealing similar levels of contamination along the Ethiopian border and southern clan border areas, and less contamination in coastal and northern regions.

A significant problem facing planning for mine action in South Central Somalia is the lack of reliable information. Since the establishment of a coordinated mine action response in South Central Somalia in late 2007, over 60 communities in the Bay and Bakol regions have been identified as affected by mines and ERW. DDG has also marked 57 dangerous areas in Mogadishu. Ongoing population of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for South Central Somalia through victim surveillance and survey will be a priority.

The lack of reliable information has resulted in wasted efforts by clearance organizations, such as double clearance of some areas during early interventions in Somaliland. The continued building of national ownership of the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC) and the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC) will ensure that future efforts can be

undertaken in a coordinated manner, based on adequate analysis of information and data to guide and direct clearance activities.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Due to the current political situation in Somalia, coordination of mine action in South Central Somalia is led by UNMAS, whereas UNDP supports SMAC and PMAC in Somaliland and Puntland, respectively.

In South Central Somalia, UNMAS is working with the TFG, local authorities, protection and health networks, and other humanitarian actors. Coordination of mine action activities is carried out by UNMAS in collaboration with the South Central Mine Action Mine Action Centre (SCMAC), established in Baidoa in 2008. It will continue to play an increasingly important humanitarian coordination role. An emergency mine risk education programme is also being implemented in coordination with UNICEF and UNHCR as part of essential protection activities.

In Somaliland, the national coordination body is the SMAC, which is supported by UNDP. The SMAC coordinates mine action on behalf of the Somaliland authorities and is under the Office of the Vice President. It organizes monthly mine action coordination meetings. In addition, a mine risk education working group has been established to coordinate efforts in Somaliland. There are also two international demining agencies (DDG and The HALO Trust), one international mine risk education agency (Handicap International, or HI) working in cooperation with UNICEF, and a national police EOD capacity.

Somaliland has a national policy on mine action and a strategic plan. The plan was developed in the latter half of 2003, based on the results of the LIS conducted by DDG and the Survey Action Center (SAC). Produced with the assistance of Cranfield University and funded by UNDP, the plan is in line with the national development plan drafted in 2003. It clearly lays out the structure for mine action, and includes a mine action commission, board of donors and implementing partners.

In Puntland, the PMAC is the coordination body. It is currently devising a medium-term strategy for its activities, and was the implementing agency for the LIS with advice from the SAC in the Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Sool and Sanaag Regions.

STRATEGY

The mine action strategy for Somalia encompasses three separate strategies due to the political situation. UNDP is the lead agency for mine action in northern Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland). Due to the humanitarian nature of the situation in South Central Somalia, UNMAS has been the lead agency since early 2009. UNICEF supports the coordination and implementation of mine risk education activities in all regions of Somalia.

The SMAC is responsible for coordinating mine action and quality assurance with the support of UNDP. UNDP has established five police EOD teams and is now working to build a regional mine clearance capacity in Somaliland. These two projects will require support to develop new capacities and maintain existing structures.

In Puntland, significant progress has been made in creating and operationalizing the PMAC, and building the capacity for unexploded ordnance clearance. Phase II of the Somalia LIS has been completed in the three regions of Puntland, and with the recent finalization of Phase III in Sool and Sanaag regions, the whole of Somaliland and Puntland have now been surveyed. Since it is less institutionally developed, the Somaliland region will require support for continued capacity development.

Due to the volatile political and security situation in South Central Somalia, a coordinated strategic plan does not exist. UNMAS will continue to ensure that an adequate humanitarian mine action response involving all five pillars of mine action addresses the urgent needs of the Somali population. In 2010, this will include supporting the existing police EOD teams and training further police teams whose engagement will lead to better information-gathering and greater access to affected areas. UNSOMA will continue to work with the TFG to support the development of emergency humanitarian mine action coordination capacities. Expanded monitoring and reporting of casualty and contamination data within South Central Somalia will enable programming to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, in support of the peace and reconstruction process, UNMAS will ensure humanitarian mine action efforts are coordinated with the AMISOM peacekeeping mission, UN agencies, and humanitarian and development actors.

UNDP, UNMAS and UNICEF will strive to mobilize resources and commitments to respond to emergency mine and ERW needs. This will require significant resource support.

PROJECT		EMERGENCY RAPID RESPONSE SURVEY TEAMS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$993,600	
Funds Requested	US \$993,600	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB, formerly SRSA), Transitional Federal Government (TFG), South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance in South Central Somalia	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM01	

OBJECTIVES

This project will assist a rapid response survey by the SCMAC, utilizing four national survey teams capable of highly responsive mobile survey operations and supported by international experts.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, train, equip and deploy survey staff.
- Complete survey tasks in accordance with the priorities set by the SCMAC.
- Provide support to mine accident, incident rescue and recovery operations.
- Provide the expeditious collection of general mine action assessment information in order to populate the SCMAC Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be an overview of contamination by explosive remnants of war in South Central Somalia.
- The IMSMA database will be augmented with additional data.
- Future planning and prioritization of clearance tasks will be facilitated.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff (2 international experts, 4 survey teams and support staff)	660,000
Capital costs (survey, communications, office equipment)	95,000
Operational costs (vehicle rental, training, supplies, insurance, travel for survey tasks)	165,000
Programme support costs	73,600
Total	993,600

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TEAMS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget		2010: US \$1,193,400
Funds Requested		US \$1,193,400
Implementing Partners		UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB, formerly SRSA), Transitional Federal Government (TFG), South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance, national explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P07-SM02

OBJECTIVES

This project will provide an emergency EOD capacity to respond to explosive remnants of war (ERW) call-outs in affected communities. The project will utilize two existing EOD teams, and create three additional teams to respond to contamination throughout South Central Somalia.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, train, equip and deploy operators for three new EOD teams.
- Complete clearance and disposal tasks in accordance with the priorities set by the SCMAC.
- Clear known dangerous areas by removing or minimizing threats.
- Conduct operations to destroy ERW stockpiles, including mines and/or abandoned ordnance.
- Provide support to mine accident rescue operations.
- Enhance the collection of dangerous area information for the SCMAC Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ERW threats to communities in South Central Somalia will be reduced.
- The IMSMA database will be augmented with additional data.
- Access to humanitarian services for vulnerable populations will improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff (2 international EOD experts, 5 EOD teams of 6 operators)	610,000
Capital costs (EOD, communications and office equipment for 5 teams)	300,000
Operational costs (vehicle rental, training, supplies, insurance, travel for EOD tasks)	195,000
Programme support costs	88,400
Total	1,193,400

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE SOUTH CENTRAL MINE ACTION CENTRE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$572,400	
Funds Requested	US \$572,400	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB, formerly SRSA), Transitional Federal Government (TFG), South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	TFG, clearance and implementing agencies, development agencies, population affected by mines and unexploded ordnance	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM03	

OBJECTIVES

This project will ensure the continued development of the SCMAC, with a specific focus on supporting the emergency coordination mechanisms between the SCMAC and international non-governmental organizations, mine risk education, surveys and explosive ordnance disposal teams. The assistance will cover capital and operational costs, vital in ensuring coordinated mine action in the region.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical training, support and operational costs. (Note: This is due to the lack of national funds available to the SCMAC, which stems from the current political status of having a state within a country with no recognized central government. Normal channels of funding for development and reconstruction, such as International Monetary Fund and World Bank loans, are not available.)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The SCMAC will support all humanitarian mine action activities in South Central Somalia.
- General mine action assessments within South Central Somalia (including clearance of highly impacted areas) will be coordinated and facilitated.
- A central database will continue to be populated and maintained to ensure no capacity is wasted on sites already cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	400,000
Capital costs (equipment)	30,000
Operational costs (including insurance, advocacy)	100,000
Programme support costs	42,400
Total	572,400

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY MINE RISK EDUCATION IN SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$767,696	
Funds Requested	US \$767,696	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNICEF, national counterparts, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB, formerly SRSA), Transitional Federal Government (TFG), South Central Mine Action Center (SCMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM04	

OBJECTIVES

This project will contribute to the reduction of accidents caused by mines and UXO by providing emergency mine risk education in South Central Somalia. The project will raise awareness of the dangers of mines and UXO among humanitarian actors, affected communities, and highly vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people (IDPs), herders, women and children, and affected communities in areas outside Mogadishu not covered by other mine action actors.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide emergency mine risk education in affected areas for IDPs, children in public and koranic schools, madrassas, herders, local communities, elders and religious leaders.
- Develop three additional mine risk education teams to increase coverage to vulnerable groups in affected communities in the Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba regions.
- With UNICEF, conduct mine risk education training for existing humanitarian and protection networks, non-governmental organizations and community leaders.
- Provide technical support, monitoring and materials for local emergency mine risk education awareness.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims from mines and explosive remnants of war will be reduced.
- Awareness will increase among 150,000 direct beneficiaries in affected areas of South Central Somalia.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	155,000
National staff (mine risk education coordinator, team leaders, facilitators)	97,440
Capital costs (mine risk education materials, communications, office equipment)	39,750
Operating costs (training, transportation, travel, communications, stationery, supplies)	418,640
Programme support costs	56,866
Total	767,696

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PROJECT		EMERGENCY CLEARANCE OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE WITH MINE RISK EDUCATION IN MOGADISHU
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$731,745	
Funds Requested	US \$731,745	
Implementing Partners	Danish Refugee Council, South Central Somalia Mine Action Center (SCMAC), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population, national and regional authorities, non-governmental organizations	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM05	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to clear districts identified as affected by unexploded ordnance (UXO), security and access permitting. It also aims to deliver mine risk education to internally displaced people (IDPs) inside and outside of Mogadishu. It will help to improve access to and the availability of information on mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and provide relevant ERW-related risk mitigation advice and practical support to all groups as required and requested.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide an emergency UXO call-out explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) service.
- Target mine risk education to Mogadishu IDP groups.
- Conduct a landmine and ERW survey.
- Offer general ERW assistance and advisory services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community safety will improve through better managing the risks of scattered landmines and UXO.
- There will be more community knowledge of prevalent ERW-related threats, and promotion of appropriate avoidance and reporting behaviour.
- Safe access of all groups in ERW-affected districts will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff (operations manager, DDG rep., chief technical advisor, officer)	129,565
National staff (assistant project officer, programme assistant)	224,442
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	32,744
Programme costs (coordination, training, EOD, mine risk education, vehicle rent, compound)	262,564
Audit, monitoring and evaluation, freight, liability insurance	34,559
Administrative costs (7% indirect support costs)	47,871
Total	731,745

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PROJECT		INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE SOMALILAND MINE ACTION CENTRE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$480,000	
Funds Requested	US \$480,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Somaliland Government, Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Government of Somaliland, clearance and implementing agencies, development agencies, population affected by mines and unexploded ordnance	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM07	

OBJECTIVES

This project will ensure continued operational and institutional support to the SMAC, with a specific focus on enhancing the centre's coordination and facilitation mechanisms. This will encompass providing advanced international training for SMAC staff on the International Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) staff and rectifying IMSMA database impediments. A new SMAC office will be created, with training, workshop and storage facilities vital for coordinated mine action.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide operational costs. (Note: The lack of funds available to the SMAC is due to the political issue of having a state within a country with no recognized central government. Normal channels of funding for development and reconstruction, such as International Monetary Fund and World Bank loans, are not available.)
- Conduct capacity building.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine-ban treaty provisions will be incorporated in the law.
- A strategic plan will be implemented.
- All mine action activities will be reported and monitored.
- Further capacities will be developed.
- Mine action partners and the clearance of highly impacted areas identified in the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) will be coordinated.
- A new SMAC office and workshop facilities will be established.
- The central database will be maintained, with no capacity wasted on cleared sites.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	182,000
Capital costs (equipment)	153,000
Operational costs (including insurance, advocacy)	118,000
Programme support costs	27,000
Total	480,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO POLICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TEAMS IN SOMALILAND
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$106,000	
Funds Requested	US \$106,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Somaliland Government, Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), Somaliland police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SM10	

OBJECTIVES

Police EOD teams have been trained from all regions of Somaliland. Five teams operate, with two based in Hargeisa, one in Burao, one in Boroma and one in Erigavo. This project will continue to provide support to the teams, amounting to an annual sum of approximately US \$20,000 per team. This includes all operational support costs and allowances.

ACTIVITIES

- Given the large number of casualties due to tampering with UXO and mines, and the long-term problems of UXO, support police EOD teams as a vital component of a sustainable solution to Somaliland's mine and UXO challenges.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sustainable national police EOD asset will be capable of supporting government plans, policies, and priorities in establishing and maintaining security, and increasing opportunities for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.
- The teams will build on a record of already destroying 65,000 items,
- Operational capacity will be maintained.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	41,000
Capital costs	35,000
Operational costs (including support costs)	23,000
Programme support costs	7,000
Total	106,000

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PROJECT	POLICE DEMINING CAPACITY BUILDING, SOMALILAND
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$439,000
Funds Requested	US \$439,000
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Somaliland Government, Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), international mine action training organization, police deminers
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine-affected communities in Somaliland
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P07-SM12

OBJECTIVES

UNDP will build a police demining capacity within Somaliland. The project will support operational costs, training and equipment. It includes a provision for the construction of a new office with training, workshop and storage facilities, thereby ensuring greater long-term operational effectiveness and sustainability as UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) support decreases.

ACTIVITIES

- Target high-impact areas identified in the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2004 and 2007.
- Once high-impact sites are cleared, clear medium- and low-impact sites in line with the Somaliland mine action plan and national development plan.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National demining capacities will be established, and used to address long-term residual problems in a timely and effective manner.
- Police deminers will work under the coordination of the SMAC, complementing initiatives undertaken by NGOs.
- Available clearance capacities will increase.
- Authorities will be able to deal with residual problems from mines and explosive remnants of war.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	180,000
Capital costs (equipment)	60,000
Operational costs (including insurance)	170,000
Overhead	29,000
Total	439,000

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PROJECT		CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CLEARANCE IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED REGIONS OF SOMALIA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$731,151	
Funds Requested	US \$731,151	
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 Somalia through the provision of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and small arms and light weapons (SALW) destruction capabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Through the continued deployment of one EOD/SALW team, destroy stockpiled conventional weapons held in military camps, police stations and by civil authorities in Puntland.
- Identify and destroy unexploded ordnance and other priority weapons within the six administrative regions of Puntland and areas of South Central Somalia that can be safely accessed by international staff.
- Provide continued training and support to the Puntland Police and other Puntland authorities to improve their ability to conduct safe and effective EOD/SALW as well as mine risk education.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The project will safely identify and where possible 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\$	2010
Personnel	234,744
Equipment	82,420
Programme operational costs	263,395
Overhead	150,592
Total	731,151

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PROJECT		DEMINING AND DESTRUCTION OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,860,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,860,000	
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 2010	
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 village 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.
- Assess suspected hazardous areas, and reduce them through technical surveys and marking.
- Perform rapid mine clearance through manual demining and mine detection dog teams.
- Destroy UXO, ammunition and weapons stock.
- Work with trained local staff under the supervision of HDIG personnel.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be an impact survey of around 1 million square metres.
- A technical survey to reduce suspicious areas will cover at least 400,000 square metres.
- Clearance will take place on around 60,000 square metres.
- UXO and weapons will be destroyed.
- Around 20 kilometres of suspicious roads will be cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Salaries		651,211
Capital costs (equipment and supplies)		335,388
Operational costs		802,354
Overhead and contingency		48,047
Administrative costs		23,000
Total		1,860,000

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PROJECT		ADVOCACY FOR THE ACCESSION OF SOMALIA TO THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE-BAN TREATY
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines (SOCBAL)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$80,000	
Funds Requested	US \$80,000	
Implementing Partners	SOCBAL members	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somali population, government institutions	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM01	

OBJECTIVES

SOCBAL intends to advocate for the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty in Somalia. It will urge government policy makers to participate in international mine action conferences and become a state party to the convention.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit support staff.
- Organize sensitization and planning workshops for government representatives.
- Conduct institutional awareness training.
- Carry out policy advocacy.
- Give presentations on the mine problem and its impacts.
- Perform ongoing monitoring.
- Establish committees.
- Ensure feedback and communication.
- Conduct reporting.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Somalia will become a state party to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Policies on the adoption of the treaty will be passed.
- State-level institutional awareness of the treaty will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	20,000
Operational costs (vehicle rental, support costs)	40,000
Administrative costs	20,000
Total	80,000

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PROJECT		AN ADDITIONAL POLICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TEAM IN LAASANOUD, SOOL REGION
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$105,000	
Funds Requested	US \$105,000	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, Somaliland Government, SMAC, Somaliland Police Force	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM02	

OBJECTIVES

Five police explosive ordnance (EOD) teams operate in Somaliland. Two teams are based in Hargeisa, one team is based in Burao, one team is based in Boroma, and one team is based in Erigavo. The EOD capacity in Somaliland needs to increase through the establishment of an additional EOD team in the Sool Region. This project will provide support to the Laasanoud Police EOD Team.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide an additional EOD asset in the Sool Region, where in the last three years there have been 15 recorded accidents resulting in the deaths of 12 people and injuries to 17 people.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A sustainable police EOD Team will be in place to support government plans, policies and priorities.
- It will contribute to establishing and maintaining security, allowing for increased opportunities for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	9,000
Capital costs (personal protective equipment, communications equipment, vehicles, etc.)	28,000
Operational costs (including support costs)	60,000
Overhead	8,000
Total	105,000

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PROJECT		COMMUNITY SAFETY AND AMMUNITION DISPOSAL IN SOMALIA
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,311,132; 2011: US \$1,111,132	
Funds Requested	US \$1,311,132	
Implementing Partners	Hornpeace, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Danish Refugee Council	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population of selected districts in Somalia (central Somalia)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-SM03	

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce contamination by and risks from explosive remnants of war (ERW) on a community-by-community basis, thus promoting normal life and improving safety. It will clear ERW and deliver appropriate community education messages.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear ERW and deliver mine risk education on a site-by-site basis throughout central Somalia.
- Conduct limited ERW surveys as part of a community safety assessment aimed at improving understanding of the nature, extent and impact of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and the private storage of ERW.
- Mark identified hazardous areas that are not cleared.
- Engage in intensive community liaison processes.
- Deliver mine risk education and firearms safety education in target areas.
- Dispose of private stockpiles of ERW and ammunition through extensive community-based advocacy and mine risk education activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safe behaviour will be adopted in ERW- and mine-contaminated target areas.
- One-third of identified private stockholders in target areas will hand over ERW and mines to DDG for destruction.
- SALW will be stored in a safe manner.
- Improved, safe handling practices for SALW will be in place.
- Accidents will be prevented.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff	308,716	308,716
National staff	289,832	289,832
Supplies/capital costs (vehicles, office, information technology, materials)	281,947	81,947
Running costs (transport, communications, office)	118,228	118,228
Activity costs (training, mine risk education, firearms safety education, advocacy)	172,762	172,762
Indirect programme support costs (liability insurance, bank charges, 7% administration)	139,647	139,647
Total	1,311,132	1,111,132

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PROJECT		COMMUNITY SAFETY AND AMMUNITION DISPOSAL IN SOMALILAND
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$818,675; 2011: US \$818,675	
Funds Requested	US \$390,000	
Implementing Partners	Hornpeace	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local population of selected districts in Somaliland	
Project Duration	January 2008 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-SM04	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce contamination by and risks from explosive remnants of war (ERW) on a community-by-community basis, thus promoting normal life and improving safety. It will clear ERW as a fully integrated component of DDG Somaliland's Community Safety Programme. It will also promote community safety, and a reduction in accidents related to ERW and weapons through appropriate community education messages.

ACTIVITIES

- Clear ERW and deliver mine risk education site-by-site throughout Somaliland.
- Carry out a limited ERW survey as part of a community safety assessment aimed at improving understanding of the nature, extent and impact of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and private storage of ERW.
- Mark identified hazardous areas that are not immediately cleared.
- Carry out intensive community liaison processes and deliver mine risk education and firearms safety education in target areas (with an expansion in the number of target areas in 2010-2011).
- Dispose of private stockpiles of ERW and ammunition through extensive community-based advocacy and mine risk education activities (with an expansion in the number of target areas in 2010-2011).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Safe behaviour will be adopted in ERW- and mine-contaminated target areas.
- One-third of identified private stockholders in target areas will hand over ERW and mines to DDG for destruction.
- SALW will be stored in a safe manner.
- Improved, safe handling practices for SALW will be in place.
- Accidents related to ERW and small arms and light weapons will be prevented.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff	152,175	152,175
National staff	261,500	261,500
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	50,000	50,000
Running costs (transport, communications, office)	200,000	200,000
Activity costs (training, mine risk education, firearms safety education, advocacy)	95,000	95,000
Indirect programme support costs (liability insurance, bank charges, 7% administration)	60,000	60,000
Total	818,675	818,675

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PROJECT**COORDINATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION IN SOMALILAND**

Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Project Budget	2010: US \$254,000
Funds Requested	US \$254,000
Implementing Partners	Mine risk education actors in Somaliland
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-SM05

OBJECTIVES

The project seeks to reduce casualties by teaching the inhabitants of 447 impacted communities near mine-affected areas to live safely near the contamination.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop and distribute appropriate messages among specific target groups.
- Disseminate public information and train community-based liaison actors.
- Where applicable, conduct needs assessments in mine- and UXO-affected communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- An integrated and coordinated mine risk education programme will be created.
- The number of landmine accidents in all regions will be significantly reduced.
- Economic activity will increase, particularly among the rural poor in mine-affected areas.
- A broad knowledge will be achieved in all areas related to mine dangers and living in high-risk areas.
- Awareness of UXO dangers and mines will grow among children and adults.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	30,000
Capital costs (including vehicle)	37,000
Operational costs (including support costs)	170,000
Overhead	17,000
Total	254,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DESTRUCTION IN THE MOGADISHU AREA
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,140,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,140,000	
Implementing Partners	HDIG	
Targeted Beneficiaries	250,000 people who left Mogadishu and are camping in areas that connect the capital to Afgoye	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will survey and verify suspected hazardous areas and conduct mine clearance with survey and manual clearance sections. It will 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 village 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 in areas suspected of contamination.
- Mark areas that are mined and at risk.
- Perform mine clearance for emergency situations.
- Carry out manual demining.
- Destroy UXO, ammunition and weapons stocks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A survey of around 1 million square metres will be completed.
- Clearance will take place on around 25,000 square metres, particularly those that require the most urgent responses.
- UXO and weapons will be destroyed.
- Around 25 kilometres of roads will be cleared to three meters on every side.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	397,908
Capital costs (equipment, supplies)	208,203
Operational costs (travel, office running costs, communication, vehicle rent)	477,956
Overhead and contingency	35,933
Administration	20,000
Total	1,140,000

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PROJECT		DEMINING AND UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE DESTRUCTION IN THE SOMALILAND REGION
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,197,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,197,000	
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 20,000 people in Somaliland, particularly farmers, livestock, breeders, nomadic people	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will survey and verify suspected hazardous areas and conduct mine clearance with survey and manual clearance sections. It will 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 village 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 in areas suspected of contamination.
- Mark areas that are mined and at risk.
- Perform mine clearance for emergency situations.
- Carry out manual demining.
- Destroy UXO, ammunition and weapons stocks.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Around 800,000 square metres will be surveyed.
- Clearance will take place on around 20,000 square metres, particularly those that require the most urgent responses.
- UXO and weapons will be destroyed.
- Around 20 kilometres of roads will be cleared to three metres on every side.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Salaries	442,813
Capital costs (equipment, supplies)	225,448
Operational costs	472,514
Overhead and contingency	36,225
Administrative costs	20,000
Total	1,197,000

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PROJECT		INTEGRATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION INTO THE SOMALILAND SCHOOL CURRICULUM
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Project Budget		2010: US \$135,000
Funds Requested		US \$135,000
Implementing Partners		Ministry of Education (MOE), SMAC
Targeted Beneficiaries		10,000 students, 2,000 teachers in affected areas of Somaliland
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-SM08

OBJECTIVES

Working alongside national counterparts, this project will provide a much needed community and school mine risk education curriculum in Puntland. It will help raise public awareness of the dangers associated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).

ACTIVITIES

- Develop a mine risk education school curriculum, and training modules and materials for integrating mine risk education in the school system in affected areas (teacher training institutions and primary schools).
- Make teachers capable of undertaking cross- and extra-curricular mine risk education activities in creative ways by giving them ready-made implementation models, methods, techniques and strategies.
- Provide materials for mine risk education to targeted pilot schools.
- Monitor and regularly assist the targeted pilot schools.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Accidents resulting from mines and UXO will be reduced.
- Mine risk education will be integrated into compulsory school curricula.
- School children and communities will be continuously informed about mine and UXO threats.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff (including local consultants)	70,000
Operational costs (including support costs and vehicle rental)	35,000
Training	21,000
Overhead	9,000
Total	135,000

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PROJECT		INTEGRATION OF RISK EDUCATION IN THE SOMALI NATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-France	
Project Budget	2010: US \$105,600	
Funds Requested	US \$105,600	
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), Somaliland Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Religious Affairs, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Danish Demining Group (DDG)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children attending formal and informal schools and madrassas, teachers, MOE, SMAC	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM09	

OBJECTIVES

Incorporating risk education into the Somali national curriculum will help ensure that younger generations will be protected from residual landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) until total mine clearance has been achieved. It also increases knowledge on firearms and community safety. This in turn will produce a visible reduction in self-reported risk-taking and accident rates among children in targeted regions.

