



FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS

CCW	<i>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons</i>
DPKO	<i>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</i>
E-MINE	<i>Electronic Mine Information Network</i>
ERW	<i>Explosive Remnants of War</i>
IACG-MA	<i>Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action</i>
IMAS	<i>International Mine Action Standards</i>
IMSMA	<i>Information Management System for Mine Action</i>
MACC	<i>Mine Action Coordination Centre</i>
MASG	<i>Mine Action Support Group</i>
NGO	<i>Nongovernmental Organisation</i>
SCMA	<i>Steering Committee on Mine Action</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
UNMAS	<i>United Nations Mine Action Service</i>
UNOPS	<i>United Nations Office for Project Services</i>
UXO	<i>Unexploded Ordnance</i>
VTF	<i>Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action</i>

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS OF THE INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION GROUP ON MINE ACTION

UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UN Mine Action Service
UN Department for Disarmament Affairs
UN Development Programme
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Office for Project Services
Food and Agriculture Organization
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
World Food Programme
World Health Organization
World Bank

Photos: © Bobby Neel Adams: Cover Photo and Pages 5, 13, 17, 26, 27, 29, 56.

© Sean Sutton - Mine Clearance by MAG - magclearsmine.org, Pages: 9, 10, 11, 14, 21, 24, 58.

All Other Photos by UN or UNMAS Staff.

Foreword 3**2005 Highlights 4*****Headquarters Coordination and Thematic Activities 5*****Policy and Coordination 6****Building Consensus on Inter-Agency Policy and Strategic Matters 6****Shaping the Legal Framework for Mine Action 12****Assisting Victims and Survivors 17****Reducing Risk from Landmines and ERW 18****Communicating to the Public and Other Constituencies 19****Resource Mobilisation 22****Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 22****Integration of Mine Action Into Humanitarian and Development Appeals 23****Support to Donor Coordination 23****UNMAS Appeal Conveys Priorities and Budget for 2006 23****Joint Programming Among UN Mine Action Partners 23****Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response Capacity 24****Threat Monitoring and Assessments 25****Quality Assurance Monitors for Landmine Impact Surveys 26****Quality Management 27****Developing and Applying New Technologies 28**

29 *Country Programmes and Activities*

30 Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)

35 Burundi

38 Cyprus

41 Democratic Republic of the Congo

46 Ethiopia and Eritrea

50 Iraq

51 Lebanon

54 Sudan

57 Support to Other Programmes

58 *Financial Performance*

59 Financial Monitoring and Control

59 Sources of UNMAS Income

60 Donor Support

62 Expenditures

64 Financial Performance of Country Programmes

FOREWORD

I am very pleased to present the UNMAS 2005 Annual Report, which I believe presents a thorough and compelling overview of the positive impact that the UN Mine Action Service has had on the lives of countless individuals and communities threatened by landmines and explosive remnants of war. This report conveys a sense of the high level of coordination and coherence of vision that unites the UN mine action team. It portrays UNMAS' contribution to the achievement of Security Council-mandated peacekeeping operations in Burundi, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Serbia and

Montenegro (Kosovo), Lebanon, and Sudan. It also describes the significant role that UNMAS plays in other post-conflict settings, most notably Afghanistan.

I am particularly pleased to report that starting this year in the Sudan, troop contributing countries began providing demining contingents that had been trained in accordance with International Mine Action Standards, as requested by the Security Council in its Presidential Statement of November 2003. The outcome of this initiative has been increased efficiency and effectiveness on the ground.



This report conveys a sense of the high level of coordination and coherence of vision.

What might not be apparent from this report is the role that UNMAS plays within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which has benefited from UNMAS' collaboration and experience in advancing DPKO's gender policy, supporting DPKO's effort to prevent and redress sexual exploitation and abuse by UN staff, and contributing to the process of departmental reform and the improved efficiency of UN peacekeeping. The UNMAS Annual Report complements the UNMAS Appeal and the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, and is emblematic of the department's commitment to transparency and accountability.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jean-Marie Guéhenno'.

Jean-Marie Guéhenno

Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations

2005 HIGHLIGHTS

Coordination Revisited and Strengthened

Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy, was endorsed by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action in June and provides a clear picture of what the UN does in the areas of coordination, resource-mobilisation, local capacity development, information management, training of personnel and quality management in each of the five pillars of mine action.

It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the UN “mine action team” and spells out how decisions are made and coordination is achieved among them.