ACTIVITIES

- Initiate partnerships with local authorities and the UN agencies conducting the review of the school curriculum.
- Develop concepts to be included in the curriculum.
- Recruit a specialist education consultant to design the risk education module.
- Train teachers and MOE regional education officers.
- Enhance the existing monitoring tools used by the MOE and provide support in monitoring activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A relevant risk education module will be designed and integrated in the national school curriculum, as well as in formal and informal madrassas in Somaliland.
- Throughout the life of the new curriculum, children from school grades one to eight will receive regular quality risk education lessons as part of their normal schooling.
- Children taught about the risks of ERW will be less likely to indulge in risky behaviours, and will transmit the same messages to their families.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	60,000
Running costs (transport, communication, office)	12,000
Programme costs (including support costs)	24,000
Overhead	9,600
Total	105,600

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PROJECT		MINE RISK AWARENESS FOR SETTLEMENTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN MOGADISHU
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Somali Development Organization (SODO)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$115,500	
Funds Requested	US \$115,500	
Implementing Partners	SODO	
Targeted Beneficiaries	350,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees at former military bases in Mogadishu	
Project Duration	March 2010 through February 2011	
Project Code	P10-SM10	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to reduce mine-related civilian casualties in IDP settlements, and increase mine risk awareness in the wider community of Mogadishu and its vicinity.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a mine risk needs assessment in IDP settlements in the city and its vicinity.
- Hold a community mobilization and sensitization workshop for IDP representatives.
- Recruit mine risk education experts and support staff.
- Develop a mine risk education training package.
- Conduct a series of trainings on mine risk education and related field practices for IDP representatives.
- Conduct communication and reporting activities.
- Perform ongoing monitoring of activities, and a review and evaluation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- IDPs will acquire knowledge of mine risks.
- Risky behaviours by IDPs and members of the wider community in Mogadishu will decline.
- IDPs will gain skills to mitigate and manage mine risks.
- Tools for mine risk education training will be produced and ready for future use.
- Mine risk awareness will increase among communities in Mogadishu and its vicinity.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff (mine expert, project officer, field supervisor)	48,000
Operating, capital costs (materials, equipment, vehicle rent, field practices, workshops)	55,000
Administrative costs	12,500
Total	115,500

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PROJECT		PUNTLAND MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$857,843; 2011: US \$827,336; 2012: US \$809,453	
Funds Requested	US \$857,843	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Security and DDR of Puntland, Inter-ministerial Commission of Puntland, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, public services, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Rule of Law and Security (ROLS) Programme	
Targeted Beneficiaries	People in Puntland affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P10-SM11	

OBJECTIVES

The Mine Risk Education, Mine/ERW (explosive remnants of war) Victim Assistance and Technical Survey Programme is designed to ensure improved government and local community management of mine action, including through mine risk education and victim assistance at the local level, policy framework development and institutional capacity development.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct a needs assessment, situation analysis and revision of the national mine action strategy.
- Develop annual plans and support coordination and management of mine risk education.
- Develop inter-entity strategies for school-based mine-risk education.
- Develop national standards, operating procedures and other policy documents.
- Carry out trainings on needs analysis and standards development.
- Develop a methodology for, and pilot and evaluate programmes by non-governmental organizations to reinforce mine risk education in schools, including through theatre and peer education.
- Provide social work support and material assistance to children disabled by landmines.
- Conduct technical surveys on communities affected by mines and UXO.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A policy framework and management tools will be applied.
- Mine risk education will be systematically implemented as an integral part of mine action.
- A permanent and mainstreamed mine risk education capacity will be established in the education system.
- Mine action plans with mine risk education will be executed in high-impact areas.
- The rights of mine survivors will be fulfilled in Puntland's disability policy framework.
- Areas with mines and UXO contamination will be marked and reduced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
International staff (technical advisor, project officer, short-term consultants)	96,000	96,000	96,002
National staff salary expenses, allowances	340,032	340,032	340,032
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, materials)	99,808	79,846	63,877
Programme costs (coordination, training, technical surveys, victim assistance)	222,815	222,815	222,815
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	99,188	88,643	86,727
Total	857,843	827,336	809,453

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PROJECT	RISK EDUCATION IN PUNTLAND
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-France
Project Budget	2010: US \$122,000
Funds Requested	US \$122,000
Implementing Partners	Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Puntland authorities, teachers and village elders, civil society organizations
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mine and explosive remnants of war, with a special focus on children, nomadic populations, travellers, national authorities and mine action partners
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-SM12

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to provide adequate and effective risk education to people and vulnerable groups (children, herders and travellers) in areas of Puntland affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This will empower them to reduce mine and ERW accidents.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct risk education trainings for 250 teachers, village chiefs, religious leaders and women's association representatives.
- Continue integration of risk education in existing community structures.
- Disseminate risk education materials through networks and partners.
- Direct risk education to nomadic communities through mobile teams.
- Gather, analyse and share information about dangerous areas (mapping and marking in Puntland) using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Gather, analyse and share information about victims and socioeconomic impacts.
- Ensure information about major issues raised by community members is shared among national authorities, mine action partners, and relief and development actors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Risk education community networks within target communities will be mobilized and able to educate their respective communities in Puntland.
- Nomadic communities will have greater access to risk education and reduced risk-taking behaviour related to landmines and ERW.
- Data sharing on the risks of mines and ERW will improve among at-risk communities and national authorities, mine action partners, and relief and development actors.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Staff		54,000
Running costs		31,000
Programme costs (including support costs)		26,000
Overhead (10%)		11,000
Total		122,000

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PROJECT		RISK EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MINE ACTION CENTRES
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-France	
Project Budget	2010: US \$124,787	
Funds Requested	US \$124,787	
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Ministry of Interior, Puntland Ministry of Interior, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC), UNDP, non-governmental organizations, risk education implementing partners, recipients of risk education	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM13	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to build the institutional risk education capacities of the SMAC and PMAC, on the technical and organizational levels. Greater capacities will be attained through comprehensive risk education training and support on all stages of project cycle management. Specific emphasis will be placed on developing capacities to prioritize, specify tasks, coordinate, and monitor and evaluate risk education activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Hold four workshops on risk education theory, stakeholder analysis, roles and responsibilities, action plans, project cycle management, and monitoring and evaluation using International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) guidelines.
- Work on communications using community participatory approaches.
- Strengthen adherence to the risk education project cycle.
- Improve use of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and of data analysis for programming.
- Standardize data collection and analysis.
- Hold risk education sessions for centre staff to understand grass-roots practicalities.
- Discuss risk education policies.
- Support coordination and training on monitoring and evaluation.
- Conduct a joint project evaluation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Overall capacities for providing risk education will grow.
- The SMAC and PMAC will be able to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate risk education.
- They will be able to produce and disseminate risk education tools to local communities, maintain a uniform IMSMA system, and prioritize risk education activities according to community needs (by age, social groups, geography, etc.).
- The centres will be equipped to monitor and evaluate risk education, and adjust strategies as needed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Staff	65,428
Running costs	22,000
Programme costs (including support costs)	25,960
Overhead (10%)	11,399
Total	124,787

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE MINE ACTION CENTRES AND POLICE TEAMS
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$767,103	
Funds Requested	US \$767,103	
Implementing Partners	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Citizens of Somaliland and Puntland, Somaliland and Puntland police forces	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-SM14	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide technical and financial support to the SMAC and the PMAC to coordinate all mine action activities in the two regions and ensure that International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) are met. It will reduce casualties by destroying ordnance, and taking away and destroying explosives held by terrorist procurement groups. This will help in enforcing the law on mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Mine risk education will be enhanced.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide a sustainable capacity to the people of Somaliland and Puntland to deal with the long-term explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) problem.
- Enforce the law on mines and UXO in the two regions.
- Provide continuous capacity building for the SMAC and PMAC, and police EOD teams.
- Monitor progress continually, with a monthly summary of achievements by centre and region.
- Expand mine risk education into school education systems and universities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The rule of law will be strengthened and credible institutional capacity within the civil protection sector will re-emerge.
- Sustainable EOD and mine risk education capacities will be developed, both of which are vital for the creation of a safe environment that encourages economic growth.
- A central database will be maintained to ensure that no capacity is wasted on sites already cleared.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff	180,000
National staff	40,000
SMAC (EOD and mine risk education)	300,000
PMAC (EOD and mine risk education)	200,000
Administrative costs (7%)	47,103
Total	767,103

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Dave Bax (CPC)	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Eddie Boyle	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Tammy Orr	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Hashi Abdullahi	Somali Development Organization
Dahir Abdirahman Abdulle	Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines (SOCBAL)
Stanislas Bonnet	Handicap International (HI)
Vittorio Gen.C.A. Bernard	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)
Katherine Grant	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Ingemar Gustavsson	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)
Abdirisak Issa Hussein	Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)
Vladimir Jankola	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Karina Lynge	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Dr. Ali Maah	Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)
Alistair Moir	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Klaus Ljørring Pedersen	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
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Sri Lanka

SUMMARY

With the end of nearly three decades of conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and government plans for rapid resettlement of internally displaced people (IDPs), recovery and development of war-torn areas, there is an urgent need for clearing mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and carrying out other mine actions in the north and east.

Sri Lanka is currently focusing on rehabilitating the north and returning approximately 330,000 IDPs displaced since 2006. Mines and UXO are holding up initiatives by national authorities, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to expedite IDP returns, and restore livelihoods, social services and infrastructure.

In the Eastern Province, as a result of the Government's accelerated resettlement scheme, a substantial portion of the mine- and UXO-contaminated areas in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts had been cleared by mid-2009. According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), as of 31 July 2009, 375.5 square kilometres have been cleared of mines and UXO, and 222,700 IDPs have been resettled in the Eastern Province.

IMSMA records from 2002 and scattered general mine action assessments from 2002 to 2006 reveal that approximately 269 square kilometres are affected by landmines and UXO in 10 districts in the north and east. Many areas remain classified as high security zones that are not accessible for assessments. The resumption of the war since the abrogation of the Ceasefire Agreement in January 2008 has resulted in extensive fresh mine and UXO contamination in the north and east.

In 2010, the Government in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and demining agencies will assign high priority to mine and UXO clearance to enable rapid resettlement and recovery, particularly in the north. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) will partner with NGOs and community-based groups to expand mine risk education in the north, especially for returning IDPs. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education in including mine risk education in the national school curricula.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sri Lanka in 2010 totals US \$15,172,697.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

As of 31 July 2009, a total of 490 square kilometres had been cleared or released since 2002. In the east, accelerated demining has enabled the quick resettlement of a large number of IDPs; almost 90 percent have returned to their homes. In the north, where mine and UXO clearance is ongoing, contamination levels are much higher than in the east.

Many areas in the north are potentially highly contaminated by mines and UXO. After the abrogation of the ceasefire in January 2008, fierce fighting resumed in the northern districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya until May 2009, when the Government declared victory and the end of the war.

All demining organizations are working in the north to facilitate the Government's plan to resettle the majority of IDPs by the end of 2009. There is an urgent need to conduct comprehensive assessments to identify freshly contaminated areas in the north, especially in the districts of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu where areas had not been released for demining or surveys up to July 2009.

Overall, civilian casualty rates have declined in Sri Lanka, falling from a peak of 211 in 2001 to 6 in 2008. The rate rose sharply to 63 casualties in 2006 when hostilities resumed between the LTTE and government forces. By all accounts, the number of mine victims surged in 2009 as the war intensified and people fled the fighting. The total number has not yet been verified.

There are 1,387 identified mine survivors registered in Sri Lanka, excluding military casualties. The public health system provides medical treatment to mine victims, while post-operative care, including counselling and mobility aids, are provided on a limited scale by NGOs with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

There are also some livelihood development programmes that target war victims, such as the UNDP Transition and

Recovery Programme.

These services tend to be fragmented. There is a critical need for a comprehensive referral system, more specialized after-care services, and initiatives to support and monitor the rehabilitation of survivors.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The Sri Lanka National Mine Action Programme operates under 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 stakeholder ministries, the donor community, demining and mine risk education NGOs, UNICEF and UNDP. It meets quarterly to assess progress and resolve policy issues.

An important NSCMA goal is to establish a National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) to assume ownership of mine action coordination and management. With financial and technical assistance from the UNDP Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery, a draft NMAC terms of reference was prepared in May 2009 in consultation with government, donor and NGO stakeholders. Next steps involve validating the terms and establishing the NMAC. As an interim measure, UNDP is funding six government mine action staff positions.

At the district level, the NSCMA has delegated authority to government agents and district steering committees for mine action for policy coordination and implementation. UNDP-supported district mine action offices manage operational coordination.

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 and mine action. UNICEF organizes community-based mine risk education through local NGOs, such as Sarvodaya and Community Trust Fund, and works with the Ministry of Education to ensure mine risk education is taught in schools in affected areas and included in the national curriculum.

The donor community is kept apprised of mine action developments through the Donor Peace Support Group (DPSG). It comprises donors that have played an important role in enabling mine action through 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

In the aftermath of the war, Sri Lanka's overarching goal to free the country from the impacts of mines and UXO has acquired fresh urgency. A strategic priority is to enable resettlement and recovery in conflict-affected areas. Lands released for demining and resettlement and recovery by the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) are tasked to demining agencies by MNBEID, in consultation with government agents. Clearance operations are conducted by the SLA's Humanitarian Demining Unit and seven donor-funded NGOs. These operations are coordinated by MNBEID with UNDP support. UNDP is collaborating with MNBEID to build national capacities to coordinate and manage mine actions by having a fully functional and operational NMAC in 2010.

Mine action agencies are striving to expand their technical capacities to meet the huge surge in demand for mine and UXO clearance, mine risk education and survivor assistance. UNDP is seeking to expand district mine action office staff to respond to increasingly complex and growing demands for coordination and management. In order to speed up demining and support post-demining recovery and development programmes, mine action agencies are exploring fresh avenues for working with the security forces, government authorities and NGOs.

With the impending resettlement of the northern IDPs, the majority of demining operations will be concentrated in the Northern Province, especially to ensure the rapid clearance of the Vanni region, where fierce fighting took place near the end of the conflict. In 2010, mine and UXO operations will continue in the east in response to ongoing requests by government agents to survey lands for contamination prior to release for resettlement and development.

To ensure the sustainability of mine risk education, agencies will continue to focus on strengthening the capacities of

key partners, such as the Ministry of Education and the National Institute for Education. Materials used in public information campaigns will be revised and new material will be designed to suit changed circumstances. The Ministry of Education will be supported to integrate school-based mine risk education into the national curriculum. Another 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 survivor assistance and advocacy pillars. The overall mine risk education programme in 2010 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 increasing awareness among 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 areas are released.

The survivor assistance strategy will take a rights based approach, as enumerated in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) 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 leading role in survivor assistance. In the long-term, resources will be mobilized and the various stakeholders will coordinate their efforts to:

- Ensure survivors can access quality and sustainable medical, social and economic rehabilitation services; and
- Empower survivors to advocate for their rights.

Sri Lanka has not yet signed the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. It is a signatory to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Amended Protocol II on mines, but not to Protocol V on explosive remnants of war. There are new advocacy opportunities with the end of the armed conflict. Stakeholders are currently strengthening partner networks and reformulating messages for a wide range of audiences, including school children, the media and key policy makers.

PROJECT	SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION IN SRI LANKA
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,107,450
Funds Requested	US \$1,107,450
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID), government agents, district steering committees for mine action, non-governmental organizations, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), humanitarian and recovery agencies
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities, internally displaced people (IDPs) in welfare centres and at-risk areas
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-SL06

OBJECTIVES

To help meet accelerated demands for demining in the north, the project will strengthen its human and technical resources in the district mine action offices in Vavuniya and Jaffna by recruiting project staff and two international technical advisors.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct surveys and mine clearance tasking, quality assurance and control, completion certification, post-clearance impact surveys and mine risk education.
- Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), and support mine-related planning.
- Provide technical support for district mine action office work, including training for current and new staff.
- Review and expand the National Mine Action Standards, complete the clearance accreditation process and develop standard operating procedures.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Humanitarian mine action will be implemented in conformity with Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards.
- Mine clearance will be coordinated and oriented to achieve resettlement and development priorities.
- The IMSMA database will be maintained for monitoring and reporting purposes.
- National Mine Action Standards and accreditation policies will be finalized, and standard operating procedures developed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
International staff (Vavuniya and Jaffna)	390,000
National staff (quality assurance assistants, IMSMA assistants)	490,000
Vehicles	90,000
Technical working groups	20,000
Electronic and mine action technical equipment	45,000
General management services	72,450
Total	1,107,450

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PROJECT**HUMANITARIAN DEMINING IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES IN SRI LANKA**

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	Milinda Morogoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)
Project Budget	2010: US \$665,000
Funds Requested	US \$665,000
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district steering committees for mine action in affected districts
Targeted Beneficiaries	Over 400,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) living in welfare centres, communities affected by mine-fields and explosive remnants of war
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P05-SL02

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to carry out humanitarian mine action in the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, with the intention of facilitating the post-conflict rehabilitation of these areas in general, and the resettlement and recommencement of economic activities in particular.

ACTIVITIES

- Reduce threats of death and injury to residents and returning IDPs due to the presence of mines and unexploded ordinance.
- Assist the NSCMA by conducting a task impact assessment to help prioritize tasks.
- Strengthen the Indo-Sri Lanka relationship by working in a consortium with Horizon OPCEM and Sarvatra Technical Consultants, and building capacity for humanitarian demining within the South Asia region.
- Provide employment opportunities for youth and women in affected areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- High-priority dangerous areas will be cleared and risks reduced.
- MMIPE will have enhanced clearance capacities through 250 local deminers who will further strengthen multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi-religious teams.
- Manual clearance methods will be further developed; Sarvatra will be assisted with mechanical equipment already in place.
- The NSCMA will publish district mine action plans with the assistance of project surveys.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Manual clearance, technical surveys	550,000
Training	15,000
Task impact assessment survey	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	2010: US \$3,245,000; 2011: US \$3,000,000	
Funds Requested	US \$3,245,000	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), government agents, district mine action offices in Jaffna and Vavuniya, Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs), including those newly displaced; residents of the Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya districts	
Project Duration	January 2010 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 unexploded ordnance (UXO). This should reduce the hardships of staying in welfare centres. The project entails coordination with the Government, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other repatriation organizations, and the development of capacities through assistance to a local mine action group.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and battle area clearance (BAC).
- Perform technical surveys and general mine action assessments.
- Create the most cost-effective manual demining force possible, using local resources.
- Support the establishment of a sustainable new local mine action organization (DASH) that can continue the work at the end of the project.
- Maintain close links with humanitarian agencies to ensure an integrated response.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The return of new IDPs will be speedy and sustainable.
- Large areas will be released for returnees through assessments.
- Land will be cleared for resettlement and income-generation activities by IDPs.
- Local economic recovery will be supported through new employment opportunities.
- Sustainable and cost-effective local mine clearance capacities will be developed through the formation and training of DASH.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Manual clearance	2,090,000	2,050,000
EOD, BAC	600,000	400,000
Technical surveys, general mine action assessments	400,000	400,000
Programme management	155,000	150,000
Total	3,245,000	3,000,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND ADVOCACY
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$783,807	
Funds Requested	US \$783,807	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA); Ministry of Education; Community Trust Fund; Sarvodaya; Jaffna Jaipur Foot Centre; ORHAN; Valvuthayam; Handicap International (HI); Motivation; a network of local non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and volunteers	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); people traveling to affected areas, including humanitarian workers and government staff; people with disabilities, particularly war injuries	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to decrease risks from mines and ERW through community-based mine risk education and child protection networks, and the education system. It will advocate for a ban on landmines and adherence to Protocol V on ERW of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve planning and coordination of mine risk education and victim assistance through capacity building.
- Provide community- and school-based mine risk education and mine safety information.
- Collect data on casualties, suspected mined areas and ERW through partners.
- Advocate for a ban on landmines and related legal instruments.
- Help design a national victim assistance strategy and a data collection mechanism on people with disabilities, those injured by war, orphans, widow(er)s, etc..
- Refer people with disabilities, including mine survivors and victims of child abuse identified by UNICEF-supported networks, to existing services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Sustainable national mine action capacities to coordinate mine risk education, survivor assistance and advocacy will be in place on the national and district levels.
- People in affected areas will have the knowledge and attitudes to protect themselves from mines and ERW.
- The public will learn about explosive devices and advocate banning mines and cluster munitions.
- People with disabilities, especially war-injured children, will be identified and referred to services.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Human resources		252,545
Travel		16,500
Equipment, supplies		27,125
Other costs, services		34,875
Action costs		399,125
Administrative costs (7%)		53,637
Total		783,807

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PROJECT		INTEGRATED HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION TO SUPPORT INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE NORTH
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,877,000	
Funds Requested	US \$2,877,000	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), local government agents, district mine action offices, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance in Sri Lanka; in particular, 4,000 families in Manthai West District Secretariat Division, Mannar District	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P07-SL02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will facilitate the safe return of internally displaced people (IDPs) through the clearance of mines 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 with relief agencies in relation to IDP resettlement and rehabilitation plans.
- Share and distribute ground information (maps, reports, tasks and data), and report to authorities, stakeholders, partners and donors.
- Conduct technical surveys, mechanical ground preparation, and manual clearance with manual and mechanical assets.
- Deploy explosive ordnance disposal team to address scattered ERW.
- Coordinate, monitor, and provide quality assurance and control to all field operations.
- Produce task completion reports and task post-assessment reports.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine action 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.
- Land will be handed over for IDP resettlement, resumption of livelihood activities, reconstruction and development.
- Risks of death or injury will decline among returnees and communities in the north and east, especially in accessing infrastructure and livelihood facilities.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	897,100
International staff	466,320
Capital equipment and supplies	438,780
Programme costs	877,100
Indirect costs (10%)	197,700
Total	2,877,000

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PROJECT HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROJECT IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN SRI LANKA

Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	The Horizon
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,114,000
Funds Requested	US \$1,114,000
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), local government authorities, district mine action offices
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people, local communities in the Mannar and Batticaloa districts
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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 International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and national mine action standards. It will operate in full coordination with the NSCMA, government agents and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to 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 by fielding two demining teams simultaneously in Mannar and Batticaloa.
- Conduct community mine action liaison work.
- Perform manual demining and/or battle area clearance as applicable, as well as marking, post-clearance documentation and handing over 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; risks of death or injury from mines and UXO will be reduced.
- Assistance will be provided for resettlement, recovery and development in cleared areas.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
International staff (consultants, project manager, team leader, deminers)		120,000
National staff (section leader, deminers)		100,000
Programme costs (coordination, training, humanitarian demining)		720,000
Supplies, capital costs (office equipment, information technology, vehicle rent, etc.)		54,000
Indirect programme support costs		120,000
Total		1,114,000

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PROJECT		REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE NORTH AND EAST OF SRI LANKA
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Handicap International (HI)-Sri Lanka	
Project Budget	2010: US \$913,640; 2011: US \$456,820; 2012: US \$245,980	
Funds Requested	US \$913,640	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, Government of Sri Lanka	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities or injuries, the Vavuniya General Hospital, Teaching Hospital in Batticaloa, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, Government, families of persons with disabilities or injuries, rehabilitation departments or hospitals	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P09-SL03	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to help reintegrate people with physical disabilities who are victims of mines or explosive remnants of war. It will optimize the quality of service delivery capacities in two physical rehabilitation centres in the northern and east, and ensure access to services by persons with injuries or disabilities. The centres will be fully integrated in the public health system to build national capacity before the project is phased out, helping to foster sustainability.

ACTIVITIES

- In the first year, strengthen the physical rehabilitation centre in the east, establish a centre in the north and provide rehabilitation services in sites for internally displaced people.
- In the second year, transfer the centre in the east to the Ministry of Health and run the centre in the north.
- In the third year, transfer of the centre in the north to the Ministry of Health.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- People with injuries or disabilities will receive quality physical rehabilitation services in conflict-affected communities.
- People with disabilities, their families and the public health system will be aware of the benefits of rehabilitation services and make use of them.
- Links will be forged between the physical rehabilitation centres, and other disability and development organizations in the north and east.
- The centres in the north and east will be fully sustainable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
International staff	548,184	274,092	147,588
National staff	127,909	63,955	34,437
Equipment for activities	127,909	63,955	34,437
Programme costs (coordination, training)	18,274	9,136	4,920
Local operating costs	91,364	45,682	24,598
Total	913,640	456,820	245,980

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PROJECT		MINE ACTION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE TO SUPPORT RETURNING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$4,000,000	
Funds Requested	US \$4,000,000	
Implementing Partners	National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), district mine action offices, local authorities, UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by conflict who are due to return to their home communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SL04	

OBJECTIVES

The programme supports conflict recovery by facilitating the return of IDPs to their home communities in accordance with the Government of Sri Lanka's plans.

ACTIVITIES

- Carry out comprehensive general mine action assessments in communities identified for planned IDP returns.
- Survey suspected contaminated areas with an excavator and attached manual capacity.
- Mark hazardous areas with signs, paint marks or the erection of physical barriers.
- Conduct mechanical and manual clearance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The safe return and resettlement of IDPs within the Northern Province will be facilitated.
- Reconstruction and regeneration will be supported as development agencies and local government departments gain safe access to communities and can implement livelihood initiatives.
- Suspected hazardous areas will be identified, prioritized and cleared to reduce physical risks.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff	1,550,000
International staff	650,000
Capital equipment	300,000
Running costs	1,150,000
Indirect support costs	350,000
Total	4,000,000

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PROJECT		COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Inc.	
Project Budget	2010: US \$371,800; 2011: US \$309,100; 2012: US \$260,700	
Funds Requested	US \$371,800	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Management, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, Ministry of Social Welfare	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Selected internally displaced people in temporary welfare centres; resettled populations in Mannar, Vavuniya north, Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu districts	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2012	
Project Code	P09-SL06	

OBJECTIVES

The programme will help ensure improved government and local community management of mine action, including mine risk education and victim assistance for targeted groups on a regular and emergency basis. It will assist in recovery efforts, and empower mine survivors to provide for their socioeconomic needs and become fully integrated, productive members of society.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop annual plans, and support coordinated management of mine risk education.
- Develop strategies for school-based mine risk education.
- Educate children and families on risks and safety.
- Support community-based mine risk education and victim assistance through psychosocial, coordination and referral activities, and improved links among children, families and service providers.
- Identify people with disabilities, assess their needs and refer them to available services for livelihood support.
- Develop non-governmental programmes to reinforce mine risk education in schools, including through theatre performances and peer education.
- Provide social work support and material assistance to children disabled by mines.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A policy framework and management tools will be developed to manage mine risk education.
- Mine risk education will be systematically implemented as part of mine action.
- A permanent mine risk education capacity will be established in the education system; mine risk education will be implemented in all schools.
- Mine action plans will include mine risk education in high-impact areas.
- The rights of mine survivors will be fulfilled in Sri Lanka's global disability policy framework.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012
National staff	35,000	32,000	23,000
Supplies, capital costs	40,000	32,000	24,000
Programme costs	240,000	195,000	175,000
Direct operational costs	23,000	22,000	15,000
Indirect programme support costs	33,800	28,100	23,700
Total	371,800	309,100	260,700

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PROJECT		ADVOCACY, MINE RISK EDUCATION AND VICTIM EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY MOBILIZATION
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	South Asia Small Arms Network	
Project Budget	2010: US \$45,000; 2011: US \$50,000	
Funds Requested	US \$45,000	
Implementing Partners	Community-based organizations; civil society groups; members of the Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL); National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), district and divisional secretaries, organizations for people with disabilities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), communities potentially threatened by the illegal use and trafficking of mines and ERW, victims of mines and ERW and their families, government and NGO services	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-SL01	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to raise awareness on the human security impacts of mines and ERW in the northern and eastern provinces, and advocate for a total ban. It will facilitate grass-roots, community-oriented risk education in districts close to highly contaminated areas. Another objective is to avert trafficking and illegal use of mines and ERW, per the national strategy.

ACTIVITIES

- Raise awareness by mobilizing grass-roots, community-based organization and empowering civil society groups to advocate for ending the illegal use and trafficking of explosive devices in mine- and ERW-contaminated districts and adjoining areas.
- Conduct a nationwide mass media campaign on the human security impacts of trafficking mines and ERW; advocate for a total ban on use.
- Engage high-level decision makers in the Government to urge a total ban on anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions, and lobby for signing the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Vulnerable populations will know how to reduce and prevent accidents from mines and ERW.
- The general public will understand that mines and ERW entail social and human security issues and require a total ban; they will call for appropriate national legislation.
- The Government will be encouraged to sign the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and will muster support for nationwide victim assistance programmes.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (project coordinator and support)	5,500	6,000
Operational costs (mobilizations, awareness raising, training, sensitization)	18,000	23,500
Programme costs (mass media campaigning)	10,000	11,500
Administrative and secretarial expenses	6,500	7,000
Equipment for activities	5,000	2,000
Total	45,000	50,000

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PROJECT		REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION OF VICTIMS THROUGH NETWORKING AND PEER SUPPORT
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF)-Sri Lanka	
Project Budget	2010: US \$50,000; 2011: US \$60,000	
Funds Requested	US \$50,000	
Implementing Partners	Members of the DOJF and the Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL); community-based organizations; National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), district and divisional secretariats, disability service providers	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons who are physically disabled due to the conflict, especially victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), their families and affected communities; persons with disabilities in general	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-SL02	

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to educate mine and ERW survivors on using networking and peer support for rehabilitation and reintegration. It will raise awareness among communities on the human security impacts of mines and ERW, sensitize stakeholders in the northern and eastern provinces on disabilities, and provide opportunities for survivors to actively participate in national disability advocacy.

ACTIVITIES

- Mobilize survivors and encourage them to create peer groups at the village, divisional or district levels, along with organizations and networks for people with disabilities.
- Provide knowledge on available government and NGO disability services, offer referrals to service providers and support independent living.
- Train selected people with disabilities on leadership skills at the district and provincial levels.
- Raise awareness on disability issues among disability service providers, government and NGO stakeholders, and communities.
- Conduct community liaison work and support accurate data collection on disabilities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Victims will gain knowledge on and experiences with peer support and networking.
- Families, communities and government and NGO disability stakeholders will be sensitized on disability issues.
- Families and communities will gain confidence in the independent living of survivors engaging in income generation and livelihood activities, and will recognize victims' equality.
- Implementation of a national community-based rehabilitation programme will be supported.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff	6,000	6,800
Operational costs	18,000	25,000
Equipment for activities	8,000	3,200
Support to set up organizations for people with disabilities	10,000	15,000
Administrative and secretarial expenses	8,000	10,000
Total	50,000	60,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Birendra Katugampola	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Jayalath Bandara	South Asia Small Arms Network
Nuria Beneitez	Handicap International (HI)-Sri Lanka
Marc Bonnet	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
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Imthiaz Ismail	Milinda Morogoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)
Llewelyn Jones	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Sebastian Kasack	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Prasanna Kuruppu	Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines (SLCBL)
SG Pitre	The Horizon
WMD Rathnasekara	Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF)-Sri Lanka
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Sudan

SUMMARY

Over 20 years of internal conflict between north and south Sudan, which ended with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, have left Sudan with threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Mines were laid on routes, in villages and wells, and across arable land. The general perception that many roads are mined has led to road closures, with many roads not being used for the past 20 years, at a considerable cost to the movement of people in the country. This has also hindered aid delivery and development.

The main areas of contamination are in southern Sudan and the northern states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, as well as along parts of the eastern borders with Eritrea and Ethiopia. The ongoing conflict in Darfur is also creating an ERW contamination problem and causing general insecurity.

The UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) is mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1590 and the CPA to coordinate, facilitate, accredit, and conduct quality assurance of all mine action activities in Sudan. Technical assistance is provided by UN organizations under UNMAO (the UN Mine Action Service or UNMAS, the UN Development Programme or UNDP, the UN Children's Fund or UNICEF, and the UN Office for Project Services or UNOPS).

The United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was established on 1 January 2008 to support the effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. UNMAO has become an integral part of the new peacekeeping mission, known as the UNAMID Mine Action Office.

Although the implementation of the CPA has been progressing positively, security has remained an issue throughout the country. In the south, rebel activity by the Lords' Resistance Army (LRA) along the Ugandan border delayed clearance operations, as did inter-tribal fighting in the southern states of Upper Nile and Jonglei. In Darfur, all movements had to be accompanied by armed escorts.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Sudan in 2010 totals US \$85,546,100.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Over the years, mine action in Sudan has focused on opening primary and secondary routes, and on removing landmine and ERW threats. By July 2009, the sector had declared more than 33,000 kilometres of roads opened through assessment and clearance, and 54 million square metres of land released.

The reported number of casualties has been declining over the past few years, with about 40 victims since the beginning of 2009, the majority in Lakes State and Darfur.

In 2010, UNMAO will continue to coordinate the clearance of mines and ERW for the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and provide rapid explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) to cope with the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in southern Sudan. A mix of survey, clearance and mine risk education assets have been deployed to assist peacekeeping operations and enhance the safety of local populations. Demining activities will continue in Jonglei and Upper states, where clearance is expected to be completed around the town of Malakal. The survey and clearance of all routes in northern Sudan will also be completed during the course of 2010. High-priority clearance will continue in the Eastern and Blue Nile states, especially around the heavily mined towns of Ullu, Kurmuk and Kassala. In Darfur, UNMAO will continue to provide EOD support to UNAMID and raise ERW awareness among the local population.

Building the capacity of national mine action structures—the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), based in Khartoum, and the Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), based in Juba—will remain a priority ahead of the transition in June 2011. UNMAO will provide on-the-job training and equipment, and work towards the accreditation of the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs). UNMAO will also maintain its commitment to training by working with Cranfield University to implement courses at the International Mine Action Training Centre in Nairobi, in areas such as project and support management, quality assurance and control, mine risk education, medical coordination, supervision and EOD.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

UNMAO coordinates all mine action activities conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), commercial companies and UN military demining troops through its head office in Khartoum, as well as through its 3 regional offices and 10 sub-offices.

In partnership with other UN agencies, national authorities and local and international NGOs, UNMAO has identified strategic priorities and benchmarks for mine action within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which covers development programming from 2009 to 2012.

In 2009, the Sudan Mine Action Programme developed a multi-year plan to demonstrate the commitments of each partner to implementing mine action activities. It should serve as a common planning and resource mobilization document for all partners. It will help ensure implementation of the goals set out by the Sudan Mine Action Strategic and Policy Framework developed in 2004, as well as Sudan's commitments to the mine-ban treaty. Annual planning, such as for the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and the 2009 UN & Partners Work Plan, will reflect the multi-year plan.

The transition to national ownership of mine action will build on the core management responsibilities of a mine action entity. These include the planning and coordination of mine action activities, the establishment of national technical standards, quality and information management, accreditation and fundraising. National authorities will be responsible for ensuring Sudan's compliance with the international mine-ban and related treaties, as well as for raising awareness of mine threats and assisting victims of landmines.

The transition will be undertaken in three stages: capacity development; joint activities; and full national ownership by 2011, depending on the extension of the UNMIS mandate. UNMAO will implement an exit strategy while placing key national and international staff among national authorities' technical advisors.

STRATEGY

A National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan was developed through joint efforts between the UN and national authorities as a guiding document for mine action operations in Sudan. It was passed by the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity in August 2006. 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.

PROJECT		NATIONAL AUTHORITY PLANNING AND MONITORING CAPACITY IN SUDAN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,400,000; 2011: US \$1,400,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,400,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines (SCBL), international non-governmental organizations, UN Mine Action Office (UN-MAO), UNDP	
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC, SSDC, populations affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), mine and UXO victims, internally displaced people, refugees, national and regional government authorities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU01	
CAP Code	tbc	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Strengthen the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action," and to "Ensure that Sudan honours its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention." This project aims to fulfil these objectives by developing the institutional and individual capacities of the NMAC and SSDC, and supporting the implementation of the mine-ban treaty and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training courses followed by on-the-job training for planning and monitoring staff.
- Carry out multiple field visits and mentor national authority staff with existing capacities.
- Provide monitoring and advocacy support for mine-ban treaty requirements.
- Set up monitoring software to assist in business analysis.
- Provide technical support to assist in developing capacities for planning and monitoring.
- Develop annual work plans and monitoring systems through mentoring and skills transfer.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National authorities will acquire planning and monitoring skill sets.
- In each national authority, 10 staff will be trained on planning, planning support and monitoring.
- Appropriate information technology support and systems will aid planning and monitoring in each national authority.
- National authorities will be capable of managing, coordinating and monitoring national plans.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Technical advisors	500,000	500,000
Advocacy	100,000	100,000
Equipment and support	200,000	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000	600,000
Total	1,400,000	1,400,000

Contact: Qadeem Tariq; Senior Technical Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Tel: 249 0912 165234; e-mail: qadeem.tariq@undp.org

PROJECT		NATIONAL AUTHORITY QUALITY MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN SUDAN
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,300,000; 2011: US \$1,300,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,300,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), international non-governmental organizations and partners, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC, SSDC, populations affected by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), landmine and UXO victims, internally displaced people and refugees, national and regional government authorities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU02	
CAP Code	tbc	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Strengthen the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action." This project aims to fulfil this objective by developing the institutional and individual capacities of the NMAC and SSDC to manage all aspects of the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG), accreditation and licensing, quality assurance and quality control.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct training courses followed by on-the-job training for quality management and Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) staff.
- Conduct multiple field visits and mentoring of national authority staff with existing UN capacities.
- Organize accreditation workshops and transfer skills from the existing system to national authorities.
- Provide technical advisors to assist the quality management process and IMSMA capacity development.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National authorities will be capable of managing and coordinating the NTSGs and accreditation systems.
- National authorities will be able to manage, coordinate, and implement quality assurance and quality control.
- National authorities will have the capacity to manage and maintain the IMSMA database.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Technical advisors	500,000	500,000
Equipment and support	200,000	200,000
Workshops and training	600,000	600,000
Total	1,300,000	1,300,000

Contact: Qadeem Tariq; Senior Technical Advisor; UN Development Programme (UNDP); Tel: 249 0912 165234; e-mail: qadeem.tariq@undp.org

PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN SUDAN
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,500,000; 2011: US \$500,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,500,000	
Implementing Partners	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO); National Mine Action Centre (NMAC); Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC); ministries of gender, social welfare and religious affairs; international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	NMAC; SSDC; ministries of gender, social welfare and religious affairs; NGOs; community based-organizations; survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); persons with disabilities	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU03	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Strengthen and expand the existing national capacities to ensure physical, psycho-social and economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW survivors and victims." The two victim assistance working groups for north and southern Sudan that were developed from 2007 to 2008 aim to address the above commitment through six major areas of intervention from 2009 to 2011.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve the information management system.
- Enhance medical and physical rehabilitation services with training, technical support and information sharing.
- Develop programmes for psychosocial support, social reintegration and economic empowerment.
- Enhance advocacy, legislation and policies to meet the needs of mine and ERW survivors, and other persons with disabilities.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms at national and local levels through victim assistance working groups and targeted training.
- Mobilize adequate resources.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Additional information on mine and ERW victims will inform future planning.
- Service delivery by medical and physical rehabilitation facilities will improve in areas affected by mines and ERW.
- Programmes and strategies for the social reintegration and economic empowerment of mine and ERW victims will be developed and implemented.
- Awareness of the rights of mine and ERW victims and persons with disabilities will increase.
- The capacities of national authorities and relevant ministries working on victim assistance and disabilities issues will grow stronger.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Information management	20,000	20,000
Physical rehabilitation	500,000	220,000
Socioeconomic reintegration	950,000	240,000
Support for advocacy, policies, legislation	20,000	10,000
Coordination	10,000	10,000
Total	1,500,000	500,000

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SUDAN
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget		2010: US \$12,204,000; 2011: US \$10,614,000
Funds Requested		US \$12,204,000
Implementing Partners		National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), government ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Children's Fund (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 to: "Provide Mine Risk Education (MRE) to communities at risk on priority basis," and to: "Strengthen the national operations capacities in mine action surveys, clearance, MRE and VA (victim assistance)." This is a consolidated appeal reflecting the entire needs and scope of mine risk education in Sudan, coordinated by UNICEF through UNMAO, together with the NMAC and SSDC, and implemented by government, and national and international NGO partners.

ACTIVITIES

- 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 mine risk education counterparts.
- Implement targeted mine risk education activities and special events to raise awareness.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The number of victims of mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced through outreach to 1.5 million at-risk individuals.
- The number of victims among boys and girls will decline with regular mine risk education provided through training 6,800 teachers.
- Timely and accurate information will enable appropriate responses to prevent injuries and assist victims.
- National authorities and NGOs will be able to manage, coordinate and implement mine risk education with minimum external support.
- Public awareness and support for mine risk education will increase.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Community-based mine risk education	10,166,000	9,180,000
School-based mine risk education	260,000	255,000
Data collection and surveillance	51,000	51,000
Capacity development	52,000	56,000
Mine risk education for special purposes	70,000	80,000
Support to transition	15,000	30,000
Coordination, technical support and programme support	1,590,000	962,000
Total	12,204,000	10,614,000

Contact: Mr Insaf Nizam; Child Protection Specialist (Mine Action); UNICEF; Tel: 249 91 9573102; e-mail: inizam@unicef.org

PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN NORTH SUDAN
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Sudan Mine Action Programme
Project Budget		2010: US \$17,785,000; 2011: US \$16,178,000
Funds Requested		US \$17,785,000
Implementing Partners		UN contractors, international and national non-governmental organizations, military demining companies
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people, aid agencies
Project Duration		January 2009 through June 2011
Project Code		P09-SU06

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Undertake mine/ERW (explosive remnants of war) clearance and Survey Operations." This project aims to reduce the threat in communities identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Blue Nile State, the eastern states and South Kordofan. The project will conduct identified battle area clearance tasks, and survey and verify all remaining primary and secondary routes, improving access to areas throughout north Sudan.

ACTIVITIES

- Survey and verify 819 kilometres of routes.
- Conduct clearance of 9,020,193 square metres of contaminated land to provide relief to impacted communities.
- Conduct battle area clearance of 160 dangerous areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All known threats in impacted communities will be reduced, and identified battle area clearance 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\$	2010	2011
Route survey and verification	1,607,000	0
Clearance of impacted communities	14,249,000	14,249,000
Battle area clearance tasks	1,929,000	1,929,000
Total	17,785,000	16,178,000

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PROJECT		MINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2010: US \$39,846,000; 2011: US \$24,772,000	
Funds Requested	US \$39,846,000	
Implementing Partners	UN contractors, international and national non-governmental organizations, military demining companies	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people, aid agencies	
Project Duration	January 2009 through June 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU07	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Undertake mine/ERW (explosive remnants of war) clearance and Survey Operations". This project aims to reduce the threat in Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) identified communities in southern Sudan. It will survey and verify all remaining primary and secondary routes to improve access throughout the region.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct clearance in 51 highly impacted communities and 50 moderately impacted communities identified by the LIS.
- Conduct clearance of 449 ERW spot tasks.
- Conduct survey and verification of 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\$	2010	2011
Clearance in impacted communities	33,029,000	24,772,000
Route survey and verification	6,817,000	0
Total	39,846,000	24,772,000

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PROJECT		EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN DARFUR
Pillar	Mine clearance	
Appealing Agency	Sudan Mine Action Programme	
Project Budget	2010: US \$7,790,000; 2011: US \$7,790,000	
Funds Requested	US \$7,790,000	
Implementing Partners	UN contractors, international and national non-governmental organizations	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities, returning refugees, internally displaced people, aid agencies	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-SU08	

OBJECTIVES

The National Mine Action Strategic Framework for Sudan commits the Sudan Mine Action Programme to: "Undertake mine/ERW (explosive remnants of war) clearance and Survey Operations." 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 600 general explosive hazard assessments to identify ERW and possible mine contamination.
- Conduct 180 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks in communities affected by ERW.
- Conduct survey and verification of 5,688 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\$	2010	2011
Route survey and verification	4,600,000	4,600,000
General mine action assessment and clearance activities	3,190,000	3,190,000
Total	7,790,000	7,790,000

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	2010: US \$3,721,100	
Funds Requested	US \$3,721,100	
Implementing Partners	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), UN agencies, international and national mine action agencies	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-SU10	

OBJECTIVES

Through the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in Sudan, this project will provide technical assistance, coordination and capacity development to national authorities and all mine action partners in the Sudan Mine Action Programme across the north, southern and Darfur regions, in line with the National Mine Action Strategic Framework goals.

ACTIVITIES

- Maintain the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG), and implement quality management of mine action activities.
- Maintain the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.
- Ensure regular and effective coordination among the NMAC, SSDC, and other national and international stakeholders and implementing partners.
- Coordinate planning of mine action activities and assist in mobilizing resources.
- Prioritize mine action activities in support of international and national commitments.
- Support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and UNMIS mandate.
- Provide technical assistance and advice to national authorities and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and build capacities for the transition to sustainable national management and operations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- All mine action activities will comply with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Effective coordination by the national authorities will be supported.
- Sufficient resources will be mobilized to support national mine action plans.
- The technical, operational and managerial skills of national counterparts and NGOs will be enhanced.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel (international and national staff)	3,000,000
Travel	214,000
Operational costs	231,500
UN programme support costs	275,600
Total	3,721,100

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Nigel Forrestal (CPC)	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
Luai Galal El Din	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
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Khalid Abdeen Mohd ElShamee	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)
David McMahon	UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO)
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Tajikistan

SUMMARY

Although the risk of civil conflict in Tajikistan is now limited, remnants of the recent civil war remain. Mine-contaminated areas laid by Russian and Uzbek forces along the borders of Tajikistan restrict opportunities for grazing and agricultural purposes, and represent a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other activities. Over 14,860,000 square metres of land are threatened by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Since only seven percent of the country is suitable for irrigation, this represents a considerable economic opportunity cost for rural communities.

To date, 75 percent of all suspected and contaminated land has been eliminated, and 12,400 landmines and UXO have been cleared. As a result of land release operations coupled with mine risk education and the installation of mine hazard warning signs, the number of fatalities has fallen by nearly 50 percent over the last four years. Income-generation opportunities have been provided to 30 percent of mine survivors.

The Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), with the assistance of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and relevant partners, is developing the new Country Strategy for Mine Action for 2010-2015. The strategy will focus on:

- Tajikistan's compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty through clearance of all landmines;
- Increasing awareness of threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW);
- Improving the economic conditions of survivors and victims' families;
- Ensuring a safe environment for those living in mine-affected areas; and
- Building government capacities for explosive ordnance disposal.

The mine and ERW situation has led the Government to prepare and submit an extension request under Article 5 of the mine-ban treaty, with one more decade proposed to eradicate the problem. The request has been prepared in accordance with the existing capacity of the mine action programme, but the time for fulfillment of the tasks could be shorter if the programme finds adequate and timely financial support.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Tajikistan in 2010 totals US \$4,998,516.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

More than 20 percent of the Tajik-Afghan border is contaminated by mines. While clearance activities are ongoing there, they have not yet been initiated on the Tajik-Uzbek border due to pending political decisions. In central Tajikistan, 36 suspected hazardous areas remain, with an approximate size of 3,454,261 square metres. Tajikistan has an ERW problem from its internal armed conflict.

Mines and ERW continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of local populations. Between 1992 and 2008, there have been 793 mine accidents, including 352 fatalities. Currently, 456,790 people live in mine-affected areas, 70 percent of whom are women and children.

TMAC, as a government structure supported by UNDP, oversees all aspects of mine action. Mine risk education and victim assistance activities are undertaken in close collaboration with all relevant national and international agencies and institutions. Clearance of mines and UXO is being undertaken by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), under the supervision of TMAC. Most of FSD's demining staff are seconded from the Ministry of Defense (MoD), National Guard and Committee of Emergency Situation (CoEC).

As a result of 2008 operations, 1,037,808 square metres have been cleared. More than 10,000 mines and UXO were found and destroyed, while 25 million square metres of suspected hazardous areas have been verified and handed over to local authorities for safe use by 18,783 people. In 2009, as of August, 618,581 square metres had been cleared and over 1 million square metres of suspected land had been released. By the end of the year, more than 2.5 million square metres should be released. This will benefit more than 20,000 people.

The new mine action strategy will result in some changes in programming. It includes new focus areas and mechanisms to deliver results. Evaluating mine and ERW actions will be introduced to create a baseline for creating transparent mechanisms to set priorities for clearance and land release.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Mine action in Tajikistan involves a large number of actors, including government agencies, civil society and international organizations. Since 2003, mine action has been consolidated under the leadership of TMAC. Through its nationally executed mine action project, UNDP has been central in this process through support to the establishment of TMAC and the development of its capacities.

TMAC represents the executive arm of the Government Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law. It is responsible for planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and quality control of all mine action activities. TMAC also serves as the coordinating body for implementing Protocol 5 of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and is involved in advocacy and coordination with the Government on other international treaties. TMAC has been able to successfully enhance its national landmines database and continues to develop its International Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, which is used by various agencies involved in eliminating mines and ERW. The Government provides training facilities. The MoD, CoEC, National Border Defence Committee and National Guard provide human resources.

The 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 other stakeholders to plan and implement a dynamic mine risk education programme. FSD, MoD and other relevant actors will remain involved in planning and coordinating survey, marking and clearance operations. Other initiatives involve the Government and other actors in ensuring that the plight of landmine victims is adequately addressed.

The process leading to the submission of project proposals for the 2010 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 15 projects oriented around a coherent strategy to eliminate mine and UXO risks.

STRATEGY

The overarching objective of the national mine action programme is to develop national institutional and operational capacities to ensure that the Government meets its obligations under the mine-ban treaty, particularly those relating to Article 5 on the clearance of mines. There should be a year-on-year increase in in-kind contributions from the national Government.

The development of the new Country Strategy for Mine Action for 2010-2015 is in process. It will seek to achieve the following targets:

- Clearance of all landmines under Tajikistan's jurisdiction and control, which supports compliance with Article 5;
- Increased awareness of the threats from mines and ERW, broader access to health and psychological care, and improved economic conditions for survivors and their families; and
- A safe environment for those living in mine-affected areas.