Funding Appeals Set Forth Mine Action Requirements

UNMAS coordinated the production of the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006*, which features a record 350 project proposals from a record 103 appealing agencies. The appealing agencies are seeking a total of \$442 million for mine action activities in 30 countries and three territories.

The first UNMAS Annual Appeal for 2006 seeks a total of \$79,138,256 to support headquarters costs and the UNMAS-managed programmes in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea/Ethiopia, Lebanon and Sudan. In addition, the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, which UNMAS manages on behalf of the government, requires \$43,505,024 next year.

Milestones in UNMAS' Country Programmes

In 2005 the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan cleared the 1 billionth square metre of contaminated land. The UNMAS-managed programme in Burundi initiated clearance operations, the programme in Cyprus cleared mines from a key crossing point, the programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo coordinated the first mine risk education programme, the programme along the Ethiopia and Eritrea border conducted mine action that supported the relocation of displaced persons, and the programme in southern Lebanon returned 77 formerly mine-affected areas back to communities.

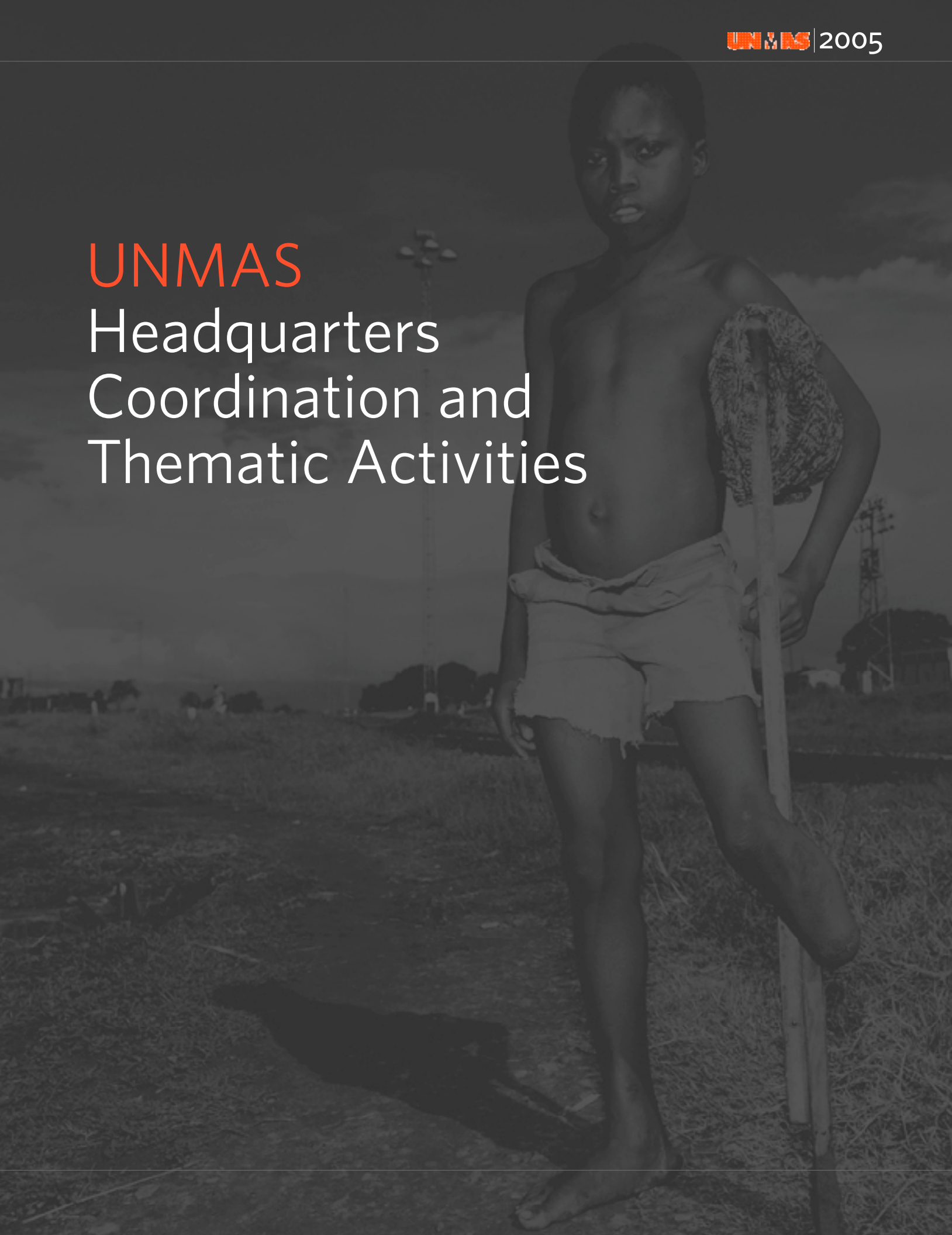
UNMAS managed a rapid expansion of its mine action efforts in Sudan after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in January 2005. A Security Council resolution in March called on the UN Mission in Sudan to support the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by providing humanitarian demining assistance.