UNDP and TMAC will build on their relationships with government partners by working in greater coordination and collaboration with key national and sub-national authorities, and providing targeted capacity building initiatives to its partners. UNDP will increase its partnerships and coordination with civil society, donors, international organizations and other UN agencies. Joint programming and project implementation will be pursued in line with priorities in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Working in greater strategic partnership will help ensure proper alignment of UNDP's country programme implementation with the UNDAF, the government's strategic plans and donors' Joint Country Support Strategy.

Tajikistan's mine action programme is implemented in close cooperation with government ministries and agencies (MoD, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection or MLSP, Ministry of Education or MoE, National Guard, National Border Defence Committee, CoEC, Research Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled and the Orthopaedic Centre), local authorities, international partners (UNDP, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or OSCE, FSD, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation or SDC and the ICRC), national non-governmental organizations (NGOS) (RSCT and Wold Harmony) and at-risk community members.

To mobilize sufficient financial resources, TMAC will continue cooperation with all states parties of the mine-ban treaty and donors in accordance with Article 6 of the treaty. UNDP will be actively involved in the activities of Tajikistan's Donor Consultative Committee (DCC), a forum to monitor the efficient and effective use of funds and resources provided by donor agencies or governments. The DCC is co-chaired by UNDP and the OSCE, and includes foreign donors and international NGOs. The DCC meets at least twice a year, informing donors about what is happening in mine action with a view towards resource mobilization.

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 will continue to remain affiliated with TMAC under the national execution modality from 2010 to 2015. It will assign a focal point to communicate with TMAC on matters related to respective duties and responsibilities.

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 contributions to gender equity.

A gender approach is used in national mine action to promote gender mainstreaming and gender balance in programming. Enhancing the participation of vulnerable groups of all genders in mine action initiatives will remain one of the main objectives of UNDP and TMAC.

PROJECT		PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF MINE SURVIVORS THROUGH SUMMER CAMP
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$20,160	
Funds Requested	US \$20,160	
Implementing Partners	Harmony of the World, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	25 landmine survivors, including adults and children	
Project Duration	May 2010 through September 2010	
Project Code	P04-TJ08	

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to provide physical and psychological rehabilitation for landmine survivors by organizing, managing and implementing a summer camp.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide physical rehabilitation, physiotherapy and massage.
- Conduct psychological rehabilitation through art activities and creative projects.
- Learn about opportunities and training for employment.
- Increase survivors' knowledge about rights and empowerment.
- Carry out mine risk education and first-aid training for survivors.
- Involve survivors in group games and competitions.
- Foster an environment conducive to singing, dancing, talking and making friends.
- Organize an excursion to the capital city (museums, lunch, etc.).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The general health and psychological well-being of landmine victims will improve.
- A psychologist will develop recommendations for further work with landmine victims.
- A bridge of mutual understanding will be erected between society and victims.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Support for local consultants, trainers	2,700
Accommodation for landmine victims (25 persons from 10 affected districts)	6,000
Transportation of landmine victims	1,750
Opening/closing ceremonies, camping, etc.	2,550
Administrative, stationary costs, creative projects	5,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	2,160
Total	20,160

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PROJECT		CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT TO NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$340,928	
Funds Requested	US \$340,928	
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), national ministries	
Targeted Beneficiaries	TMAC staff (directly), communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war or ERW (indirectly)	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-TJ01	

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to continue development of a sustainable national institution with the abilities to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive national mine action programme in a timely and cost-effective manner. This will help to reduce the number of mine and ERW casualties to zero, support survivors and ensure the quality of mine operations.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide technical and advisory support for further improvement of TMAC operations and strategic planning, and financial support for sustained capacities to oversee all aspects of the mine programme.
- Assist TMAC in gaining 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.
- Aid TMAC in maintaining and updating its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Help TMAC to undertake and coordinate mine risk education and mine/ERW victim support activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be greater national capacities to assess challenges, and plan, manage and execute all aspects of the mine action programme in a timely, cost-effective, participatory and transparent manner.
- TMAC will possess increased capabilities to present its programme at national and international events, and to agencies and networks relevant to Tajikistan's commitments.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Salary, benefits (national personnel)	204,000
Travel (local and international)	24,400
Equipment, office, information technology supplies	15,000
Workshop/seminar/training	15,000
Rental and maintenance of office	30,000
Vehicle maintenance (fuel, repair, oil, etc.)	12,000
Miscellaneous expenses (bank fees, etc.)	4,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	36,528
Total	340,928

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH MECHANICAL DEMINING OPERATIONS
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2010: US \$1,489,544; 2011: US \$730,184
Funds Requested		US \$1,489,544
Implementing Partners		Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defense (MoD) Engineering Battalion
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), TMAC, MoD Engineering Battalion
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code		P09-TJ05

OBJECTIVES

The introduction of a mechanical demining asset should considerably enhance national area reduction and clearance operations, and help the Government to fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. The project will also bolster national capacities for managing and implementing land release operations through mechanical demining.

ACTIVITIES

- Train, equip and deploy one mechanical demining and support team, with training for the operators and mechanics provided by the manufacturer of the mechanical demining asset.
- 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 mechanical demining machine will be procured, tested and integrated into the overall national mine action programme.
- Up to 1 million square meters of valuable land will be released, leading to improved livelihoods for communities affected by landmines and ERW in a country where only seven percent of the land is arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (field and support staff)	99,400	109,350
Capital costs (including purchase of 1 machine)	1,010,000	300,000
Programme operational costs	220,550	242,600
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	159,594	78,234
Total	1,489,544	730,184

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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	2010: US \$513,053; 2011: US \$541,785	
Funds Requested	US \$513,053	
Implementing Partners	Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defense (MoD) Engineering Battalion	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war, TMAC, MoD Engineering Battalion	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P09-TJ06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will utilize mine detection dog assets to enhance the reduction of mined areas and develop quality control capacities for national mine action. It supports the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. National capacities to manage and implement land release and quality control operations conducted by mine detection dogs will expand.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit, equip and deploy seven mine detection dog sets, and operate a mine detection dog centre, including a veterinary clinic.
- Conduct required training courses (dog handler, set leader, dog trainer, field supervisor) with an international mine detection dog advisor and qualified national staff.
- Carry out technical surveys, area reduction and internal quality control operations independently or in support of multipurpose demining teams supervised by national and international staff, 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

- Area reduction and quality control capacities will increase through mine detection dog assets.
- Up to 700,000 square metres of valuable land will be released, leading to improved livelihoods for ERW-affected communities in a country where only seven percent of the land is arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff (mine detection dog advisor/trainer/supervisor)	131,180	137,739
National staff (field and support staff)	153,847	161,540
Capital costs	55,000	60,500
Programme operational costs	118,056	123,958
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	54,970	58,048
Total	513,053	541,785

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PROJECT		LAND RELEASE THROUGH SURVEYS, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL, CLEARANCE
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)
Project Budget		2010: US \$1,743,009; 2011: US \$1,855,022
Funds Requested		US \$1,743,009
Implementing Partners		Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Defense (MoD) Engineer Battalion, Committee of Emergency Situations (CoEC)
Targeted Beneficiaries		Communities affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW), TMAC, MoD Engineer Battalion, CoEC
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code		P09-TJ07

OBJECTIVES

The project will enhance national non-technical survey, technical survey, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and clearance operations to help the Government of Tajikistan fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty. The project will also develop national capacities to manage and implement land release operations.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit civilian and military staff for nine multipurpose demining teams, and conduct training and refresher training on non-technical surveys, technical surveys, basic manual demining, battle area clearance, EOD and paramedic services.
- Deploy qualified national and international FSD staff to conduct training courses and supervise operations.
- Re-equip and deploy the nine 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 the land release process.
- Approximately 550,000 square metres of valuable land will be released, leading to improved livelihoods for ERW-affected communities in a country where only seven percent of the land is arable.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
International staff (country director, director operations, 2 months)	235,206	246,966
National staff (field and support staff)	674,994	742,493
Capital costs	231,000	231,000
Programme operational costs	415,058	435,811
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	186,751	198,752
Total	1,743,009	1,855,022

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PROJECT		PROVIDING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED MINE RISK EDUCATION
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$98,112	
Funds Requested	US \$98,112	
Implementing Partners	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), regional and local authorities, at-risk communities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of 331 at-risk villages in 63 sub-districts of areas affected by civil war or on the border	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-TJ09	

OBJECTIVES

The project's main objective is to deliver sustainable mine risk education in 331 villages in or near mine-contaminated areas.

ACTIVITIES

- Create community-based mine risk education materials.
- Hold training for RCST volunteers on community-based mine risk education.
- Organize regular round table meetings with local authorities, mass-media representatives and community leaders on community-based mine risk education.
- Develop training materials for communities.
- Distribute mine risk education materials among at-risk populations.
- Establish 10 safe playgrounds for school children in remote border communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war.
- Monitor volunteer activities.
- Evaluate progress.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Community-based mine risk education training and materials will be widely used.
- 85 RCST volunteers will be trained on community-based mine risk education and able to present it to at-risk populations in 24 districts.
- There will be a safer environment for more than 7,000 rural pupils.
- Progress will be evaluated and recommendations made.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Salaries, staff support	12,000
Transport, travel	10,000
Training/workshops, training kits	17,000
Development and preparation of mine risk education materials	9,000
Reconstruction of safe playgrounds	15,000
Payment for volunteer activities (transport)	18,000
Monitoring and evaluation	6,600
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	10,512
Total	98,112

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PROJECT		EDUCATIONAL CENTRE FOR LANDMINE SURVIVORS AND OTHER PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$36,400	
Funds Requested	US \$36,400	
Implementing Partners	Society of Persons with Disabilities, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Persons with disabilities, including mine victims	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ01	

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project are to provide education and psychological support to landmine survivors, and to raise general awareness of employment rights, health care and environmentally friendly income-generation activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Repair the existing building (190 square metres).
- Establish and equip the Educational Centre (information technology, web design, computer technologies).
- Provide psychological assistance to landmine survivors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The families of landmine survivors will be trained in information technology, web design and computer technologies.
- Landmine survivors will be productive members of their families and communities.
- At least 100 landmine survivors will receive education at the centre.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Cost for refurbishment	10,000
Equipment	8,000
Internet services	500
Training costs for victims (travel, accommodations, etc.)	12,000
Trainers' supports	2,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	3,900
Total	36,400

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PROJECT		GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN
Pillar		Mine risk education
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2010: US \$48,400
Funds Requested		US \$48,400
Implementing Partners		Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries		257 mine action stakeholders
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P10-TJ02

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to improve all mine action activities, regardless of the pillar, by addressing the different needs of beneficiaries through the collection of sex and other forms of disaggregated data. It seeks to enhance the importance of gender mainstreaming in mine action and among significant partners.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop educational materials to disseminate among target participants through a national gender advisor.
- Conduct training for 257 mine action stakeholders and their significant partners to cultivate attitudes that support gender equity.
- Assist at the community level in the elimination of mine accidents through the gender balanced participation of representatives from partner organizations and members of contaminated villages.
- Encourage gender awareness among local authorities and beneficiaries in mine-affected communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- TMAC will be able to plan, implement and monitor gender mainstreaming in mine action.
- A network will be established to solve the urgent needs of inhabitants in contaminated areas and support transparency in collaboration among partners.
- All genders will be involved as stakeholders, target groups and beneficiaries in all phases of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Operations, training	16,700
Transport, travel	6,000
Development and publication of training materials	10,000
Monitoring and evaluation	3,200
Payment allocation for the national gender consultant	4,500
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	8,000
Total	48,400

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PROJECT		INCOME-GENERATION INITIATIVE FOR LANDMINE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$22,568	
Funds Requested	US \$22,568	
Implementing Partners	Society of Persons with Disabilities, Tajik Bee Association, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	20 families of landmine survivors in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast region	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ03	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to raise the general awareness of employment rights, health care and environmentally friendly income-generation activities. It will provide employment and sustainable livelihoods.

ACTIVITIES

- Give 40 families of bees to 20 families of landmine survivors.
- Provide technical assistance, training and consultation by the Tajik Bee Association to produce bee families and bee products for commercial markets.
- Produce honey and bee products, and market them.
- Monitor the progress of the activities of landmine survivors and communities.
- Developing mass-media campaign materials for use in communities, schools, health facilities and radio broadcasts.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Landmine survivors will become productive members of their families and communities.
- Their families will be trained in bee-keeping.
- Bee-keeping will be initiated and will generate income for 20 families of survivors.
- Alternative sources of food security and livelihoods will be identified.
- Mass-media activities using cross-media materials will be developed, produced and distributed.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Capital, operational costs (bees, hives, food, transportation, etc.)	15,500
Capital costs (technical assistance, training, consultations, project monitoring)	2,500
Mass media campaign development, materials production	2,150
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	2,418
Total	22,568

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PROJECT		PROVIDING FREE ACCESS TO DENTAL AND PROSTHETIC SERVICES FOR MINE SURVIVORS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$114,091	
Funds Requested	US \$114,091	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP), State Unitary Enterprise of the Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plants, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), other people with disabilities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through November 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ04	

OBJECTIVES

The objective is to enable the Orthopaedic Centre to provide free dental assistance and orthopaedic services to people with disabilities from remote areas, thereby making the services accessible to the rural poor.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish the “Dent Prosthetic Office-2010.”
- Enable the Orthopaedic Centre to provide free dental services.
- Develop satellite workshops in three regional centres.
- Organize a bandaging section and gypsum modeling.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dental services will be accessible to all mine and ERW victims and other people with disabilities receiving treatment at the Orthopaedic Centre.
- Satellite workshops will be able to make prostheses.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Establishment of a dental/prosthetics office	17,705
Affiliated branch development perspectives	48,966
Bandaging section	9,876
Gypsum modeling	25,320
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	12,224
Total	114,091

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PROJECT		PROVIDING SAFETY TO LANDMINE VICTIMS BY TRAINING THEIR FAMILIES ON FIRST-AID
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$62,720	
Funds Requested	US \$62,720	
Implementing Partners	Regional and local branches of the RCST, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), community members	
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 trained family members supporting 100 landmine victims in case of an emergency	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ05	

OBJECTIVES

This project aims to foster a safe environment for rural survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war by providing them with timely and effective first-aid services.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess the health and social conditions of landmine victims in 24 districts; make a list of those most in need of support.
- Select family members of survivors (two per family) for training.
- Develop and print training and dissemination materials.
- Purchase first-aid kits.
- Conduct 10 first-aid trainings for 200 family members.
- Monitor the activities of trained family members.
- Evaluate the project's impact.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 200 family members will gain sufficient knowledge of first-aid.
- 100 landmine victims will receive regular first-aid support and enjoy more safety in their daily lives.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Project staff salary (project coordinator, 2 first-aid trainers, etc.)	13,900
Capital costs (assessment, project monitoring, consultations, evaluation, etc.)	10,300
Programme costs (trainings, coordination, first-aid kits, etc.)	27,000
Local travel expanses	4,800
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	6,720
Total	62,720

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PROJECT		RE-SURVEYING 16 DISTRICTS ALONG THE TAJIK-UZBEK BORDER
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$128,800	
Funds Requested	US \$128,800	
Implementing Partners	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Tajikistan Border Forces	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations along the Tajik-Uzbek border in areas contaminated by mines, including women, children, farmers, livestock herders, firewood gatherers	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ06	

OBJECTIVES

The project intends to conduct retrofit re-survey operations in 16 districts along the Tajik-Uzbek border. The survey will assist in prioritizing tasks and resources for the next level of surveys and further mine clearance operations. It will support efforts to fulfil Tajikistan's mine clearance obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

ACTIVITIES

- Hire, train and establish three fully equipped survey teams.
- Deploy the teams to mine-affected districts along the Tajik-Uzbek border.
- Collect reliable technical and socioeconomic impact data on mined areas to enable effective priority-setting.
- In accordance with gathered data, produce maps and other data products using the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and the Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Identify, mark and register dangerous areas.
- Support humanitarian mine action by providing minefield data to affected communities, local authorities and international organizations assisting development interventions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Communities will have safe routes to facilitate free movement.
- Access to basic resources, and development and economic opportunities will improve.
- All mined areas in the 16 districts on the Tajik-Uzbek border will be appropriately registered and marked.
- TMAC will have reliable and comprehensive data on mined areas in the 16 districts.
- The survey will make the issuance of task orders for technical surveys much easier.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Salaries and benefits for 9 persons, 10 months	30,000
Daily subsistence allowance	20,000
Internal training, administration, sundries	5,000
Capital costs, equipment, fuel, materials (1 double cabin pick-up truck for monitoring)	60,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	13,800
Total	128,800

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PROJECT		STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES FOR LAND RELEASE, DEMING, EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION DISPOSAL
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$211,590	
Funds Requested	US \$211,590	
Implementing Partners	Engineer Battalion of the Ministry of Defense (MoD), Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities affected by explosive remnants of war, TMAC, MoD Engineer Battalion	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ07	

OBJECTIVES

The project will provide the Government of Tajikistan and the MoD Engineer Battalion with state-of-the-art explosive storage to facilitate vital land release, demining, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and bulk ammunition disposal. The project directly supports the Government's attempts to fulfil its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

ACTIVITIES

- Support national engineers to plan and develop explosive storage.
- Assist national staff to construct explosive storage.
- Help national staff procure and install equipment.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Explosive storage will improve and become safer, facilitating land release, demining, EOD and bulk ammunition disposal.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (4 security personnel)	13,920
Capital costs (signalization, alarm system, ventilation, shelves, fire extinguisher, fence)	30,000
Construction materials and costs	145,000
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	22,670
Total	211,590

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO MINE VICTIMS TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$148,425	
Funds Requested	US \$148,425	
Implementing Partners	Local branches of the RCST, Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Mine victims, persons with disabilities in mine-affected communities, their families	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TJ08	

OBJECTIVES

A mine victims' needs assessment revealed that 90 percent of the target groups and their families require economic support. The severe climate of mountainous rural areas increases the vulnerability of people with disabilities and their family members. The aim of this project is to support victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and their families so they have better living conditions during the winter and can sow seeds during spring for their summer crops.

ACTIVITIES

- Meet with local authorities and other mine and ERW implementing partners to select the most vulnerable victims and their families in the most at-risk communities.
- Purchase and distribute 175 stoves, warm sheepskins and 350 tons of coal (for lighting a stove twice per day for three months) to the selected landmine survivors.
- Purchase and distribute 35,000 kilogrammes of seed (200 kilogrammes per family) to survivors.
- Provide seeds and technical assistance for planting and growing food plants for consumption by families.
- With responsible TMAC staff, monitor project activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 175 mine and ERW survivors and their families (approximately 1,225 beneficiaries) in five districts of the Central region, two districts of the Soghd region and four districts of Gorno-Badakhshan will have better living conditions during the winter months.
- 175 families of survivors will be able to sow seeds during spring for their summer crops, and preserve their harvest for winter by canning/processing food for personal use and for potential small businesses.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Project staff support (project coordinator, driver, etc.)	13,320
175 warm sheepskins, stoves, coal (2 tons per stove)	90,700
Wheat seed (35,000 kilogrammes)	9,900
Transportation	10,300
Technical assistance, training costs	2,100
Running costs (local travel, project monitoring, consultations)	6,200
Indirect programme support costs (12%)	15,905
Total	148,425

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PROJECT**TRAINING OF TRAINERS FOR DOCTORS ON
REHABILITATING MINE SURVIVORS**

Pillar	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$20,716
Funds Requested	US \$20,716
Implementing Partners	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Ministry of Health, National Research Institute for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities
Targeted Beneficiaries	80 physicians and 240 nurses who provide medical treatment to rural people with disabilities, including landmine survivors
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P10-TJ09

OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of this project is to further develop the skills and knowledge of 80 doctors so they can effectively address the medical and physical rehabilitation needs of around 600 survivors of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Post-training activities will help improve the health and mental status of 50 percent of survivors by the end of 2010.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide five days of training on hospital care and the rehabilitation of mine and UXO survivors to 20 doctors from the National Research Institute for People with Disabilities and the Medical-Working Expertise Committees on Rehabilitation.
- Train 60 doctors from hospitals in three regions on physical and medical care and rehabilitation; each doctor will in turn train at least three nurses on rehabilitation.
- Print and distribute 100 books and guidelines on rehabilitation in Tajik.
- Refer mine and UXO survivors to specialized health care services.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- At least 80 doctors will acquire new skills on rehabilitation and training.
- At least 240 nurses will acquire new skills on rehabilitation.
- About 50 percent of mine and UXO survivors will receive medical rehabilitation.
- In emergency settings, physical impairments and disabilities that could result from injuries will be minimized.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Daily subsistence allowance for 2 experts		2,736
Tickets, transport and travel expenses for 2 experts and 60 rural doctors		8,000
Accommodation for 60 rural doctors		1,200
Training costs (including wages for trainers)		2,260
Translation, printing of 100 guidelines and training materials		800
Training interpretation expenses (2 translators for 5 days)		3,500
Indirect programme support costs (12%)		2,220
Total		20,716

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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)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Thailand

SUMMARY

Thailand has experienced rapid economic growth in the last 10 years. But pockets of population groups have not benefited. Their livelihoods, safety and health are more vulnerable, especially when land is at a premium. At the same time, many historical places of interest and potential tourist sites cannot become new sources of income because of the presence or perceived presence of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). These lie mainly along the border, particularly the Thai–Cambodia border, due to the spillover of past wars in neighbouring Cambodia and Myanmar.

The Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) has continued to coordinate humanitarian mine action and established a requisite mine action capacity even though it is not a civilian institution. Operationally, the main responsibility for providing policy direction, landmine clearance and oversight remains with TMAC. Over-reliance on TMAC has to a large extent affected the outreach of mine risk education and related community-oriented programming. Thailand's failure to meet its anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations has repercussions from the international to the local level. Thailand's international reputation has suffered, while fear in communities near contaminated areas continues to increase. Socio-economic development is affected in 27 provinces affected by mines.

From 2000 to 2001, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) provided funding support to TMAC on mapping for the Level One Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and data management. The 2001 survey revealed a staggering 933 areas suspected of mine contamination, covering 2,560 square kilometres. In this context, it is not surprising that Thailand was among the first countries to sign the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

In 2007, the Thai Government requested, through TMAC, additional technical support from UNDP to develop a national strategy aimed at increasing local capacities to effectively implement and manage mine action.

Efforts by TMAC to clear mine-contaminated areas is hampered by limited capacity and insufficient resources.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Thailand in 2010 totals US \$327,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Many areas in Thailand, especially along the Thai-Cambodian border, are contaminated with ERW in the form of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Most of the contamination can be attributed to the spillover from Cambodia during its years of internal conflict. Additional contamination was caused by Thailand's own conflict with its communist insurgents.

Even though these two conflicts ended over a decade ago, millions of ERW remain an ever-present threat to the security and economy of local communities in affected areas. Thousands of people have been killed or crippled by mines and UXO, while many more remain exposed to their threats.

An LIS was conducted from May 2000 to June 2001. This identified 933 distinct areas of suspected landmine and/or UXO contamination. These areas were recorded on 1:50,000-scale maps. The total surface area was estimated to be 2,557 square kilometres, or approximately 0.5 percent of the total area of the country. The LIS identified 27 of Thailand's 76 provinces as affected. Within these provinces, 84 districts and 530 distinct communities with a total population of 503,682 people face some impacts from landmines and/or UXO.

Despite efforts to clear minefields, the remaining areas are far too large for Thailand to meet its obligation under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty clearance deadline in 2009. Thailand therefore has requested a nine-and-a-half-year extension (until 1 November 2018) to complete its mine clearance process.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

TMAC's Humanitarian Mine Action Plan has established four multi-skilled humanitarian mine action units to work in the most affected areas along Thailand's borders.

Three training centres have been established and operate under TMAC:

- The Humanitarian Demining Training Centre is responsible for training qualified deminers.
- The Mine Risk Education Training Centre conducts awareness raising and public information campaigns on mine risk education.
- The Mine Detection Dog Training Centre is responsible for training mine detection dogs and their handlers.

TMAC works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other key ministries, UN agencies, international donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on mine action and mine clearance operations. The main NGOs engaging in mine clearance are include:

- The Mekong Organization for Mankind (MOM): Established in 2003, it carried out integrated area reduction surveying in Trad Province between November 2007 and October 2009, with funding from the Japan-Association of Southeast Asian Nations Integration Fund (JAIF). It will now support TMAC in locating actual minefields, and continue to undertake reduction surveys in Sakaeo, Buriram, Surin, Sri Saket and Ubonratchatani provinces.
- Peace Road Organization (PRO): Established in 2006, it currently undertakes landmine clearance at Si Saket Province adjacent to the Cambodian border.
- The General Chartchai Chunhavan Foundation (GCCF): Established in 2002, it has performed landmine clearance in Thailand over the past seven years.

Following a June 2008 technical mission, UNDP has supported a two-year project that began in January 2009. Entitled “Capacity Building to Support Thailand Mine Action Centre,” it assists the Government to meet its mine-ban treaty obligations, to reduce risks to vulnerable groups and to improve livelihoods in targeted areas.

TMAC coordinates with the ministries of public health, social development and human security, interior, agriculture and cooperatives, education and labour on landmine victim assistance. NGOs working to assist victims include the working group under the Thailand Campaign to Ban Landmines (TCBL).

STRATEGY

Thailand’s Master Plan on Humanitarian Mine Action No. 2 (2005–2009), drawn up by TMAC, sets out general objectives for mine action. It emphasizes the integration of mine action into the National Socioeconomic Development Plan. In view of the large estimate of contaminated area produced by the LIS and the slow progress of clearance operations, TMAC has increasingly focused on area reduction. Thailand has planned to complete its mine clearance process by 1 November 2018, releasing the remaining mine areas of around 500 kilometres, and bringing down the number of landmine casualties to zero.

In the next two to three years, TMAC and its partners will continue to effectively implement mine clearance and land release operations through better prioritization and the reduction of suspected hazardous areas, following the Master Plan on Humanitarian Mine Action. Under the Master Plans on Mine Awareness and on Victim Assistance, the mine risk education programme will be conducted throughout the 27 affected provinces to sensitize the general public on the risks of landmines and UXO, and to minimize the number of landmine casualties. Apart from managing community programmes to improve the livelihoods of landmine victims and their family members, TMAC will coordinate with key ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and local NGOs to ensure systematic and holistic victim assistance. This will include vocational training and income-generation activities.

To alleviate the overall landmine/ERW problem, two main factors need to be considered. The first is to build or increase the capacities of all mine action stakeholders, including local communities. Partnerships need to be enhanced to ensure that all mine action programmes work towards common goals. The second factor is funding and assistance. While concentrating on mobilizing internal resources, and developing existing capacities and resources, Thailand will need to increase efforts to secure financial and technical support from the international community. To attract funding and assistance, TMAC will need to make itself and its humanitarian mine action work known in the international arena. The improvement of the TMAC website is in process; it is expected to be an effective tool to promote Thailand’s work on

humanitarian mine action.

Individual projects, undertaken by mine action operators, will have to be aligned with Thailand's Master Plan on Humanitarian Mine Action, and support Thailand in meeting its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.

Close coordination and consultation among mine action operators is crucial in order to identify the roles of specific parties and avoid duplication in their work. Forums to enhance coordination and consultation and to plan mine action operations have been organized regularly by TMAC.

Gender issues in Thailand are integrated in planning at the national and local levels. The different sectors and line ministries address issues under the decentralization policy with a bottom-up approach, and by focusing on the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys. An emphasis on gender is reflected in the structure and composition of field teams and TMAC, although more needs to be done to increase the number of female staff trained to serve in different capacities. Efforts are also needed to ensure that women participate at the local level, that surveyors and planners reach women and men, and that women's local knowledge is used in planning and implementation. Gender issues will be monitored through the development of gender indicators and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), along with local surveillance networks on victim assistance and mine risk education.

PROJECT		CAPACITY BUILDING TO SUPPORT THE THAILAND MINE ACTION CENTRE
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$327,000	
Funds Requested	US \$327,000	
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, local non-governmental organizations, local authorities	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local populations in Thailand	
Project Duration	January 2009 through December 2010	
Project Code	P10-TH01	

OBJECTIVES

This project, supported by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, will assist TMAC in: developing a national strategy to reduce threats from landmines, strengthening staff capacities, recruiting female staff members, assessing and bolstering victim assistance capacities, targeting mine risk education to schools and vulnerable groups, and reducing impacts from mines and unexploded ordnance through the development of local mine action capacities.

ACTIVITIES

- Enhance the strategic planning, information management and coordination capacities of TMAC.
- Accelerate effective mine clearance and release through better prioritization.
- Improve livelihoods for vulnerable groups in mine-affected areas.
- Enhance partnerships by creating a conducive operating environment for mine action.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The strategic planning, information management and coordination capacities of TMAC will increase.
- Better prioritization will accelerate effective mine clearance and release.
- Livelihoods for vulnerable groups in mine-affected areas will improve.
- Partnerships will be enhanced through a conducive environment for mine action.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Enhanced strategic planning, information management and coordination capacity of TMAC	203,050
Accelerated and effective mine clearance and release through better prioritization	65,000
Improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups in mine-affected areas	30,950
Enhanced partnerships through a conducive operating environment for mine action	28,000
Total	327,000

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Sirisupa Kulthanon (CPC)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Yemen

SUMMARY

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain a significant problem in Yemen despite 10 years of effective mine action operations. Though all highly and moderately impacted communities located by the 2000 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) have been cleared, landmines and ERW continue to destroy lives, hinder infrastructure, and block access to critical resources, including water and grazing land. In 2008 alone, mines and ERW caused nine casualties in seven different accidents involving men, women and children. In 2009 through July, there were five accidents with seven casualties. There were 8,292, 26,410 and 36,595 unexploded ordnance (UXO) discovered during 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. New mines are continuously located.

The LIS identified 1,078 mined areas encompassing 922,726,881 square metres. In 2002, 7 additional mined areas totaling 100,400 square metres were identified. In 2006, 3 more areas covering 505,000 square metres were identified. The total comprises 1,088 areas with 923,332,281 square metres.

By January 2009, 739 mined areas covering 746,805,240 square metres had been released, with 89,044 anti-personnel mines destroyed. Another 349 mined areas totaling 176,473,829 square metres need to be addressed by technical surveys; 11,939,871 square metres require mine clearance.

The magnitude of the problem convinced the 9th Member States Parties meeting on the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty to approve Yemen's request for an extension period of up to 1 March 2015 to complete Article 5 obligations.

Yemen is committed to the complete elimination of mines and ERW. In 1998, it ratified the mine-ban treaty and started its mine action programme. Yemen completed destruction of its national stockpile of anti-personnel landmines in compliance with Article 7 of the treaty in April 2002. It also has developed and enforced legislation in accordance with Article 9. To further comply with the treaty, Yemen revised its strategic plans and approved the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan. The plan affirms the national vision of putting an end to the suffering and casualties caused by mines by 1 March 2015.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Yemen in 2010 totals US \$2,851,550.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

During the past 30 years, from the revolution to the period of civil confrontation in 1994, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts, each leaving behind a significant contribution to the mine and UXO problem. In 2000, the LIS provided vital data and information about the impacts on the Yemeni people. In 2002 and 2006, 10 additional mined areas in 2 communities with a total size of 605,400 square metres were identified. In total, 1,088 areas with 923,332,281 square metres have been of concern.

Human suffering and economic losses due to landmines and UXO are believed to be significant. Although the total number of mine and UXO casualties is not precisely known, the LIS recorded 4,904 victims, of whom 2,560 were killed and 2,344 injured. The most frequent victims were farmers and herders. A large number of casualties are believed to be women and children.

The loss of agricultural lands, irrigation sources and grazing areas add up to significant economic losses on both the national and local levels, as only 2.6 percent of Yemen's territory is arable. Economic pressure may force some local communities to enter mined areas, risking their lives in order to gain some land for agriculture or for tending domestic animals.

The Government is committed to eliminating the impacts of mines and UXO. Since the problem cannot be solved unless an integrated mine action initiative is launched, the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) was established in June 1998 to provide policy support and act as a steering body for mine action activities. The Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) was set up in 1999 as a national mine action implementing body. The Government has seconded 1,016 military personnel as deminers and other operational staff in support of mine action activities nationwide. This commitment has been a key element in establishing and fostering cooperation with donor countries.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

The NMAC includes members from 10 different ministries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It is the highest body responsible for policy formation, resource allocation and the national mine action strategy. YEMAC is the national mine action coordination and implementation body. It implements mine action projects, including mine risk education, surveys, clearance and victim assistance. Since the inception of the mine action programme, the Government has spent over US \$3 million annually to support it.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) aids the Government in dealing with humanitarian and development problems associated with mines and UXO. It helps strengthen national capacities for planning, coordination and implementation of mine action, and supports capacity improvements through training.

There are some NGOs involved in mine action, usually in coordination with YEMAC. The Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS) assists and reintegrates landmine survivors. The Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA) conducts mine risk education in the governorate of Lahej.

A number of parties are also providing bilateral support. Since 1999, the Government of the United States has provided in-kind contributions of equipment and vehicles. The Government of Germany has developed a mine detection dog capacity and backed mine dog clearance operations since 2001. The governments of Japan and Sweden have aided mine risk education and victim assistance. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed US \$4 million to the NMAC.

Other generous support has come from the governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

STRATEGY

Yemen aims to put an end to the suffering and causalities caused by anti-personnel mines and ERW in all mine-affected areas. It strives to create and develop a nation where people and communities can live and work in a safe environment that is free from the threat of landmines and ERW, and where mine and ERW survivors are successfully supported and reintegrated. This requires clearing all mine-affected areas that threaten communities.

Experience indicates that most minefields are small in size due to the terrain, mainly hillsides and gullies, in the centre of Yemen. Full 54-member clearance units cannot be deployed simultaneously. Smaller teams are more effective and suitable. YEMAC has accordingly restructured its clearance units into independent platoons by providing additional equipment and medical support. This allows the platoons to operate independently of one another, and to use one-man, one-lane drills. Mechanical equipment to assist clearance of sands and dunes will continue to improve productivity and safety, towards Yemen's goal of fulfilling its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by March 2015.

YEMAC's increased capacity enabled it to move from Phase I execution by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to Phase II national execution in October 2003. The recent outcome evaluation of UNDP indicated that the programme has the necessary capacity in place to deal with the remaining landmine and ERW problem. The objectives of the current Phase III project, which started in late 2007, are in line with the priorities of the 2007-2011 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Mine action has been included in the Government's third five-year development plan for 2006 to 2010.

UNDP/YEMAC joint preparations will soon commence for the formulation of Phase IV of the programme, covering the period from July 2010 to December 2014.

UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery plays an important role in supporting YEMAC and securing funding through the Thematic Trust Fund modality. It is expected that UNDP will continue these significant efforts during Phase IV.

PROJECT	MINE DETECTION DOG PROJECT
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$497,550
Funds Requested	US \$497,550
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014
Project Code	P10-YE01

OBJECTIVES

The project will deploy mine detection dogs to support the mine survey, clearance and quality assurance operations of the Yemen mine action programme. This will contribute to the Government fulfilling its mine-ban treaty obligations by 1 March 2015. The project will also further strengthen and develop the management and technical capacities of the YEMAC Mine Detection Dog Unit to ensure smooth operations and sustainability.

ACTIVITIES

- Train national mine dog instructors, veterinarians, field supervisors, and groups and set leaders.
- Plan, manage, deploy and supervise the field operations of 18 mine dog sets.
- Breed and train an average of eight puppies annually to replace aging mine detection dogs.
- Conduct refresher training for mine detection dog field staff as needed.
- Improve mine dog breeding capacities and other facilities at the YEMAC Mine Detection Dog Unit.
- Conduct a comprehensive capacity assessment of the unit's national staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- A fully functioning mine detection dog unit will be established and managed by national authorities.
- Annual surveys of 750,000 square metres of suspected hazardous areas will take place.
- Annually, 480,000 square metres of marked mine fields will be cleared.
- Eight mine dog puppies will be trained and made operational each year to replace aging and dysfunctional dogs.
- Regular and refresher training will be available for national personnel and dogs.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Operational and training costs (training puppies, deploying dogs to minefields)	260,000
Breeding of dogs and equipment costs (dog food, medicines, lab)	70,000
Chief instructor and veterinarian costs	65,000
National staff costs (director, vets, instructors, handlers, group/set leaders)	50,000
Mine Detection Dog Unit capacity assessment	20,000
General management services (7%)	32,550
Total	497,550

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PROJECT		MINE RISK EDUCATION IN AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN LAHEJ GOVERNORATE
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$53,500	
Funds Requested	US \$53,500	
Implementing Partners	YMAA through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) and UNDP	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Children and women in mine-affected communities in Lahej Governorate	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-YE02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will conduct mine risk education campaigns in affected communities in one of the most highly impacted governorates, focusing on women and children, and encouraging the use of women as instructors. It will help establish community-based mine risk education to maintain levels of awareness and ensure there are no accidents. It will provide necessary mine action information and feedback to YEMAC.

ACTIVITIES

- Produce mine risk education newsletters, posters, leaflets and other awareness materials.
- Conduct refresher training for instructors, 80 percent of whom will be women.
- Disseminate newsletters, posters, leaflets and awareness materials.
- Assist YEMAC in training and establishing community-based mine risk education instructors in targeted mine-affected communities in Lahej Governorate.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will support the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan and the YEMAC work plan.
- YEMAC will be assisted in training, establishing and maintaining community-based mine risk education instructors in the targeted governorate.
- The Al-Amaan quarterly newsletter along with other mine risk education materials will be produced and distributed to affected populations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine risk education materials production costs	27,500
Operational costs	7,500
Office rent, replacement costs of furniture and equipment	10,000
Training community-based mine risk education instructors	5,000
General management services (7%)	3,500
Total	53,500

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PROJECT		SUPPORT AND REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE SURVIVORS IN YEMEN
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$214,000	
Funds Requested	US \$214,000	
Implementing Partners	YALS through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine survivors, their families, affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P10-YE03	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the socioeconomic reintegration of survivors of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) through training and income-generation enterprises. It will help reduce poverty among survivors, their families and affected communities by creating jobs and local economic support schemes. It will contribute to YALS becoming self-reliant by 2014. Income generated from various projects will be used to expand activities, and employ and assist mine and ERW survivors.

ACTIVITIES

- Further strengthen and develop the management and technical capacity of YALS to effectively plan, manage and supervise the association's activities.
- Collect data from the field and maintain an up-to-date national landmine survivors database.
- Conduct vocational training for men and women survivors in various lines of work.
- Establish small income-generation enterprises for survivors in accordance with their occupations.
- Assist in managing, running and supervising the established small enterprises.
- Participate in national and international meetings on landmine survivors

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 20 men and women survivors will be trained on office management to help them plan, manage and supervise the activities of YALS; 10 will train other survivors.
- Training will assist survivors who have no means of economic support.
- A self-reliant association will be effective and sustainable.
- A comprehensive database on landmine survivors and project activities will be maintained.
- YALS activities will expand to all landmine-affected areas by 2014.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (21 men and women, all landmine and ERW survivors)	25,000
Vocational training for 100 survivors (trainig, lodging, food, transportation)	49,000
Capital costs (equipment and land for establishing income-generation enterprises)	94,000
Rent, services for established income-generation enterprises	32,000
General management services (7%)	14,000
Total	214,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO ELIMINATE IMPACTS OF LANDMINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center	
Project Budget	2010: US \$1,819,000	
Funds Requested	US \$1,819,000	
Implementing Partners	National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through YEMAC	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities in all impacted governorates	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P10-YE04	

OBJECTIVES

The project will continue mine action operations to support Yemen in its efforts to eliminate threats from mines and explosive remnants of war by March 2015. It will contribute to economic development by safely returning additional mine-free land to Yemeni communities for productive uses. It aims to improve national staff competencies in mine action to achieve greater efficiency and ensure sustainability.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine clearance operations—including surveys, mapping, marking, demining, quality assurance, explosive ordnance disposal, etc.—towards the fulfilment of Yemen's Article 5 obligations by 1 March 2015.
- Provide learning and refresher training courses and workshops in the field, at the YEMAC training centre in Aden and at YEMAC headquarters in Sana'a.
- Offer technical and professional training to national staff inside and outside Yemen.
- Introduce new mine clearance equipment and tools compatible with conditions in Yemen, and aim at improving efficiency and effectiveness.
- Develop a long-term partnership and resource mobilization strategy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Additional suspected hazardous areas will be surveyed, mapped, marked, cleared, and given quality assurance and control in accordance with YEMAC annual work plans.
- More land will be free of mines land returned to local communities.
- The management structure will be refined to ensure more effectiveness, growth and sustainability.
- The technical and management competencies of national staff will improve.
- Substantive progress will be made in meeting Yemen's mine-ban treaty obligations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Landmine technical survey operations	400,000
Demining operations	600,000
Quality assurance activities	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	50,000
Replacement of old equipment, introduction of new technologies/methods	575,000
Training and capacity building	25,000
General management services (7%)	119,000
Total	1,819,000

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE YEMEN EXECUTIVE MINE ACTION CENTRE MINE RISK EDUCATION PROJECT
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$139,100	
Funds Requested	US \$139,100	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P10-YE05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will support the Government's compliance with its Article 5 obligation under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty to eliminate impacts from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) by 1 March 2015. It seeks to reduce the number of landmine and unexploded ordnance accidents to zero through monthly mine risk education campaigns in affected communities. It will further improve mine risk education through massive awareness campaigns and audio-visual materials.

ACTIVITIES

- Conduct mine risk education campaigns in 80 communities affected by mines and ERW, covering an estimated 70,000 individuals (30,000 males and 40,000 females) in implementing YEMAC work plans and the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
- Conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's mine risk education programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Mine risk education will be provided to men, women and children in 80 landmine-affected communities each year.
- Progress in fulfilling the Government's anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations will be continuously achieved.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Mine risk education campaign field expenses (transport, accommodation, etc.)	65,000
Mine risk education awareness materials	55,000
YEMAC mine risk education programme assessment	10,000
General management services (7%)	9,100
Total	139,100

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PROJECT		SUPPORT TO THE YEMEN EXECUTIVE MINE ACTION CENTRE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECT
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$128,400	
Funds Requested	US \$128,400	
Implementing Partners	UNDP, National Mine Action Committee (NMAC) through the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Landmine-affected communities, landmine survivors	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2014	
Project Code	P10-YE06	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help advance Yemen's efforts to meet its obligations under the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty by 1 March 2015. It will provide specialized medical support to victims of mines and unexploded ordnance, develop strategies for their socioeconomic reintegration, and conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's victim assistance programme.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide emergency medical care, medical assistance and rehabilitation support to an estimated 200,000 survivors each year in 160 communities across the country that are affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), in support of YEMAC work plans and the 2009-2014 National Strategic Mine Action Plan.
- Conduct victim assistance to support and reintegrate landmine and ERW survivors.
- Conduct a capacity and sustainability assessment of YEMAC's victim assistance programme.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Medical support will be provided annually to an average of 200,000 landmine and ERW survivors.
- Progress will be continuously made towards meeting the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty obligations on victim assistance.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Victim assistance campaign field costs (transport, accommodation , etc.)	35,000
Medicines and materials for victim assistance	70,000
Medical needs assessment of landmine survivors	15,000
General management services (7%)	8,400
Total	128,400

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

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Rashida Al Hamdani	Yemen National Mine Action Committee (NMAC)
Ahmad Al Khider	Mine Detection Dog Unit (YEMAC)
Aisha Saeed Nalya	Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)
Yuka Ogata	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 policies. An executive secretariat called the Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine 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. 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.

Suspected mine contamination along some portions of Zambia's international boundaries has resulted in the inability of the Ministry of Lands to conduct boundary maintenance, even when the need arises.

The portfolio team's funding appeal for mine action projects in Zambia in 2010 totals US \$418,000.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Zambia, in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) has just concluded a nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) to ascertain the precise locations of mines and ERW. These threaten the population and curtail economic growth, especially in Southern, North-Western and Western provinces. The final survey report recommended that Zambia declare itself free of mines in accordance with Article 5 of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, and indicated that Zambia has largely a sporadic ERW contamination problem. It reported 35 locations as suspected hazardous areas, with 2 containing cluster munitions.

ERW contamination victimizes those who can least afford it—subsistence and pastoral farmers and their animals. Varied but unconfirmed estimates show that mines, abandoned explosive ordnance and ERW have maimed approximately 500 persons, including women and children, since 1972. Increasingly, children are the main victims of injuries caused by ERW and abandoned ordnance.

Prior to the survey, government reports indicated that ordnance had been found in different conditions—either stocked in caches left by different factions or as ERW in former battle areas. Anti-tank mines have posed a serious threat, as they were used to deny insurgent parties the use of infiltration routes leading into former colonial territory. Because of the perceived presence of mines, many rural roads are not used, especially south-east and north-east of Lake Kariba.

While anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have been a danger, they are not as severe a problem as ERW. Incidents have been limited. One reason for this is that guerilla and freedom fighters were largely based in sparsely populated rural areas along the borders.

Decades of war in Angola exposed Zambia's western and north-western provinces to the threat of mines and ERW. Zambia has signed tripartite agreements with Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide mine risk education to Angolan and Congolese refugees. Both are ongoing.

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, UNDP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Lutheran World Federation and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). A ZMAC staff member served as Country Portfolio Coordinator. Starting in March 2003, the group met monthly to ensure coordination and share information on mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) issues related to refugees. Due to restructuring at the centre in 2005, however, the country team has since been reconstituted. Through its relationship with the Inter-Ministerial Committee, the centre is secure in its role as the implementing

body for mine action in Zambia.

A survey by the Association for Aid and Relief-Japan (AAR-Japan) and the ZMAC on knowledge of landmines and UXO among refugees revealed that a majority of Angolan refugees possess limited mine risk knowledge. AAR-Japan had been conducting mine risk education among Angolan refugees in Meheba. The ZMAC, with support from UNHCR, conducted a similar mine risk education programme in the Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement. During 2005 and 2006, the programme of mine risk education targeting Angolan refugees continued in all camps and settlements. Key communicators trained by the centre executed the programme. Many of these have since been repatriated and need to be replaced.

In collaboration with Namibia, Zambia 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 LIS began in August 2008 and was completed in 2009. It covered seven out of nine provinces suspected to contain mine-affected areas. NPA conducted the survey with funds channelled through UNDP.

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 2009, reduce victims to virtually zero, provide assistance to landmine victims, conduct mine risk education among parts of 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.

The plan includes the following specific objectives:

- Ensure mine risk programmes are established and running in all five refugee camps and settlements, especially among approximately 70,000 Angolan and Congolese refugees as part of voluntary repatriation.
- Ensure mine risk programmes are established and running among 80 percent of host communities and other populations in mine-affected areas, in particular along the western border with Angola, and in Eastern and Southern provinces. This also 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 LIS and prioritized by the Government.
- Carry out a detailed UN standard impact survey.
- Seek external funding to help to mine victims.

PROJECT		DISPOSAL OF EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR IN ZAMBIA IN 2010
Pillar		Mine clearance
Appealing Agency		UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget		2010: US \$75,000
Funds Requested		US \$75,000
Implementing Partners		Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Government of Zambia
Targeted Beneficiaries		An estimated 95 per cent of Zambians living in areas affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW)
Project Duration		January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code		P04-ZA01

OBJECTIVES

By December 2010, the project will help the ZMAC clear all ERW identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). This will allow local communities to use their land.

ACTIVITIES

- Establish an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) command centre.
- Destroy ERW at project sites.
- Conduct quality assurance.
- Prepare a report on outcomes.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Blocked land will be cleared of ERW.
- Areas will be released for communities to use.
- People in formerly affected areas will be able to move freely.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (5 EOD officers)	40,000
Operational costs	30,000
Overhead	5,000
Total	75,000

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PROJECT		MINE ACTION INFORMATION AWARENESS CAMPAIGN
Pillar	Advocacy	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$70,000	
Funds Requested	US \$70,000	
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 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P04-ZA02	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help the ZMAC develop and operate an effective awareness programme. It will be equipped to place and maintain issues related to landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) high on the public agenda, in order to reduce injuries and casualties. The project 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 effective materials such as posters, and radio and television programmes will be developed to raise awareness.
- Public support will be generated around mine and ERW issues.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (6)	15,000
Capital costs (video camera, rental of mobile video van, other related equipment)	30,000
Operational costs	20,000
Overhead	5,000
Total	70,000

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PROJECT	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN ZAMBIA
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2010: US \$19,000
Funds Requested	US \$19,000
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), Government of Zambia
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities in areas affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Southern, Western, North-Western, Central, Eastern and Lusaka provinces; Government of Zambia
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-ZA03

OBJECTIVES

The project will help the Government to develop and manage the ZMAC's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to provide accurate and timely data on mines and ERW. Following the conclusion of the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in 2009, more accurate data are available and need to be managed and updated as the 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

- Continue to collect needed data for adequate coverage of mine activities in Zambia.
- Train ZMAC personnel on the fundamentals of computer networking, hardware and software engineering, website design (intranet and Internet), and network maintenance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The ZMAC website will be effectively managed and updated by ZMAC staff.
- An effective IMSMA will be operational.
- A comprehensive database will be established and maintained on the ZMAC's local area network.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
National staff (2 trainees)	8,000
Capital costs (hardware)	3,000
Operational costs (training, implementation of network)	5,000
Overhead	3,000
Total	19,000

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PROJECT	RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN FOR REFUGEES
Pillar	Mine risk education
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2010: US \$29,000
Funds Requested	US \$29,000
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
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
Project Code	P04-ZA04

OBJECTIVES

The project will use mine risk education to help the 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.