Record Donor Support for Trust Fund

Twenty-two donors contributed a record \$50.8 million to the UNMAS-managed Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action. About \$28.7 million was earmarked for mine action in Afghanistan and about \$15.6 million for Sudan.

UNMAS

Headquarters
Coordination and
Thematic Activities



POLICY AND COORDINATION

Building Consensus on Inter-Agency Policy and Strategic Matters

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continued to fulfill its role as the focal point for coordination of UN mine action, primarily through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), the Steering Committee on Mine Action (SCMA), and the annual International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors. These fora enable an array of stakeholders to contribute to the building of consensus around policy, strategy, and operational issues.



The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action

In 2005, the IACG-MA continued to meet monthly in New York under the stewardship of the director of UNMAS, and once in June at the principals' level under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations. Members of the IACG-MA are listed on the inside front cover of this report. The IACG-MA and its ad hoc working groups and steering committees considered a number of policy and operational issues, as well as assessments of the landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) situations in specific countries.

Among the actions taken by the group were:

- The development and roll-out of an inter-agency policy on mine action.
- The establishment of a working group to facilitate development of a common UN position on cluster munitions.
- The consideration of updates on developments affecting mine-action programmes in various countries.
- The coordination of UN statements delivered in various international fora, such as the meetings of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty.

Revised Policy Guides UNMAS in Role as UN Focal Point

The way in which the UN mine action team works together to support national authorities in countries affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the way in which UNMAS executes its role as focal point for mine action in the UN system

are spelled out in a new UN mine action policy (*Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy*). This policy was endorsed by the IACG-MA in June 2005 and provides a clear picture of the way in which the UN pursues its functions in the areas of coordination, resource mobilisation, local capacity development and institutional support, information management, training of personnel and quality management in each of the five pillars of mine action. It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the 14 UN agencies and departments that make up the UN “mine action team” and spells out how decisions are made and coordination is achieved among them.

The policy defines the vision and core commitments of UN mine action, outlines the legal framework within which UN mine action takes place and sets forth 23 common positions that cover issues such as the role of national armed forces in mine action, the use of village demining and technologies and standards for mine clearance. In Geneva in September, programme managers, national authorities and headquarters staff gathered in a workshop during the International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisors to discuss policy implementation in the field. The focus now will shift to discussions with senior UN officials in the field regarding their decision-making roles relevant to mine action. On 15 July, UNMAS convened an informal briefing entitled “Inter-Agency Coordination—the Example of Mine Action” in the margins of ECOSOC’s humanitarian segment. Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Jean-Marie Guéhenno led the briefing, which more than 50 officials from mine-affected and donor countries attended.

Gender and Mine Action

In late 2004 the IACG-MA adopted the *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes* to foster gender equality in UN-managed and supported programmes. The Guidelines advance the Secretary-General’s aims of ensuring gender balance across the UN system and ensuring that all staff consider the impact of their work on men, women, boys and girls and involve them to the fullest extent possible throughout project planning and implementation. The Guidelines also advance the objectives of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations’ (DPKO) gender policy.

In 2005 all UNMAS staff attended the DPKO gender workshops. Mine action appeared as a distinct sector within the Secretary-General’s “system-wide action plan on implementation of Security Council resolution 1325” (See S/2005/636, p.34). In the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation area of the plan, UNMAS is charged with leading the IACG-MA in 2005 and 2006 to achieve the objective of developing, operationalising and revising (if necessary) the gender guidelines for mine-action programmes. In the section on coordination and partnership, UNMAS is again charged with enhancing the UN system capacity to mainstream gender into all areas of peace and security. UNMAS is represented on the implementation working group convened by the Special Adviser on Gender Issues.