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.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Refugee communities will understand and practise safe behaviours.
- 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\$	2010
National staff (10)	20,000
Capital costs (procurement, logistics)	2,000
Operational costs (training trainers, field campaign, evaluation, monitoring)	6,000
Overhead	1,000
Total	29,000

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PROJECT		VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN ZAMBIA IN 2010-2011
Pillar	Victim assistance	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$165,000; 2011: US \$79,000	
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	Victims of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and their families in the seven provinces that have reported mine and ERW incidents	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P04-ZA05	

OBJECTIVES

The project will help the ZMAC develop its capacities for a programme that ensures victims of landmines and ERW are assisted with rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration into their communities. Across the country, it will also support the collection of information on victims of mines and explosive ordnance, 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 mine and ERW victims.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The ZMAC will be able to manage mine and ERW 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\$	2010	2011
National staff (4)	35,000	14,000
Capital costs (hardware, procurement, logistics)	80,000	40,000
Operational costs (day-to-day office administration, technical training)	35,000	20,000
Overhead	15,000	5,000
Total	165,000	79,000

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PROJECT		RISK EDUCATION CAMPAIGN FOR ZAMBIANS IN AREAS CONTAMINATED WITH EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$60,000; 2011: US \$36,500	
Funds Requested	US \$60,000	
Implementing Partners	Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Zambians living in areas contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW), Zambian school children	
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011	
Project Code	P10-ZA01	

OBJECTIVES

The project will use risk education to help the ZMAC ensure that Zambians, particularly children, are aware of the dangers of mines and ERW. It will also develop risk education materials specifically aimed at refuting the widespread belief that explosive ordnance has a substance known as “red mercury,” which has a high economic value once extracted. Particularly men in Eastern Province have been the main victims of ordnance tampering.

ACTIVITIES

- Use child-to-child and community-based approaches to educate children on the risks of ERW.
- Identify groups of people who can disseminate and empower people with risk education information.
- Produce risk education teaching materials (e.g. banners, posters, leaflets and booklets), particularly to counter the belief that ERW contain materials of monetary value.
- Organize risk education meetings through local authorities and community leaders.
- Engage in one-on-one participatory teaching using banners, pictures depicting ERW prevalent in the border areas and ERW victims, leaflets and songs.
- Develop, print and pilot mine risk education books for teachers and students in schools in ERW-contaminated areas

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Local communities will understand and practice safe behaviours.
- Risk education communicators, teachers and community leaders will be trained.
- There will be no cases of ordnance tampering.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
National staff (6)	30,000	18,000
Capital costs (hardware, procurement, logistics)	10,000	5,000
Operational costs (training trainers, field campaign, evaluation, monitoring)	15,000	10,000
Overhead	5,000	3,500
Total	60,000	36,500

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MINE ACTION COUNTRY PORTFOLIO TEAM

Sheila Mweemba (CPC)
Amos Muchanga

Zambia Anti-Personnel Mine Action Centre (ZMAC)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Global Projects

PROJECT	COORDINATION OF UN MINE ACTION
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2010: US \$6,308,574
Funds Requested	US \$6,308,574
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 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL01

OBJECTIVES

In 2010, UNMAS headquarters and its Liaison Office in Geneva will work with a wide range of UN and other partners to fulfil all aspects of UNMAS' position as a focal point for mine action within the UN system. UNMAS plays a coordinating role within the UN system, and in the field in UN-managed mine action programmes and emergency response situations.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide coordination, policy development and strategy implementation. Within the UN system, UNMAS coordinates and monitors implementation of the UN Inter-agency Policy on Mine Action. To this end, UNMAS chairs the IACG-MA and the Committee on Mine Action, provides secretariat support to the Mine Action Support Group, and coordinates IACG-MA meetings, which are chaired by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Under-Secretary General, at the principals level. UNMAS also convenes the Cluster Munitions Working Group of the IACG-MA, and will coordinate UN support to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as required by UN Member States. It will assist the development of UN positions and contributions to efforts to develop other legally binding instruments that address the impacts of cluster munitions. The UNMAS Liaison Office in Geneva provides special policy and legal advice in these areas. It regularly convenes Geneva-based members of the IACG-MA to help ensure that their mine action policies and programmes adhere to the inter-agency policy and the 2006-2010 UN Mine Action Strategy to the fullest extent possible.
- Support UN country teams in mine-affected countries to implement the mine action policy and strategy. UNMAS will coordinate the monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the strategy's goals and objectives, and will report on progress in the UN Secretary-General's report on assistance in mine action for the 64th UN General Assembly. UNMAS will continue to coordinate UN input to the work of the states parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. It will advocate for ratification and implementation of new treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including through field-based advocacy activities, the development and dissemination of advocacy tool kits and briefings for UN Member States in coordination with other IACG-MA members. UNMAS will continue to coordinate the integration of mine action issues across the UN system, providing input and support to the work of inter-governmental bodies, such as the UN General Assembly, the UN Economic and Social Council, and the UN Security Council, as well as the IACG-MG in its capacity as mine action lead under the protection cluster chaired by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Offer programme initiation support and evaluation. UNMAS will develop and implement programme plans in humanitarian emergencies or peacekeeping operations. Activities will include the coordination of implementing partners, the provision of quality assurance, operational demining through contractors or International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)-compliant peacekeeping troops, and initial capacity development of national and local institutions and organizations. UNMAS will support the establishment of baseline data on casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and help achieve the targets for reducing casualty levels and rates established in the mine action strategy. The role of mine action in peacekeeping operations has evolved from supporting UN force activities to enabling overall mission objectives and explicit mandates, including humanitarian demining in some instances. UNMAS will also ensure the availability of landmine and ERW safety

training to UN and non-UN personnel working in affected areas, which can now be achieved through a self-taught course on CD-ROM. In 2010, 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 2010, UNMAS will monitor emerging and evolving global landmine and ERW threats, reporting to the IACG-MA monthly, and will convene mine action planning group meetings involving UN partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and affected states, as required. UNMAS will continue to coordinate missions to assess and monitor the global landmine threat with a view to identifying needs and developing responses in consultation with national authorities and UN country team members. UNMAS will assist impact surveys to produce data to inform prioritization of mine action operations and national plans.
- Develop and promote standards. UNMAS is responsible for the development, maintenance and promotion of technical and safety standards for mine action. In partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), UNMAS publishes International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The requirement for additional or revised standards is coordinated through the IMAS Review Board, chaired by UNMAS. UNMAS will also contribute to the development of IMAS for victim data collection and surveillance, and support the work of the co-chairs of the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty's standing committee on victim assistance.
- Provide technical information. In 2010, 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 2010, 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 2010, 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 2010, 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 2010, UNMAS will complete the installation of a data management system to increase the efficient management of VTF funds, UN-managed programmes and donor reporting.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Inter-agency coordination will ensure consistent implementation of the UN mine action policy and strategy, and integration into relevant treaty discussions.
- The UNMAS annual report will reflect significant progress towards the UN strategic goal of working in partnership with other actors to reduce the threats posed by landmines and ERW, to the point where UN assistance is no longer necessary.
- Field operations will be established, maintained, expanded and coordinated, as needed, in 10 countries or territories.
- The global threats and impacts from landmines and ERW will be regularly assessed.
- Mine action standards will be developed, revised and disseminated as needed.
- New or improved mine clearance and other technologies will be researched and developed where practical, or adapted, to improve the efficiency and safety of operations.
- News and media reports about landmine and ERW problems and mine action initiatives will reach a wider audience in affected and donor countries.
- Gender considerations will be further integrated into all aspects of mine action, and gender balance will advance in all UN-managed mine action programmes.
- The implementation of international human rights standards, including those in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as new legal instruments relevant to mine action, such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, will be advocated; compliance with commitments on the rights of individuals affected by landmines and ERW will be sought with state and non-state actors.
- Measurable progress will be made to reduce accident rates in UN-managed programmes, while survivors' rights will be promoted.
- UN Member States will appreciate the UN contribution to efforts to develop a new instrument of international humanitarian law addressing the impacts of cluster munitions.
- Donors will receive timely reports on the use of their mine action contributions to UNMAS, and will continue to provide flexible, multi-year support for UN mine action programmes and coordination.
- The VTF will be managed by UNMAS and used as a resource for the wider mine action sector.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$		2010
Staff costs		4,538,390
Contractual services		93,250
Travel of staff		473,539
Operating expenses (supplies, equipment, communications, conference services, training)		148,730
Premises (New York and Geneva); rental and maintenance		328,900
Programme support costs		725,765
Total		6,308,574

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PROJECT		LANDMINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR SAFETY PROJECT (PHASE III)
Pillar	Mine risk education	
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$116,640	
Funds Requested	US \$116,640	
Implementing Partners	UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), other UN entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
Targeted Beneficiaries	Humanitarian, development, NGO and government workers in high-risk areas; security and mine risk education professionals	
Project Duration	January 2007 through June 2010	
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.
- Subject to review recommendations, produce an ERW safety handbook for staff about to work in mine-affected countries or regions.
- Subject to review recommendations, print and distribute French, Arabic, Russian, Dari and Pashto versions of the safety handbook.
- Subject to review recommendations, produce alternate media versions of the handbook on DVDs, CDs, websites, etc..

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\$	2010
Production of media items, handbooks, CD, web-hosting, etc.	105,000
Agency direct costs	3,000
Programme support costs	8,640
Total	116,640

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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	2010: US \$166,629	
Funds Requested	US \$166,629	
Implementing Partners	UNMAS, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), 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 2010	
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 Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response 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 preparedness functions to ensure that the framework remains current and reflects best practices. It will achieve these aims 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 skills and knowledge for selected personnel 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 enhanced preparedness.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Annual mine action rapid response plan exercise	150,000
Miscellaneous services	4,286
UNMAS direct cost recovery	7,714
Programme support costs	4,629
Total	166,629

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PROJECT	UNICEF LANDMINES AND SMALL ARMS TEAM
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,371,120; 2011: US \$2,371,120
Funds Requested	US \$2,071,120
Implementing Partners	National mine action authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Development Programme (UNDP), other UN and international organizations, other stakeholders
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities and individuals affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW); national implementing partners; mine action partners; mine and ERW victims, especially children and women
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2011
Project Code	P04-GL22

OBJECTIVES

The Landmines and Small Arms Team will support the implementation of UNICEF and UN mine action strategies in affected countries. It also seeks to influence global policy and debate by providing experiences and best practices, standards, tools, guidelines and training packages; coordinating and promoting best practices in mine risk education; supporting inter-agency coordination; and undertaking global advocacy and research on issues related to landmines, ERW including cluster munitions, other indiscriminate weapons, and the rights of victims of these weapons and other persons with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide quality assurance through technical support on mine risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy programming at country and regional levels.
- Conduct research, and develop standards, policies, tools and training to promote best practices in mine risk education and assistance to survivors, especially children.
- Support UNICEF's role as an integral part of UN country teams in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions on children affected by armed conflict.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in mine action policies and programmes.
- Provide training and technical support for field epidemiology for mine action and victim surveillance and data collection.
- Integrate a mine action perspective into work on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Co-convene a Mine Risk Education Advisory Group and International Mine Risk Education Working Group.
- Support global, regional and country-level advocacy around the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions, and other related treaties and instruments.
- Conduct resource mobilization for country offices and headquarters.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National, UNICEF, UN and NGO capacities to meet risk reduction and victim assistance needs in an appropriate, effective and timely fashion will be enhanced.
- The "value for money" in mine risk education in affected countries will increase.
- There will be effective country team and national responses to issues raised by the Security Council with respect to children affected by armed conflict.
- Effective partnerships will develop with other UN agencies, national and international institutions, NGOs and donors.
- The rights of survivors and children affected by landmines and ERW will be promoted, protected and realized through the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- There will be increased compliance with and development of political and legal instruments related to landmines, ERW and other weapons that have indiscriminate effects on civilians.
- The integration of mine action into UNICEF and humanitarian, human rights and development programmes will

improve.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011
Provision of training, technical capacity building of partners/practitioners	150,000	150,000
Support to ongoing programmes, emergency responses at country and regional levels	1,200,000	1,200,000
Technical support, programme monitoring for 23-plus countries	626,000	626,000
Training and technical support on epidemiology and victim data collection	180,000	180,000
Advocacy and support to international agreements and related legal instruments	60,000	60,000
Equipment, organizational support costs	155,120	155,120
Total	2,371,120	2,371,120

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PROJECT	STANDING MINE ACTION CAPACITY
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
Project Budget	2010: US \$125,259
Funds Requested	US \$125,259
Implementing Partners	Other UN agencies, national authorities, non-governmental and commercial implementers
Targeted Beneficiaries	Emerging and evolving mine action programmes, existing UNMAS programmes
Project Duration	October 2009 through December 2010
Project Code	P05-GL01

OBJECTIVES

In order to capitalize on windows of opportunity created in the immediate aftermath of conflict, and to support the UN Secretary-General's concept of maximizing the delivery of peace dividends, UNMAS will establish a Standing Mine Action Capacity (S-MAC). The S-MAC will play a critical role in the early planning and start-up phases of mine action programmes, and thus provide a common basis for planning and allocation of responsibilities to ensure a predictable and efficient UN response when needed at short notice. The S-MAC will lead operational deployment upon activation of the Framework for Rapid Response, and ensure that the most efficient and supportive programme is established to quickly build confidence and support wider peacebuilding objectives.

ACTIVITIES

- Undertake assessments as requested by UN Member States and senior UN officials.
- Deploy in rapid response situations per a request by Member States or senior UN officials.
- Reinforce existing programmes in areas of planning, budgeting, revision in the concept of operations and other periodic activities.
- Undertake programme evaluations in the field.
- Lead and conduct boards of inquiry in response to mine or explosive remnants of war accidents or incidents involving programme staff or implementers.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- The time for responding to requests for assessments and rapid response coordination will be reduced.
- Lower staffing costs will come from programmes no longer reliant on full-time staff to undertake specific activities.
- There will be greater uniformity of processes and approaches across programmes.
- A uniform and strategic approach to programme evaluations and boards of inquiry will develop.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Personnel	68,610
Operational expenses	47,371
Support costs	9,278
Total	125,259

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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	2010: US \$222,171	
Funds Requested	US \$222,171	
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 Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response, 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\$	2010
Operational costs (contracting capabilities from implementing organizations)	200,000
Miscellaneous services	5,714
UNMAS direct cost recovery	10,286
Programme support costs	6,171
Total	222,171

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PROJECT	UNDP COMPLETION INITIATIVE
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	2010: US \$2,300,500
Funds Requested	US \$2,300,500
Implementing Partners	Governments of mine-affected countries, states parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty
Targeted Beneficiaries	Four mine-affected countries
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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 anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, notably Article 5, within the deadline, as well as other international treaties and conventions on cluster munitions, the rights of persons with disabilities, etc. Such strategies are being developed in Mauritania, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia.

ACTIVITIES

- Accelerate mine action activities in countries where a concerted effort and relatively modest investment could solve the landmine problem in a short time frame.
- Strive to ensure the development of national clearance and survey capacities related to explosive remnants of war (ERW) work in general, and achieve full national ownership of the mine action programme. 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 these, 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 ERW and any possible residual mine problems discovered after completion to foster humanitarian and development benefits.
- Solve the problem in less-affected countries first so the international community can subsequently focus efforts on a smaller number of countries where mine action is likely to be required over the longer term. This approach may secure additional resources for mine action and improve efficiency by creating economies of scale.
- Draw attention to the need to rid the world of mines, helping to maintain international momentum.
- Enable more countries to develop a plan to reach completion of Article 5, in compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty, and implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
- Directly support Objective 4 of the 2006-2010 UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy by assisting national institutions to develop capacities to manage threats and ensure a residual response.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action strategies will be developed with clear and measurable benchmarks.
- UNDP will formulate mine action country assistance strategies to support the national strategies.
- UNDP will support the mobilization of resources for mine action.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Assistance to four mine-affected countries	2,000,000
Support for the development of a national strategy in four countries	150,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	150,500
Total	2,300,500

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PROJECT	UNDP MINE ACTION EXCHANGE PROGRAMME
Pillar	Multiple
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Budget	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 sending or receiving organizations
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2010
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 its contribution to the 2006-2010 Mine Action Strategy of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action. In line with this strategy, the objective of the Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme is to facilitate cooperation and peer review among and between affected countries, and to capture and disseminate good practices in an effective and appropriate manner. MAX facilitates short assignments of national mine action staff with the mine action programmes of other countries or international organizations. Operational and managerial staff strengthen their coordination skills as well as their knowledge of mine action policy matters, advocacy initiatives, best practices and lessons learned. The project will continue to build on an existing body of good practice and facilitate 20 MAX Programme placements during 2010.

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 that have reached maturity but require exposure to targeted and task-based expertise.
- The exchanges will also benefit mature programmes hosting exchange delegations by asserting and consolidating experiences and expertise in mine action and/or small arms.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
20 MAX placements (travel, per diem, etc.)	200,000
UNDP general management services (7%)	14,000
Total	214,000

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PROJECT		STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MINE ACTION COORDINATION AND OWNERSHIP
Pillar	Multiple	
Appealing Agency	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Budget	2010: US \$823,900	
Funds Requested	US \$823,900	
Implementing Partners	National mine action authorities, UNDP country office mine action technical staff, relevant mine action operators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society	
Targeted Beneficiaries	National mine action programmes receiving technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support	
Project Duration	April 2010 through December 2010	
Project Code	P09-GL02	

OBJECTIVES

The UNDP Armed Violence, Mine Action and Small Arms (AVMASA) Team is part of the organization's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). The team of four mine action technical professionals supports over 40 national mine action programmes and their corresponding senior/chief mine action technical advisor or programme officers. Assistance is provided to countries in stages of mine action from initial planning and implementation to mature programming. The AVMASA Team works in collaboration with national authorities and UNDP country offices to strengthen national capacities to manage mine action, and to ensure a smooth transition between emergency relief and early recovery to long-term sustainable development. Liaisons with regional advisory services in Panama, Dakar, Johannesburg, Bratislava, Cairo and Bangkok contribute to AVMASA's support for UNDP country offices in strengthening national capacities so that a solid foundation exists for a long-term response to landmine problems. The AVMASA Team is an essential member of international mine action fora, and contributes to UN inter-agency coordination meetings, technical assessment and evaluation missions, and global policy development. It also engages in policy and methodology development within BCPR to support the broader development agenda of UNDP, and participates in stand-alone missions and interventions as well as integrated crisis prevention and recovery missions.

AVMASA provides vital technical and operational support to national mine action programmes as part of its approach to fostering sustainable national and local capacities to address landmine problems. This support includes the following elements.

- Assistance to countries to establish national mine action centres and regulatory authorities aims to, among other tasks, integrate International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) into national programmes, implement landmine impact surveys, establish information management structures that support operations, and comply with international conventions and treaties or other obligations.
- Support to mine-affected countries that are approaching the completion of mine action comes through the Completion Initiative. The greater part of international financial assistance is often reserved for countries with a high-profile problem—that is, countries deemed to face serious humanitarian threats, and that have recently emerged from crises and conflicts. The Completion Initiative seeks to encourage greater attention from the international mine action community to countries with limited mine problems or where a concentrated effort and funding commitment will help complete international obligations, particularly related to clearance, in a reasonable time frame, and ensure compliance with the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty.
- Advocacy for the mainstreaming of mine action in development planning, programming and budgeting processes involves encouraging mine-affected developing nations to integrate mine action in their national development plans, including their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). It also involves working with local actors to plan and implement mine action in coordination with development projects and programmes whenever possible. UNDP also actively engages traditional donors to fund mine action projects through development budgets, and encourages international financial institutions to contribute more funding to mine action through loans to mine-affected states.
- Promotion of UNDP's MAX Programme provides a mechanism for mine action staff to undertake short assign-

ments with the programmes of other nations or international organizations, in order to share their experiences and lessons learned, and to strengthen their policy, advocacy and operational approaches to mine action.

- Advocacy for the role of public-private partnerships in advancing the development dimensions of mine action is part of the commitment to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on global partnerships for development.

ACTIVITIES

The AVMASA Team, through UNDP country offices, provides technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support to national mine action programmes related to the following tasks.

- Address the socioeconomic impacts of mines by promoting national ownership and ensuring the development of sustainable national and local capacities to undertake all elements of mine action over the medium and long term.
- Encourage an integrated, collaborative working environment with all mine action stakeholders, including other UN mine action partners, mine-affected states, national and international NGOs, and donor governments.
- Strengthen national capacities through UNDP's Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme, mine action management training and advice, other complementary regional training workshops, and relevant studies and guidelines.
- Mainstream mine action into the development agenda in recognition of the fact that mines pose an obstacle to poverty reduction and sustainable development in post-conflict environments.
- Support integration of a gender perspective in mine action programmes to ensure that gender-based concerns and experiences are taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of mine action programmes, and that mine action programmes equally benefit men, women, boys and girls.
- Support UNDP's efforts to provide high-quality technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization services to national mine action programmes.
- Develop a long-term strategic plan to ensure UNDP is able to provide ongoing mine action capacity-building services.
- Promote transparency in national mine action programmes, including the effective utilization of resources by well-coordinated mine action centres.
- Assist national authorities in meeting their mine action-related treaty obligations, including related to explosive remnants of war such as cluster munitions, and ensuring effective implementation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- National mine action programmes will receive technical, operational, material, managerial and resource mobilization support.
- The socioeconomic and sustainable development impacts of mines will be addressed.
- National mine action programmes will increase their institutional and management capacities.
- Gender perspectives will be integrated into UNDP-supported mine action programmes.
- States parties to the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty that receive UNDP support will be better equipped to meet their treaty obligations.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010
Field monitoring, programme evaluations, inter-agency assessments (40-plus countries)	200,000
Knowledge management, best practices initiative	50,000
UNDP workshop for programme officers	50,000
Senior programme advisor	200,000
Advisor/inter-agency liaison officer	150,000
Programme specialist	120,000
Programme support costs (7%)	53,900
Total	823,900

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PROJECT	ENHANCING REGIONAL MINE DETECTION RATS CAPACITY
Pillar	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency	APOPO
Project Budget	2010: US \$727,461; 2011: US \$729,456; 2012: US \$744,513; 2013: US \$762,469
Funds Requested	US \$727,461
Implementing Partners	International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania People's Defense Forces
Targeted Beneficiaries	Populations and mine action programmes in the African Great Lakes Region
Project Duration	January 2010 through December 2013
Project Code	P10-GL01

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to boost capacities in the Great Lakes Region to address landmine problems in prioritized border zones of the ICGLR countries by: enhancing mine and explosives detection capacities; setting up a road and area verification system for suspected areas; and supporting mine action programmes in the countries.

ACTIVITIES

- Expand the mine detection rat breeding and training programme.
- Train animal trainers, instructors, extension workers and research assistants.
- Supply ongoing operational activities in the Great Lakes Region.
- Support improved operational sampling and direct detection systems.
- Set up training programmes and seminars for animal trainers, technical assistants and field officers coming from the Great Lakes Region.
- Continue research to support training activities.
- Coordinate and administer project activities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- There will be greater capacities to deploy trained mine detection rats in the region.
- Human resources at the central training and research centre will be bolstered.
- Breeding and training procedures will improve, with shorter training times and increased output.
- Optimized mine detection rats systems will be in place for various operational applications.
- Animal trainers, technical assistants and field officers in affected communities will acquire new skills.
- Central coordination of training, research and field implementation, and liaisons with partner organizations, will be established.

BUDGET ITEMS IN US\$	2010	2011	2012	2013
National staff	160,400	163,700	167,000	170,300
International staff	178,000	186,400	195,220	204,481
Operational costs	332,920	337,120	344,340	348,880
Investment/equipment costs	21,500	7,500	2,500	2,500
Indirect programme support costs (5%)	34,641	34,736	35,453	36,308
Total	727,461	729,456	744,513	762,469

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Charts and Tables

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P04-AF02	Mine Action Coordination, Transition and Capacity Development	Multiple	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)	11,900,000	11,900,000
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)	3,500,000	3,500,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	P08-AF01	Survey and Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Mine clearance	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan / UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)	229,000,000	229,000,000
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	Sub-totals	3			244,400,000	244,400,000
Albania	P04-AL07	Support to the Albanian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE)	390,100	111,584
Albania	P06-AL04	Support for Socioeconomic Reintegration of Mine Survivors in North-east Albania	Victim assistance	ALB-AID (former VMA)	295,000	295,000
Albania	P09-AL01	Arms and Abandoned Ammunition Risk Education in 10 Prefectures of Albania	Mine risk education	Albanian Red Cross (ARC) / International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	37,500	37,500
Albania	P09-AL02	Abandoned Ammunition and Small Arms Risk Education in Compulsory School Curricula	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) / ALB-AID (former VMA)	200,000	200,000
Albania	P09-AL03	Risk Education and Promotion of Use of Released Land in North-east Albania	Mine risk education	ALB-AID (former VMA)	69,000	69,000
Albania	P09-AL04	Vocational Training and Psychosocial Support for Survivors of the Gerdec Explosion	Victim assistance	ALB-AID (former VMA)	232,000	232,000
Albania	P09-AL06	Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education in the Area of the Gerdec Explosion	Mine risk education	ALB-AID (former VMA)	67,000	67,000
Albania	P10-AL01 (NEW)	Abandoned Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance Disposal response	Multiple	DanChurchAid (DCA)	909,941	909,941
Albania	P10-AL02 (NEW)	Access to Physical and Medical Rehabilitation Services in Albania	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe / Human Study	135,016	135,016
Albania	P10-AL03 (NEW)	Environmental Rehabilitation of Demined Areas in North-east Albania	Multiple	ALB-AID (former VMA)	198,000	198,000
Albania	P10-AL04 (NEW)	Identifying the Socioeconomic Needs of Marginalized Unexploded Ordnance Survivors	Victim assistance	ALB-AID (former VMA)	140,000	140,000
Albania	P10-AL05 (NEW)	Reintegration Training for Local Demining Staff	Multiple	DanChurchAid (DCA)	205,046	205,046
Albania	Sub-totals	12			2,878,603	2,600,087
Angola	P07-AN01	Community-Based Rehabilitation for Mine Victims	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	736,035	736,035
Angola	P07-AN04	Capacity Development of the National Institute of Demining	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,534,220	1,534,220
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-AN04	Socioeconomic Integration of Disabled People in Huambo	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	388,000	388,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Angola	P08-AN05	Wildlife Relocation Through Landmine Clearance	Mine clearance	MgM	1,300,000	1,300,000
Angola	P09-AN01	Landmine Impact Survey II	Multiple	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	5,000,000	3,500,000
Angola	P09-AN02	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	Mine Victims National Registration	Victim assistance	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)	8,000,000	1,000,000
Angola	P09-AN04	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	9			22,770,155	14,270,155
Azerbaijan	P07-AZ01	Coordination and Implementation of Mine Victim Assistance Projects	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	420,000	420,000
Azerbaijan	P08-AZ02	Suspected Area Reducation and Mechanical Clearance	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	903,000	903,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ01	Study on the Legal and Social Status of Mine Action Personnel	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	55,000	55,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ03	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)	41,000	41,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ04	Stress Management Studies in the Area of Humanitarian Mine Action in Azerbaijan	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	157,000	157,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ05	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)	67,000	67,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ06	The Publishing and Distribution of Newspaper Articles on Mine Victims' Problems	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	34,000	34,000
Azerbaijan	P09-AZ07	Vocational Training for Mine Clearance and Explosive Remnants of War Disposal Personnel	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA)	47,100	47,100
Azerbaijan	P10-AZ01 (NEW)	Expandions of Mine Detection Dog Capacitiy	Mine clearance	Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	180,000	180,000
Azerbaijan	Sub-totals	9			1,904,100	1,904,100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P10-BH01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)-South-East Europe	995,010	995,010
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P10-BH02 (NEW)	Mine Risk and Small Arms and Light Weapons Education in Primary Schools	Mine risk education	Genesis	60,000	60,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sub-totals	2			1,055,010	1,055,010
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)	128,148	128,148
Cambodia	P04-CA08	Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education and Victim Assistance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	621,000	321,000
Cambodia	P04-CA11	Support of Cambodian Mine Action Centre's Demining Programme	Multiple	Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)	21,050,000	13,800,000
Cambodia	P06-CA05	Cambodian Disability Sports Development	Multiple	Cambodia National Volleyball League of the Disabled (CNVLD)	373,145	373,145
Cambodia	P08-CA01	Socioeconomic Reintegration of Landmine Survivors	Victim assistance	Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)	90,930	90,930
Cambodia	P10-CA01 (NEW)	Cambodia Mine/Explosive Remnants of War Victim Information System	Multiple	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)	155,813	155,813
Cambodia	P10-CA02 (NEW)	Clearing for Results	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cambodia	P10-CA03 (NEW)	Deployment of Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Cluster Munitions Disposal Teams	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	799,856	799,856
Cambodia	P10-CA04 (NEW)	Deployment of Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Small Arms Light Weapons Teams	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	799,856	799,856
Cambodia	P10-CA05 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Clearance in North-west Cambodia	Mine clearance	The HALO Trust Cambodia	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cambodia	P10-CA06 (NEW)	Improve Efficiency and Sustainable Demining Capacity to Support Poverty Reduction	Mine clearance	Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)	2,500,000	2,000,000
Cambodia	P10-CA07 (NEW)	Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action Project	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,254,538	1,254,538
Cambodia	P10-CA08 (NEW)	Support for All-Female Mine Action Team in the North-west Provinces	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	164,190	164,190
Cambodia	Sub-totals	13			30,937,476	22,887,476
Colombia	P08-CB07	Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	390,000	390,000
Colombia	P10-CB01 (NEW)	Community Preparation for Basic Life Support for Mine Incidents	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	100,000	100,000
Colombia	P10-CB02 (NEW)	Corporate Social Responsibility Project: Generation of Work Opportunities for Victims	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	60,500	60,500
Colombia	P10-CB03 (NEW)	Decentralization of the Management of Information on Integrated Mine Action in Colombia	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	168,000	168,000
Colombia	P10-CB04 (NEW)	Education in Anti-personnel Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risks, and Victim Assistance	Multiple	Pastoral Social/Caritas Colombia	350,000	350,000
Colombia	P10-CB05 (NEW)	Fund to Support Transportation and Board for Victims During Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	293,842	293,842
Colombia	P10-CB06 (NEW)	Identification of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Mine Action Projects	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	212,000	212,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Colombia	P10-CB07 (NEW)	Immediate Response Team to Assist Victims of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	229,565	229,565
Colombia	P10-CB08 (NEW)	Institutional Strengthening of Mine Action in 50 Municipalities	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	453,600	453,600
Colombia	P10-CB09 (NEW)	Institutional Strengthening to Guarantee Psychosocial Attention	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	145,942	145,942
Colombia	P10-CB10 (NEW)	Integration of Landmine Accidents into the Public Health Surveillance System	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,080,000	930,000
Colombia	P10-CB11 (NEW)	Introduction of the Ethnic Approach to Integrated Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	263,000	263,000
Colombia	P10-CB12 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education for National Natural Parks	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	50,000	50,000
Colombia	P10-CB13 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in Five Departments	Mine risk education	Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCCM)	176,000	176,000
Colombia	P10-CB14 (NEW)	Phase II: Strengthening of National Capacity for Institutional Coordination of Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	347,600	347,600
Colombia	P10-CB15 (NEW)	Production of a Colombia Mine Action Directory	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	13,000	13,000
Colombia	P10-CB16 (NEW)	Promotion and Dissemination of the Individual Administrative Reparation Strategy	Victim assistance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	100,000	100,000
Colombia	P10-CB17 (NEW)	Protection and Assistance for Indigenous Communities in Mine-Affected Areas	Multiple	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Emergency Aid) Regional Office for Latin America	500,000	500,000
Colombia	P10-CB18 (NEW)	Strengthen the Mine Action Response Through the Reconciliation and Development Programme	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	177,000	177,000
Colombia	P10-CB19 (NEW)	Strengthening Actions Related to Arms Contamination	Multiple	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	1	1
Colombia	P10-CB20 (NEW)	Strengthening Civilian Capacities to Respond to Mines and Explosive Remnants of War	Multiple	Colombian Red Cross (CRC)	1	1
Colombia	P10-CB21 (NEW)	Strengthening the Capacity of the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	40,000	40,000
Colombia	P10-CB22 (NEW)	Technical Assistance for the Regulation of Civilian Humanitarian Demining	Mine clearance	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	250,000	250,000
Colombia	P10-CB23 (NEW)	System for Emergency Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	24,442	24,442
Colombia	P10-CB24 (NEW)	Training of Senior-Level Managers of Departmental Mine Action Programmes	Multiple	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PPAICMA)	215,000	215,000
Colombia	Sub-totals	25			5,639,493	5,489,493
Croatia	P08-CR01	Demining Agricultural Land at Henrikovci Farm	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	200,000	200,000
Croatia	P08-CR02	Demining Agricultural Land in Bilje Municipality	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	400,000	400,000
Croatia	P08-CR04	Demining Agricultural Land in Brsadin Municipality, Vupik	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	600,000	600,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
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)	200,000	200,000
Croatia	P08-CR11	Demining of the Agricultural Institute Osijek	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	100,000	100,000
Croatia	P08-CR12	Demining the Area of Hrvace Municipality, Dabar-Vucipolje Settlement	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	400,000	400,000
Croatia	P08-CR13	Demining the Brisevo Settlement Area, Policnik Municipality	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	100,000	100,000
Croatia	P08-CR18	Theatre Shows: "Watch Mine!" and "Dangerous Game"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	10,000	10,000
Croatia	P09-CR01	Diving Programme for Mine Victims with Disabilities	Victim assistance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	23,000	23,000
Croatia	P10-CR01 (NEW)	Demining Agricultural Area of the Borinci Orchard	Mine clearance	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	600,000	600,000
Croatia	P10-CR02 (NEW)	Filming the Four Educational Spots	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	40,000	40,000
Croatia	P10-CR03 (NEW)	Theatre Show "No-No Mines"	Mine risk education	Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC)	30,000	30,000
Croatia	Sub-totals	13			2,751,500	2,751,500
Cyprus	P08-CY01	Landmine and Ordnance Clearance in Cyprus	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	3,256,000	(244,000)
Cyprus	Sub-totals	1			3,256,000	(244,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	P04-DC04	Emergency Clearance of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	2,065,500	2,065,500
Democratic Republic of Congo	P04-DC12	Support to the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,399,470	1,399,470
Democratic Republic of Congo	P06-DC06	Mine Risk Education in North Kivu, Ituri District	Mine risk education	Synergie pour la lutte anti mine du Nord-Kivu (SYLAM)	850,000	850,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P06-DC13	Mine Risk Education Programme	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	800,000	800,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P08-DC09	Reducing Risks from Mines and Unexploded Ordnance 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 North-East	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	1,455,700	1,455,700
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC01	Humanitarian Mine Action Programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	2,306,555	2,306,555
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC02	Impact Surveys and Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	DanChurchAid (DCA)	693,445	693,445
Democratic Republic of Congo	P09-DC07	Surveys, Mine Risk Education for Early Recovery: Nord Kivu, Kasai Oriental and Occidental	Multiple	Eglise du Christ au Congo (ECC)	352,533	352,533

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC01 (NEW)	Assistance to Landmine Victims of South Kivu and Kinshasa	Victim assistance	Association Nationale de survivants de mines et de défense des intérêts des victimes	312,124	312,124
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC02 (NEW)	Capacity Building for National Authorities and Non-governmental Organizations	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	385,000	385,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC03 (NEW)	Clearance of Contaminated Areas in Bandundu	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	558,551	558,551
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC04 (NEW)	Emergency Humanitarian Mine Action Response in North and South Kivu	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,096,314	1,096,314
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC05 (NEW)	General Mine Action Survey Combined with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,578,419	1,578,419
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC06 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Kasai Oriental and Occidental Provinces	Multiple	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,042,388	1,042,388
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC07 (NEW)	Improved Safety and Management of Ammunition Stockpiles	Stockpile destruction	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	1,267,677	1,267,677
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC08 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in Tshuapa District, Equateur Province	Mine risk education	TOSALISANA	54,000	54,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC09 (NEW)	Revitalization and Reinforcement of Capacities at the Centre Orthopédique de Kalembe-Lembe	Victim assistance	Centre Orthopédique de Kalembe-Lembe (COK)	150,000	150,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	P10-DC10 (NEW)	Support to a Sensitization Campaign on Behalf of Families of Members of the Military	Mine risk education	National Focal Point on Mine Action	290,975	290,975
Democratic Republic of Congo	Sub-totals	19			17,407,351	17,407,351
Egypt	P08-EG02	Supporting the Ongoing Operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	2,123,534	2,123,534
Egypt	P08-EG03	Promoting Agriculture and Livestock Projects in Demined Areas of Alamein	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	1,590,000	1,590,000
Egypt	P09-EG01	Mine Risk Education and Advocacy Campaigns	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	600,000	600,000
Egypt	P09-EG02	Victim Assistance Association and Support to Income-Generation Initiatives	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	410,000	410,000
Egypt	P09-EG03	Victim Rehabilitation	Victim assistance	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	130,000	130,000
Egypt	P10-EG01 (NEW)	Promoting Vernacular Housing Prototypes in Demined Areas of Alamein	Multiple	Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast	540,000	540,000
Egypt	Sub-totals	6			5,393,534	5,393,534

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Eritrea	P06-ER02	Support for the Operational Capacity of the Eritrean Demining Authority	Mine clearance	Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA)	382,000	382,000
Eritrea	P06-ER03	Developing and Strengthening Support for Victims in Eritrea	Victim assistance	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrea	360,000	360,000
Eritrea	P06-ER05	Mine Risk Education in Eritrea	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	709,800	709,800
Eritrea	Sub-totals	3			1,451,800	1,451,800
Ethiopia	P04-ET01	Ethiopian Mine Action Office Operations	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	5,204,300	5,204,300
Ethiopia	P04-ET04	Technical Support to the Ethiopian Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	400,000	400,000
Ethiopia	P04-ET05	Victim Assistance in the Somali Region	Victim assistance	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)	231,000	231,000
Ethiopia	P09-ET01	Survivors Rehabilitation Project	Victim assistance	Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) - Ethiopia	30,000	30,000
Ethiopia	Sub-totals	4			5,865,300	5,865,300
Guinea Bissau	P04-GB10	Coordination of Mine Action in Guinea Bissau	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	500,000	500,000
Guinea Bissau	P08-GB01	Destruction of Explosive Remnants of War and Mine Clearance (Cleared Ground Demining)	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	350,000	350,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Humanitarian Aid)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	719,720	719,720
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB02 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Lutamos Todos contra as Minas)	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	603,000	603,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB03 (NEW)	National Technical Survey Capacities	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	425,000	425,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB04 (NEW)	Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	288,000	288,000
Guinea Bissau	P10-GB05 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	74,000	74,000
Guinea Bissau	Sub-totals	7			2,959,720	2,959,720
Iraq	P04-IQ03	Mine Risk Education for Reducing Injuries and Casualties, and Victim Assistance	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,748,295	2,748,295
Iraq	P05-IQ02	Development of Operational Capacities in the Centre and South of Iraq	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Iraq	P05-IQ04	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War 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)	6,949,117	6,949,117
Iraq	P05-IQ10	National Mine Action Institutional Capacity Development	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,500,000	1,500,000
Iraq	P06-IQ03	Mine Risk Education, Victim Surveillance and Assistance in Central and Southern Iraq	Multiple	Iraqi Health and Social Care Organisation (IHSCO)	1,312,200	1,312,200
Iraq	P08-IQ01	Clearance Operations, Rural Development and Environmental improvement	Mine clearance	Rafidain Demining Organisation (RDO)	2,290,000	2,290,000
Iraq	P09-IQ01	Clearance and Mine Risk Education Programme	Multiple	Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)	2,183,447	2,183,447

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Iraq	P09-IQ02	Community-Based Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Vocational Training	Victim assistance	Diana Prosthetic Limbs Center for Ortho-prosthetics (DPLC)	1,006,351	1,006,351
Iraq	P09-IQ08	Physical and Socioeconomic Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled	Victim assistance	Main Center for Rehabilitation and Prosthetic Limbs in Duhok Governorate (PLCD)	300,000	300,000
Iraq	P10-IQ01 (NEW)	Community-Based Mine Risk Education in Northern Iraq	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)	269,463	269,463
Iraq	P10-IQ02 (NEW)	Conducting Explosive Remnants of War Awareness and Community Liaison Work	Mine risk education	Bustan Association for Children's Education, Media and Culture	147,600	147,600
Iraq	P10-IQ03 (NEW)	Conducting Explosive Remnants of War Awareness and Community Liaison Work	Mine risk education	Bustan Association for Children's Education, Media and Culture	148,700	148,700
Iraq	P10-IQ04 (NEW)	Continued Technical Support for Information Management and Operational Security Systems	Multiple	Information Management and Mine Action Programmes (iMMAP)	585,000	585,000
Iraq	P10-IQ05 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education for Reducing Injuries and Casualties in Hot-Spot Areas	Mine risk education	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	100,000	100,000
Iraq	P10-IQ06 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Programme	Mine risk education	Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)	320,000	320,000
Iraq	P10-IQ07 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Programme	Mine risk education	Towards Democracy	161,500	161,500
Iraq	P10-IQ08 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education Project	Multiple	Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)	634,000	634,000
Iraq	P10-IQ09 (NEW)	Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities	Victim assistance	Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (KORD)	795,000	795,000
Iraq	P10-IQ10 (NEW)	Survey of Survivors of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance	Victim assistance	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA)	2,004,985	2,004,985
Iraq	Sub-totals	20			45,955,658	45,955,658
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA05	National Prosthetics and Orthotics Service in Laos	Victim assistance	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise (COPE)	938,388	500,763
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA06	Support to the Operations of UXO Lao	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	6,678,595	6,504,424
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P04-LA09	Wheelchair and Tricycle Provision	Victim assistance	Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)-Japan	102,000	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P05-LA01	Support to the National Regulatory Authority	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,070,000	1,070,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA01	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	Integrated Unexploded Ordnance Threat Reduction in Savannakhet Province of Lao PDR	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	371,800	85,800
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA03	Promoting Action for Child Protection: Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education for Children	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	422,000	126,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA04	Scrap Metal and Unexploded Ordnance Clearance, and Mine Risk Education in Khammouane	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	429,280	429,280
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA06	Unexploded Ordnance Clearance, Pro-Poor Development at the Plain of Jars, Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	947,710	947,710

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA07	Protection of Children, Families and Communities from Unexploded Ordnance Threats	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	163,665	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P09-LA08	Strengthen the Capacities of Victims to Promote the Convention on Cluster Munitions	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)-Belgium	36,000	36,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA01 (NEW)	First Meeting of Member States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions	Advocacy	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	750,000	750,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA02 (NEW)	Support to the Unexploded Ordnance Sector in Lao PDR	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	380,000	380,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA03 (NEW)	Treatment and Retraining for Survivors of Unexploded Ordnance	Victim assistance	World Education	154,000	154,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA04 (NEW)	Unexploded Ordnance Education and Awareness for Primary School Children	Mine risk education	World Education	500,000	500,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P10-LA05 (NEW)	Unexploded Ordnance Survey and Clearance	Mine clearance	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	3,800,000	3,800,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sub-totals	16			17,172,718	15,713,257
Lebanon	P04-LE01	Capacity Development for Mine Action in Lebanon	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	570,000	0
Lebanon	P07-LE06	Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance	Multiple	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	316,206	316,206
Lebanon	P08-LE02	Battle Area Clearance in Southern Lebanon	Mine clearance	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Lebanon	P08-LE03	Conflict Recovery Programme for Lebanon	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	5,500,000	4,996,892
Lebanon	P09-LE02	Demining and Unexploded Ordnance Clearance in Northern Lebanon	Mine clearance	Handicap International (HI)	1,020,440	1,020,440
Lebanon	P09-LE05	Mine Clearance Activities in the Mount Lebanon Area	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Lebanon	P10-LE01 (NEW)	Humanitarian Mine Action in Areas Affected by Explosive Remnants of War	Mine clearance	DanChurchAid (DCA)	3,140,183	3,140,183
Lebanon	P10-LE02 (NEW)	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre Support to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	129,793	129,793
Lebanon	Sub-totals	8			13,876,622	12,803,514
Mauritania	P04-MT01	Demining and Cluster Battle Area Clearance Operations in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	627,000	627,000
Mauritania	P04-MT04	Victim Assistance in Mauritania	Victim assistance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	425,000	425,000
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)	330,000	330,000
Mauritania	P07-MT01	Technical Surveys in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)	688,000	688,000

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Mauritania	P08-MT02	Mechanical Support to Demining in Mauritania	Mine clearance	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,950,000	1,950,000
Mauritania	Sub-totals	5			4,020,000	4,020,000
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS01	Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance from High-Impact Areas	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,747,990	1,747,990
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P09-WS02	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Information Collection and Management	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	745,000	745,000
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	P10-WS01 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Surveillance and Data Analysis	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / Landmine Action UK	333,763	333,763
MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)	Sub-totals	3			2,826,753	2,826,753
Mozambique	P04-MZ05	Support to Implementation of the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2014	Multiple	National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,298,852	1,298,852
Mozambique	P09-MZ01	Handicap International Mine Action in Mozambique	Multiple	Handicap International (HI)	2,680,000	2,680,000
Mozambique	P09-MZ02	Mine Clearance in Central and Southern Mozambique	Mine clearance	The HALO Trust Mozambique	4,600,000	4,600,000
Mozambique	P09-MZ03	APOPO Mine Action Programme	Mine clearance	APOPO Vapour Detection Technology	907,448	907,448
Mozambique	Sub-totals	4			9,486,300	9,486,300
Nepal	P07-NE05	Support to Mine Action in Nepal	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,346,781	1,346,781
Nepal	P08-NE04	Capacity Development to Minimize Impacts of Improvised Explosives, Mines and Small Arms	Multiple	UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)-UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	508,250	508,250
Nepal	P10-NE01 (NEW)	Campaign Against Mines and Improvised Explosive Devices	Mine risk education	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors	743,797	743,797
Nepal	P10-NE02 (NEW)	Community-based Mine Risk Education Campaign	Mine risk education	Partnership Nepal	115,000	115,000
Nepal	P10-NE03 (NEW)	Emergency Assistance and Access to Physical Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)	308,450	308,450
Nepal	P10-NE04 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education and Advocacy	Mine risk education	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)	25,000	25,000
Nepal	P10-NE05 (NEW)	Reducing Risks from Mines through Knowledgeable Minds	Mine risk education	Sahara Group	80,000	80,000
Nepal	Sub-totals	7			3,127,278	3,127,278
Occupied Palestinian Territory	P10-OPT01 (NEW)	Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance and Coordination	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	3,395,038	3,395,038
Occupied Palestinian Territory	P10-OPT02 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in Gaza Schools and Communities	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	513,324	513,324

Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Sub-totals	2			3,908,362	3,908,362
Senegal	P07-SE01	Mine Risk Education in Casamance, Senegal	Mine risk education	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	300,000	300,000
Senegal	P07-SE04	Support to the Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines and Victim Assistance	Victim assistance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Association Sénégalaise des Victimes de Mines (ASVM)	200,000	200,000
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)	100,000	100,000
Senegal	P09-SE01	Mine Action Project in Casamance: Manual and Mechanical Clearance Teams	Mine clearance	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS) / Handicap International (HI)	1,515,095	1,515,095
Senegal	P10-SE01 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education to Secure the Return of Internally Displaced Persons in Casamance	Mine risk education	Centre National d'Action Antimines du Sénégal (CNAMS)	367,500	367,500
Senegal	Sub-totals	5			2,482,595	2,482,595
Somalia	P07-SM01	Emergency Rapid Response Survey Teams for South Central Somalia	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	993,600	993,600
Somalia	P07-SM02	Emergency Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams for South Central Somalia	Mine clearance	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	1,193,400	1,193,400
Somalia	P07-SM03	Emergency Support to the South Central Mine Action Centre	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	572,400	572,400
Somalia	P07-SM04	Emergency Mine Risk Education in South Central Somalia	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) / UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	767,696	767,696
Somalia	P07-SM05	Emergency Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance with Mine Risk Education in Mogadishu	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	731,745	731,745
Somalia	P07-SM07	Institutional Support and Capacity Building for the Somaliland Mine Action Centre	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	480,000	480,000
Somalia	P07-SM10	Support to Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams in Somaliland	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	106,000	106,000
Somalia	P07-SM12	Police Demining Capacity Building, Somaliland	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	439,000	439,000
Somalia	P09-SM04	Conventional Weapons Clearance in Conflict-Affected Regions of Somalia	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	731,151	731,151
Somalia	P09-SM05	Demining and Destruction of Unexploded Ordnance in Puntland	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	1,860,000	1,860,000
Somalia	P10-SM01 (NEW)	Advocacy for the Accession of Somalia to the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty	Advocacy	Somalia Coalition to Ban Landmines (SOCBAL)	80,000	80,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Somalia	P10-SM02 (NEW)	An Additional Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team in Laasanoud, Sool Region	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	105,000	105,000
Somalia	P10-SM03 (NEW)	Community Safety and Ammunition Disposal in Somalia	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	1,311,132	1,311,132
Somalia	P10-SM04 (NEW)	Community Safety and Ammunition Disposal in Somaliland	Multiple	Danish Demining Group (DDG)	818,675	390,000
Somalia	P10-SM05 (NEW)	Coordination of Mine Risk Education in Somaliland	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	254,000	254,000
Somalia	P10-SM06 (NEW)	Demining and Unexploded Ordnance Destruction in the Mogadishu Area	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	1,140,000	1,140,000
Somalia	P10-SM07 (NEW)	Demining and Unexploded Ordnance Destruction in the Somaliland Region	Mine clearance	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group (HDIG)	1,197,000	1,197,000
Somalia	P10-SM08 (NEW)	Integration of Mine Risk Education into the Somaliland School Curriculum	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC)	135,000	135,000
Somalia	P10-SM09 (NEW)	Integration of Risk Education in the Somali National Curriculum for Primary Schools	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)-France	105,600	105,600
Somalia	P10-SM10 (NEW)	Mine Risk Awareness for Settlements of Internally Displaced People in Mogadishu	Mine risk education	Somali Development Organization (SODO)	115,500	115,500
Somalia	P10-SM11 (NEW)	Puntland Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Programme	Multiple	Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	857,843	857,843
Somalia	P10-SM12 (NEW)	Risk Education in Puntland	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)-France	122,000	122,000
Somalia	P10-SM13 (NEW)	Risk Education Institutional Capacity Building for Mine Action Centres	Mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)-France	124,787	124,787
Somalia	P10-SM14 (NEW)	Support to Capacity Building for the Mine Action Centres and Police Teams	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	767,103	767,103
Somalia	Sub-totals	24			15,008,632	14,579,957
Sri Lanka	P04-SL06	Support to Mine Action in Sri Lanka	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	1,107,450	1,107,450
Sri Lanka	P05-SL02	Humanitarian Demining in the 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)	3,245,000	3,245,000
Sri Lanka	P07-SL01	Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	783,807	783,807
Sri Lanka	P07-SL02	Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action to Support Internally Displaced People in the North	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	2,877,000	2,877,000
Sri Lanka	P07-SL04	Humanitarian Demining Project in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka	Mine clearance	The Horizon	1,114,000	1,114,000
Sri Lanka	P09-SL03	Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities in the North and East of Sri Lanka	Victim assistance	Handicap International (HI)-Sri Lanka	913,640	913,640
Sri Lanka	P09-SL04	Mine Action Survey and Clearance to Support Returning Internally Displaced People	Mine clearance	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	4,000,000	4,000,000