In the course of 2005, the under-secretaries-general of the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and DPKO distributed the Guidelines to special representatives of the Secretary-General in countries affected by landmines and ERW and sought their support in

ensuring their implementation at field level. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF mine action teams in New York likewise sent the Guidelines to resident representatives, humanitarian coordinators, and country representatives. UNMAS staff briefed DPKO gender advisers at their annual gathering at headquarters, and ensured that they were each in contact with the mine-action programme managers or technical advisers in their respective field locations.

The IACG-MA convened a day-long workshop in September 2005 to identify how members might support implementation in the field in their own departments, agencies, funds and programmes. With support from the Government of Canada, UNMAS commissioned Cranfield University to produce field training materials on gender and mine action. UNMAS has briefed the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) on the development of the Guidelines on more than one occasion. The interest of member states in this initiative was apparent when, during the Fourth Committee debate on mine action in the 60th General Assembly, the delegation of the United Kingdom requested an update on the implementation of the Guidelines.

Challenges in Implementing the Guidelines

It has become clear that implementation of the Guidelines will entail several practical steps. The first necessary step identified was a "headquarters document audit," initiated in late 2005 to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all of the strategies, guidelines, evaluation templates, terms of reference, and other working tools that guide routine UN mine action initiatives. The principles outlined in the guidelines must be explicitly woven into the substantive tools that our staff refer to daily.

Once our tool box is updated in this way, headquarters-based programme officers will regularly monitor outputs in the field for compliance with the gender guidelines. But ultimately, efforts to involve men, women, boys and girls in mine action plans and programmes and to ensure that the benefits of mine action accrue equally to all sectors of society, will depend on the mine action field staff's sense of the practicality and positive impact of the prescribed actions on the mine-action programmes. Supporting field implementation will be our focus in 2006.

Gender Balance in UNMAS - Managed Field Programmes as of 31 December 2005

Programme	NATIONAL STAFF		INTERNATIONAL STAFF	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<i>Afghanistan</i>	6	142	6	20
<i>Burundi</i>	4	7	0	2
<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	2	8	1	4
<i>Ethiopia/Eritrea</i>	16	38	2	6
<i>Lebanon</i>	6	15	0	4
<i>Sudan</i>	11	58	3	34
Total	45	268	12	70

Engaging Non-State Actors

UNMAS supports efforts to encourage armed non-state actors to make and comply with commitments relevant to landmines and ERW, including halting the use of antipersonnel landmines. The NGO Geneva Call has successfully obtained the signatures of 28 non-state actors on the “Deed of Commitment for the Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action” (although some of these have since joined their national governments and are no longer “non-state actors”). The most recent signatory was the Polisario Front in Western Sahara in November 2005. Research funded through UNMAS and conducted by Geneva Call, however, reveals that approximately 60 non-state armed groups were still using landmines in 2003 and 2004.

In 2005, UNMAS supported two projects implemented by Geneva Call and funded by the Government of Italy. The first aims to follow-up on commitments made by non-state armed groups in Sudan and Somalia. Geneva Call held a workshop in Rumbek, Sudan in July 2005 to encourage compliance by raising grass-roots awareness of the commitment by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement to refrain from using antipersonnel landmines. In Somalia, Geneva Call elicited a further commitment from a number of non-state armed groups that had signed the Deed of Commitment to destroy their stockpiles of antipersonnel landmines in 2006. The second project aims to develop a strategic approach to engaging armed non-state actors in a landmine ban and will result in a range of products. The *Global Report Profiling Non-State Actors and Their Use, Acquisition, Production, Transfer and*

Stockpiling of Landmines was published in late 2005 and provides an overview of 60 non-state armed groups currently using landmines, their leadership structures, their motivation for continued landmine use, the impact of their landmine use and their receptivity to becoming a signatory to the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment. In 2006 Geneva Call will produce a systematic assessment of the lessons learned in their efforts to elicit commitments from non-state armed groups and to monitor compliance. Finally, Geneva Call will produce recommendations for action and strategic field interventions in situations where landmine use by non-state actors is having a negative humanitarian impact and the potential for a successful advocacy intervention is deemed to be high.



Geneva Call will produce recommendations for action and strategic field interventions.

UN Mine Action Strategy for 2006-2010

As a follow-up to the UN Mine Action Strategy for 2001-2005, the IACG-MA began preparation of a new strategy covering 2006-2010. To be completed by April 2006, this document will set forth the UN mine action team's vision, strategic goals and objectives, as well as results-based indicators of achievement.