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Sri Lanka	P09-SL06	Community-Based Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Programme	Multiple	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya Inc.	371,800	371,800
Sri Lanka	P10-SL01 (NEW)	Advocacy, Mine Risk Education and Victim Empowerment Through Civil Society Mobilization	Multiple	South Asia Small Arms Network	45,000	45,000
Sri Lanka	P10-SL02 (NEW)	Rehabilitation and Social Inclusion of Victims Through Networking and Peer Support	Victim assistance	Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF)-Sri Lanka	50,000	50,000
Sri Lanka	Sub-totals	11			15,172,697	15,172,697
Sudan	P09-SU01	National Authority Planning and Monitoring Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,400,000	1,400,000
Sudan	P09-SU02	National Authority Quality Management Capacity in Sudan	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,300,000	1,300,000
Sudan	P09-SU03	Victim Assistance Programme in Sudan	Victim assistance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sudan	P09-SU04	Mine Risk Education Programme in Sudan	Mine risk education	Sudan Mine Action Programme	12,204,000	12,204,000
Sudan	P09-SU06	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Survey and Clearance Operations in North Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	17,785,000	17,785,000
Sudan	P09-SU07	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Survey and Clearance Operations in Southern Sudan	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	39,846,000	39,846,000
Sudan	P09-SU08	Explosive Remnants of War Survey and Clearance Operations in Darfur	Mine clearance	Sudan Mine Action Programme	7,790,000	7,790,000
Sudan	P09-SU10	Coordination, Technical Assistance and Capacity Development	Multiple	Sudan Mine Action Programme	3,721,100	3,721,100
Sudan	Sub-totals	8			85,546,100	85,546,100
Tajikistan	P04-TJ08	Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors Through Summer Camp	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	20,160	20,160
Tajikistan	P09-TJ01	Capacity-Building Support to National Mine Action Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	340,928	340,928
Tajikistan	P09-TJ05	Land Release Through Mechanical Demining Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,489,544	1,489,544
Tajikistan	P09-TJ06	Land Release Through Mine Detection Dog Operations	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	513,053	513,053
Tajikistan	P09-TJ07	Land Release Through Surveys, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Clearance	Mine clearance	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)	1,743,009	1,743,009
Tajikistan	P09-TJ09	Providing a Safe Environment Through Community-Based Mine Risk Education	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	98,112	98,112
Tajikistan	P10-TJ01 (NEW)	Educational Centre for Landmine Survivors and Other Persons with Disabilities	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	36,400	36,400
Tajikistan	P10-TJ02 (NEW)	Gender Mainstreaming in the Mine Action Programme in Tajikistan	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	48,400	48,400
Tajikistan	P10-TJ03 (NEW)	Income-Generation Initiative for Landmine Survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	22,568	22,568
Tajikistan	P10-TJ04 (NEW)	Providing Free Access to Dental and Prosthetic Services for Mine Survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	114,091	114,091
Tajikistan	P10-TJ05 (NEW)	Providing Safety to Landmine Victims by Training Their Families on First-Aid	Victim assistance	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	62,720	62,720

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COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Tajikistan	P10-TJ06 (NEW)	Re-Surveying 16 Districts Along the Tajik-Uzbek Border	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	128,800	128,800
Tajikistan	P10-TJ07 (NEW)	Storage of Explosives for Land Release, Deming, Explosive Ordnance and Ammunition Disposal	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	211,590	211,590
Tajikistan	P10-TJ08 (NEW)	Support to Mine Victims to Improve Their Living Conditions	Victim assistance	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	148,425	148,425
Tajikistan	P10-TJ09 (NEW)	Training of Trainers for Doctors on Rehabilitating Mine Survivors	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	20,716	20,716
Tajikistan	Sub-totals	15			4,998,516	4,998,516
Thailand	P10-TH01 (NEW)	Capacity Building to Support the Thailand Mine Action Centre	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC)	327,000	327,000
Thailand	Sub-totals	1			327,000	327,000
Yemen	P10-YE01 (NEW)	Mine Detection Dog Project	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	497,550	497,550
Yemen	P10-YE02 (NEW)	Mine Risk Education in Affected Communities in Lahej Governorate	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Mine Awareness Association (YMAA)	53,500	53,500
Yemen	P10-YE03 (NEW)	Support and Reintegration of Landmine Survivors in Yemen	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Association for Landmine Survivors (YALS)	214,000	214,000
Yemen	P10-YE04 (NEW)	Support to Eliminate Impacts of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP) / Yemen Executive Mine Action Center	1,819,000	1,819,000
Yemen	P10-YE05 (NEW)	Support to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre Mine Risk Education Project	Mine risk education	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	139,100	139,100
Yemen	P10-YE06 (NEW)	Support to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre Victim Assistance Project	Victim assistance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	128,400	128,400
Yemen	Sub-totals	6			2,851,550	2,851,550
Zambia	P04-ZA01	Disposal of Explosive Remnants of War in Zambia in 2010	Mine clearance	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	75,000	75,000
Zambia	P04-ZA02	Mine Action Information Awareness Campaign	Advocacy	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	70,000	70,000
Zambia	P04-ZA03	Information Management in Zambia	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	19,000	19,000
Zambia	P04-ZA04	Risk Education Campaign for Refugees	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	29,000	29,000
Zambia	P04-ZA05	Victim Assistance and Capacity Building in Zambia in 2010-2011	Victim assistance	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	165,000	165,000
Zambia	P10-ZA01 (NEW)	Risk Education Campaign for Zambians in Areas Contaminated with Explosive Remnants of War	Mine risk education	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	60,000	60,000
Zambia	Sub-totals	6			418,000	418,000
Global	P04-GL01	Coordination of UN Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	6,308,574	6,308,574
Global	P04-GL08	Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Project (Phase III)	Mine risk education	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	116,640	116,640
Global	P04-GL15	Coordination of the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	166,629	166,629

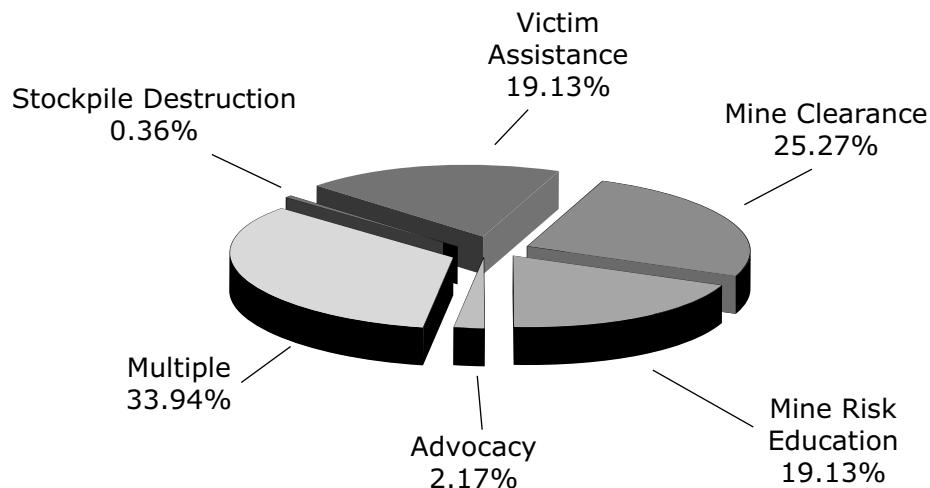
Table 1: List of Projects

COUNTRY / TERRITORY	PORTFOLIO CODE	PROJECT TITLE	PILLAR	APPEALING AGENCY	2010 PROJECT BUDGET (US\$)	2010 SHORT-FALL (US\$)
Global	P04-GL22	UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	Multiple	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,371,120	2,071,120
Global	P05-GL01	Standing Mine Action Capacity	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	125,259	125,259
Global	P05-GL01	Implementation of Operational Capabilities Under the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Multiple	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	222,171	222,171
Global	P06-GL01	UNDP Completion Initiative	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	2,300,500	2,300,500
Global	P09-GL01	UNDP Mine Action Exchange Programme	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	214,000	214,000
Global	P09-GL02	Strengthening National Mine Action Coordination and Ownership	Multiple	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	823,900	823,900
Global	P10-GL01 (NEW)	Enhancing Regional Mine Detection Rats Capacity	Mine clearance	APOPO	727,461	727,461
Global	Sub-totals	10			13,376,254	13,076,254
GRAND TOTAL		277			589,225,077	565,485,317

Chart 1: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Pillar

PILLAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Advocacy	6	2.17%	\$1,159,100	0.2%
Mine clearance	70	25.27%	\$383,695,485	67.85%
Mine risk education	53	19.13%	\$28,818,981	5.1%
Multiple	94	33.94%	\$128,993,303	22.81%
Stockpile destruction	1	0.36%	\$1,267,677	0.22%
Victim assistance	53	19.13%	\$21,550,771	3.81%
GRAND TOTAL	277	100%	\$565,485,317	100%

Share of Total 277 Projects by Pillar



Share of Total \$565,485,317 Shortfall by Pillar

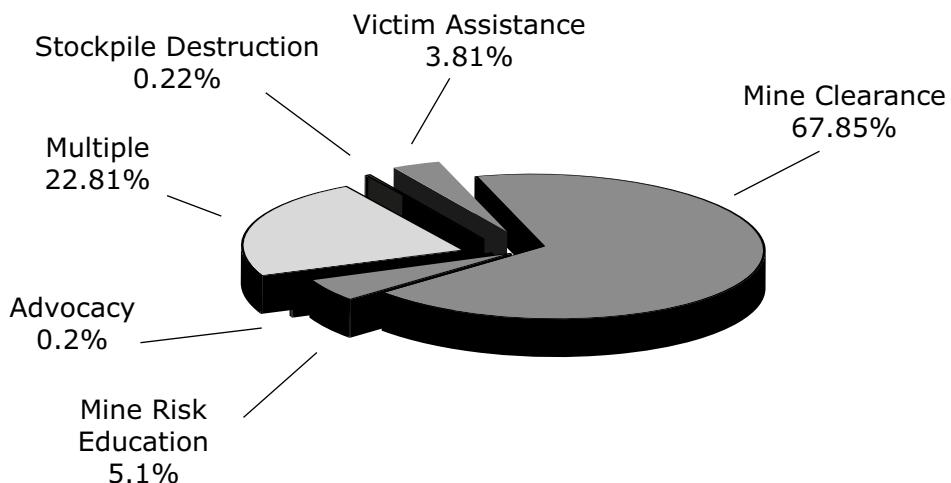
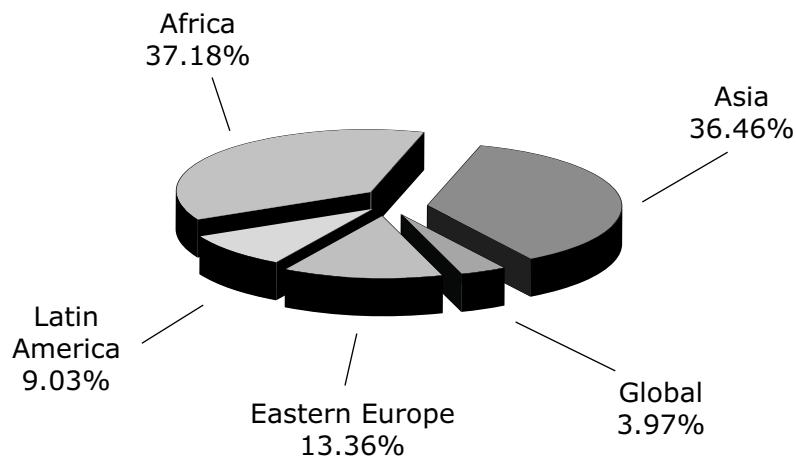


Chart 2: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Region

REGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Africa	103	37.18%	\$166,707,565	29.48%
Asia	101	36.46%	\$371,818,308	65.75%
Eastern Europe	37	13.36%	\$8,066,697	1.43%
Latin America	25	9.03%	\$5,489,493	0.97%
Global	11	3.97%	\$13,403,254	2.37%
GRAND TOTAL	277	100%	\$565,485,317	100%

Share of Total 277 Projects by Region



Share of Total \$565,485,317 Shortfall by Region

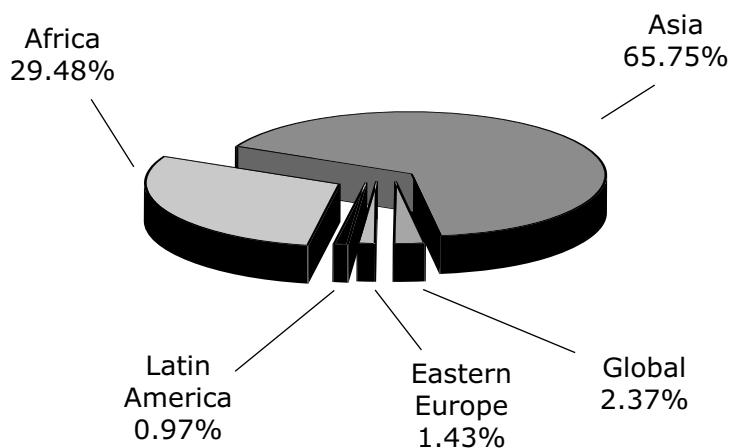
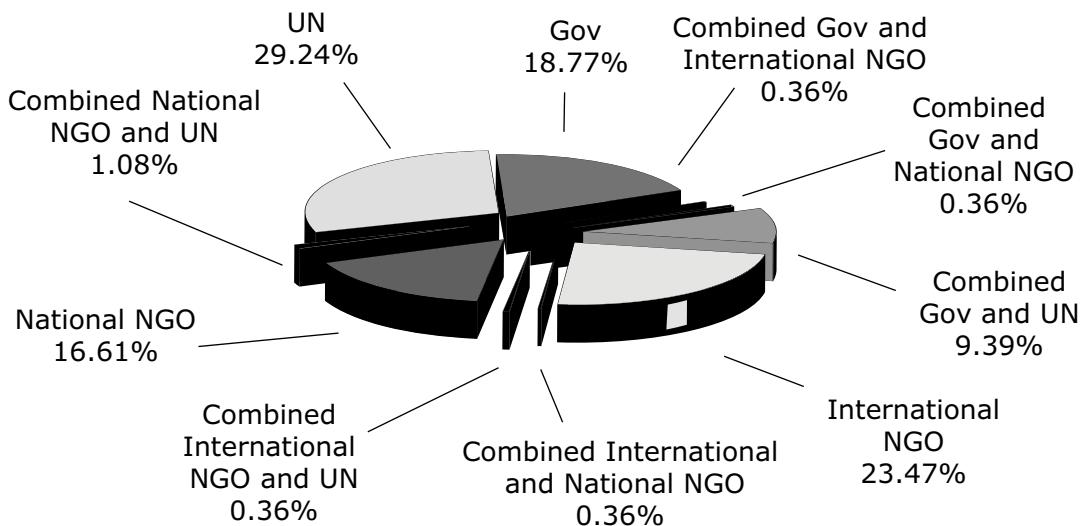


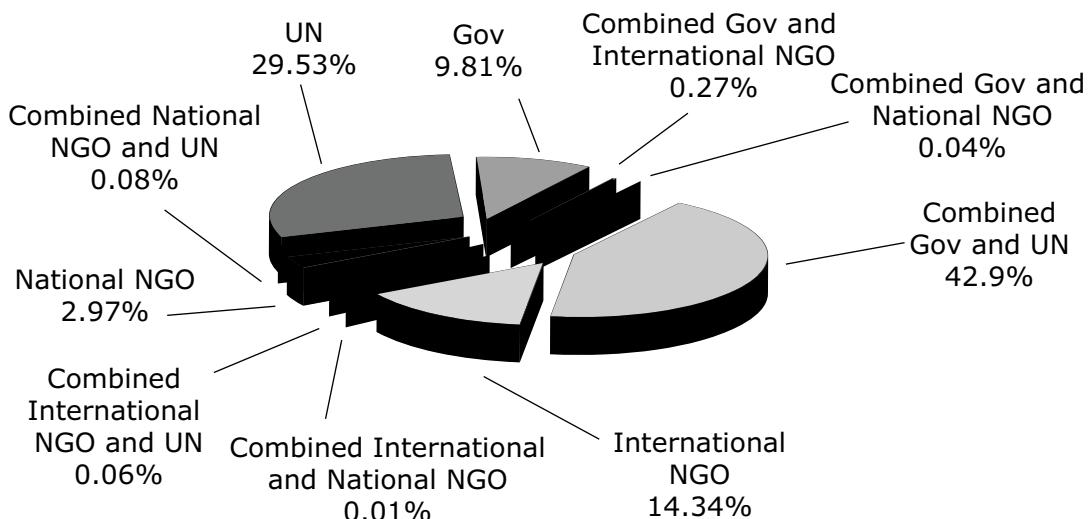
Chart 3: Share of Total Projects and Shortfall Breakdown By Agency

AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	SHORTFALL (\$)	PERCENTAGE
Gov	52	18.77%	\$55,459,028	9.81%
Gov/International NGO	1	0.36%	\$1,515,095	0.27%
Gov/National NGO	1	0.36%	\$200,000	0.04%
Gov/UN	26	9.39%	\$242,584,536	42.9%
International NGO	65	23.47%	\$81,075,761	14.34%
International NGO/National NGO	1	0.36%	\$37,500	0.01%
International NGO/UN	1	0.36%	\$333,763	0.06%
National NGO	46	16.61%	\$16,798,646	2.97%
National NGO/UN	3	1.08%	\$467,500	0.08%
UN	81	29.24%	\$167,013,488	29.53%
GRAND TOTAL	277	100%	\$565,485,317	100%

Share of Total 277 Projects by Agency



Share of Total \$565,485,317 Shortfall by Agency



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THE HORIZON

Humanitarian Demining Project in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
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THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Mine Action Coordination, Transition and Capacity Development	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)
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Mine Risk Education Field Operations in Afghanistan	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)
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Survey and Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)
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TOSALISANA

Mine Risk Education in Tshuapa District, Equateur Province	Democratic Republic of Congo
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TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

Mine Risk Education Programme	Iraq
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UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Abandoned Ammunition and Small Arms Risk Education in Compulsory School Curricula	Albania
Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education and Victim Assistance	Cambodia
Production of Information, Education and Communication Materials for Mine Risk Education	Colombia
Mine Risk Education Programme	Democratic Republic of Congo
Mine Risk Education in Eritrea	Eritrea
UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	Global
Mine Risk Education for Reducing Injuries and Casualties, and Victim Assistance	Iraq
Promoting Action for Child Protection: Unexploded Ordnance Risk Education for Children	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Mine Risk Education for Nomads in Mauritania	Mauritania
Victim Assistance in Mauritania	Mauritania
Mine Risk Education in Gaza Schools and Communities	Occupied Palestinian Territory
Mine Risk Education in Casamance, Senegal	Senegal
Emergency Mine Risk Education in South Central Somalia	Somalia
Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Sri Lanka
Information Management in Zambia	Zambia
Mine Action Information Awareness Campaign	Zambia
Risk Education Campaign for Refugees	Zambia
Risk Education Campaign for Zambians in Areas Contaminated with Explosive Remnants of War	Zambia
Victim Assistance and Capacity Building in Zambia in 2010-2011	Zambia

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UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Support to the Albanian Mine Action Programme	Albania
Capacity Development of the National Institute of Demining	Angola
Coordination and Implementation of Mine Victim Assistance Projects	Azerbaijan
Expansions of Mine Detection Dog Capacity	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
Study on the Legal and Social Status of Mine Action Personnel	Azerbaijan
Suspected Area Reduction 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
Vocational Training for Mine Clearance and Explosive Remnants of War Disposal Personnel	Azerbaijan
Clearing for Results	Cambodia
Integration of Landmine Accidents into the Public Health Surveillance System	Colombia
Production of a Colombia Mine Action Directory	Colombia
Strengthen the Mine Action Response Through the Reconciliation and Development Programme	Colombia
Landmine and Ordnance Clearance in Cyprus	Cyprus
Ethiopian Mine Action Office Operations	Ethiopia
Technical Support to the Ethiopian Mine Action Programme	Ethiopia
Strengthening National Mine Action Coordination and Ownership	Global
UNDP Completion Initiative	Global
UNDP Mine Action Exchange Programme	Global
Coordination of Mine Action in Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau
Destruction of Explosive Remnants of War and Mine Clearance (Cleared Ground Demining)	Guinea Bissau
Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Humanitarian Aid)	Guinea Bissau
Humanitarian Mine and Battle Area Clearance (Lutamos Todos contra as Minas)	Guinea Bissau
Mine Risk Education	Guinea Bissau
National Technical Survey Capacities	Guinea Bissau
Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Guinea Bissau
Development of Operational Capacities in the Centre and South of Iraq	Iraq
National Mine Action Institutional Capacity Development	Iraq
First Meeting of Member States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Support to the National Regulatory Authority	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Support to the Operations of UXO Lao	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Capacity Development for Mine Action in Lebanon	Lebanon
Mechanical Support to Demining in Mauritania	Mauritania
Support to Implementation of the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2014	Mozambique
Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance and Coordination	Occupied Palestinian Territory
Support to the Establishment and Operation of the Mine Action Centre in Casamance	Senegal
An Additional Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team in Laasanoud, Sool Region	Somalia
Coordination of Mine Risk Education in Somaliland	Somalia
Institutional Support and Capacity Building for the Somaliland Mine Action Centre	Somalia
Integration of Mine Risk Education into the Somaliland School Curriculum	Somalia
Police Demining Capacity Building, Somaliland	Somalia
Support to Capacity Building for the Mine Action Centres and Police Teams	Somalia
Support to Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams in Somaliland	Somalia
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Income-Generation Initiative for Landmine Survivors	Tajikistan
Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors Through Summer Camp	Tajikistan
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Providing Free Access to Dental and Prosthetic Services for Mine Survivors	Tajikistan
Re-Surveying 16 Districts Along the Tajik-Uzbek Border	Tajikistan
Storage of Explosives for Land Release, Demining, Explosive Ordnance and Ammunition Disposal	Tajikistan
Training of Trainers for Doctors on Rehabilitating Mine Survivors	Tajikistan
Capacity Building to Support the Thailand Mine Action Centre	Thailand
Mine Detection Dog Project	Yemen
Mine Risk Education in Affected Communities in Lahej Governorate	Yemen
Support and Reintegration of Landmine Survivors in Yemen	Yemen
Support to Eliminate Impacts of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Yemen
Support to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre Mine Risk Education Project	Yemen
Support to the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre Victim Assistance Project	Yemen
Disposal of Explosive Remnants of War in Zambia in 2010	Zambia
Humanitarian Demining in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
UN MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)	
Capacity Building for National Authorities and Non-governmental Organizations	Democratic Republic of Congo
Emergency Clearance of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War	Democratic Republic of Congo
General Mine Action Survey Combined with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations	Democratic Republic of Congo
Support to the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre	Democratic Republic of Congo
Coordination of the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Global
Coordination of UN Mine Action	Global
Implementation of Operational Capabilities Under the Rapid Response Plan for Mine Action	Global
Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Project (Phase III)	Global
Standing Mine Action Capacity	Global
UN Mine Action Coordination Centre Support to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon
Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance from High-Impact Areas	MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)
Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Information Collection and Management	MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)
Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Surveillance and Data Analysis	MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)
Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance and Coordination	Occupied Palestinian Territory
Emergency Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams for South Central Somalia	Somalia
Emergency Mine Risk Education in South Central Somalia	Somalia
Emergency Rapid Response Survey Teams for South Central Somalia	Somalia
Emergency Support to the South Central Mine Action Centre	Somalia
UN MINE ACTION TEAM (UNMAT)	
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Survey and Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)
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Capacity Development to Minimize Impacts of Improvised Explosives, Mines and Small Arms	Nepal
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Support and Reintegration of Landmine Survivors in Yemen	Yemen
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YEMEN EXECUTIVE MINE ACTION CENTER

Support to Eliminate Impacts of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War	Yemen
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YEMEN MINE AWARENESS ASSOCIATION (YMAA)

Mine Risk Education in Affected Communities in Lahej Governorate	Yemen
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Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2010

The annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects is a collection of mine action project proposals that reflect a strategic response by all key field-based partners to the landmine and explosive remnants of war problems in specific countries or territories. For the past several years, the compilation has been a unique resource for donors, policy makers and service providers.

The portfolio reflects projects which are endorsed at the national level and carried out by government authorities, nongovernmental organisations, and United Nations entities.

The project proposals in this portfolio for 2010 are also available online at www.mineaction.org. Please visit the website to view the most updated project information as well as new countries and projects added throughout the year.

Participation in the development of the portfolio is open to all actors in mine action.



For more information, please visit www.mineaction.org or contact the Headquarters Portfolio Team in New York at: dpko-mines-portfolio@un.org.