The Mine Action Support Group

The Mine Action Support Group (MASG) is a donor information-sharing forum that facilitates discussions among UN and other mine action partners and donors. The group is chaired by a representative of a donor country, and in 2005, the Permanent Representative of Switzerland chaired the group for a second year. The group met on a monthly basis in New York and once in Geneva. UNMAS continued to provide information on UN mine action activities and to contribute to the MASG's monthly newsletter.

Most of the MASG's activities revolved around briefings and presentations by UN entities, NGOs, and other actors on a variety of topics, including the situation in specific countries, public-private partnerships, the mainstreaming of mine action into development programmes, the role of mine action in peace-building processes, the need to define donor exit strategies, and other trends and developments in mine action. In addition, participants made a field visit to Sudan.

The MASG decided that its chairmanship will pass to the United States in 2006. The United States has

indicated that it plans to modify the manner in which the MASG functions to promote its effectiveness. Among these modifications are a reduction in the number of meetings and the dedication of meetings to particular themes (e.g., exit strategies, NGOs, and donor solidarity). UNMAS remains prepared to assist the MASG in shifting to its new format and will continue to perform its traditional role of information-provider.



The Steering Committee on Mine Action

The Steering Committee on Mine Action (SCMA) is convened and chaired by UNMAS' director and encourages exchange of information among 24 international and national NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, two universities, and all members of the IACG-MA. The SCMA met twice in 2005 and provided a valuable forum for the exchange of information on mine

action activities with the NGO sector. The group received briefings on such matters as:

- The IACG-MA's efforts to arrive at a position on cluster munitions.
- UNMAS's public service announcement campaign.
- The new inter-agency mine action policy.
- Gender mainstreaming in mine action.
- The demining programme in Sudan and other countries, including a serious shortfall in funding for Sudan.
- A course for technical advisors being developed for UNMAS by Cranfield University.

The SCMA decided:

- To advocate for universalisation of the CCW, particularly Protocol V (regarding ERW).
- To provide input to a database of demining accidents.
- That the UN would develop a fact-sheet regarding the new inter-agency policy for NGOs in the field.
- To outline funding priorities for Sudan and to assess the timing for a landmine impact survey.

International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisors

Each year, UNMAS brings together national mine-action programme directors, UN programme managers, and UN advisors for a comprehensive international mine action meeting. With the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining acting as sponsor and host, UNMAS convened the Eighth International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors from 19 to 22 September 2005. The Geneva meeting was attended by 29 national directors and their senior UN advisors, 13 UN programme managers, 17 country technical advisors, 9 UNICEF field mine risk



education officers and representatives of UN system partners, regional organisations, and NGOs. In addition, 35 donor countries sent representatives to the meeting. The discussions focused, inter alia, on the following topics:

- The responsibilities of mine-affected states.
- The revised inter-agency policy.
- Treaty processes.
- The "Completion Initiative."
- The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Manual mine clearance.
- The ICRC's mine action policy, mandate, and operational framework.
- Landmine impact surveys.
- Prioritisation of demining sites.
- The Landmine Safety Project.
- The database of demining accidents.

General Assembly

In 2005, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (the Political and Decolonization Committee) considered the subject of mine action under the “Assistance in Mine Action” agenda item. Although the General Assembly had failed to reach agreement on the text of a resolution under this item in 2004, it succeeded in doing so in 2005 and adopted a resolution (A/RES/60/97) without a vote. UNMAS provided information and assistance to the Fourth Committee to support its deliberations.

Among its operative provisions, the resolution calls on states, the UN, and other relevant organisations involved in mine action:

- To foster the establishment and development of national mine-action capacities in mine-affected countries.
- To make reliable, predictable, and timely contributions for mine action activities, including through national efforts, NGO programmes, the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, and regional trust funds.
- To provide information and technical, financial, and material assistance to locate, remove, destroy and otherwise render ineffective landmines and other ERW.
- To include, in coordination with the UN, mine action in humanitarian, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance activities, as well as to include a gender and age-appropriate perspective in all aspects of such activities.

The resolution stressed the supporting role of the UN and other organisations in cooperation and coordination of mine action and declared 4 April of each year to be International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. The

General Assembly decided to next consider the mine action agenda item at its 62nd session.

Shaping the Legal Framework for Mine Action

UNMAS continued its efforts to strengthen and implement the legal framework for mine action in 2005 by:

- Coordinating UN participation in the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty and the Group of Governmental Experts and Meeting of States Parties to the CCW.
- Encouraging states to become party to the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty and non-state actors to abide by the provisions of the treaty.
- Monitoring the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities to help ensure that it adequately addresses the needs of mine victims.

The Antipersonnel Mine-Ban Treaty

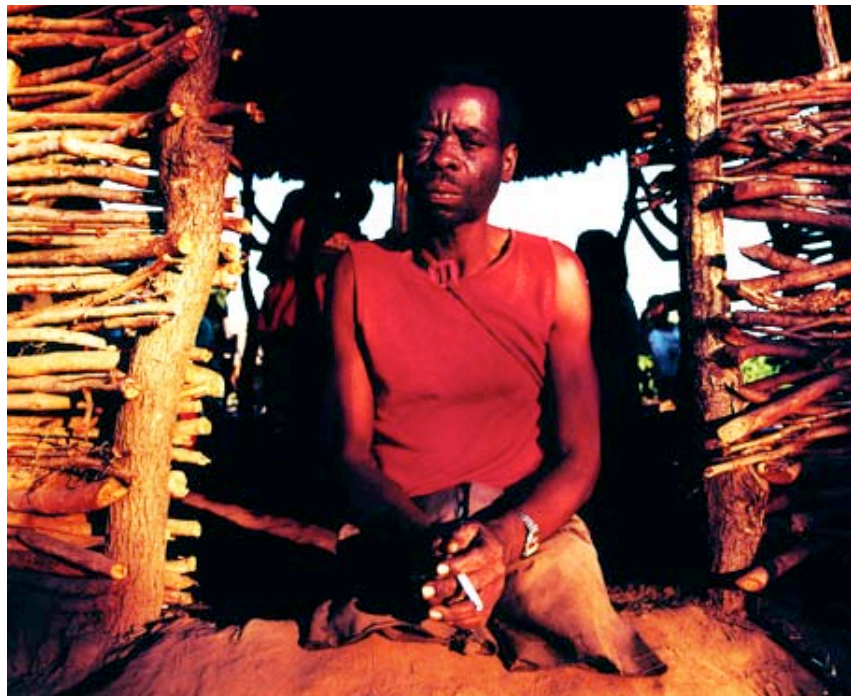
UNMAS coordinated the UN mine action team’s contributions to the Zagreb Progress Report and the team’s participation in the Sixth Annual Meeting of States Parties to the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty, 28 November to 2 December 2005 in Zagreb, Croatia. UNMAS contributed to the preparation of statements delivered by UNDP and UNICEF representatives on behalf of the UN mine action team. UNDP’s statement covered issues relating to mine clearance and highlighted the following subjects:

- The Partnership for Completion Initiative sponsored by UNDP, which seeks to accelerate mine clearance in countries whose landmine problem can be solved in three to five years and for less than \$10 million.
- Landmine impact surveys, which provide a comprehensive assessment of the impact of landmines and ERW on populations by examining a range of socio-economic factors and are a tool for mine-action planning and resource allocation.
- Encouragement of mine-affected parties to produce national plans that are realistic and compliant with the treaty.
- Development of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, the Electronic Mine Information Network (E-MINE), and the inter-agency mine action communications strategy.
- Assistance to states in preparing Article 7 reports and to the Forum of Mine-Affected Countries.
- Coordination of UN efforts to provide assistance in the most effective and efficient way.
- Organisation of exchange programmes and knowledge management courses.
- Accreditation of troop-contributing countries as compliant with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Integration of mine action into development plans.

UNICEF's Statement on Mine Risk Education Covered the Following Points:

- Improvement and development of mine risk education programmes for countries in need of such assistance.
- Integration of mine risk education into school curricula.
- Evaluation of UN mine risk education activities, particularly in the context of the UN inter-agency mine action policy.

UNMAS sponsored a side event at which it presented the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006* and represented the UN mine action team at a variety of other side events, including the Universalisation Contact Group (which coordinates efforts to achieve universal accession to the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty), the Resource Mobilization Contact Group (which coordinates efforts to encourage funding for mine action projects), and panel discussions sponsored by Geneva Call. Two issues that arose during the discussions and that are to be addressed at the upcoming inter-sessional meetings are development of regimes for monitoring compliance with Article 5 (destruction of antipersonnel landmines in mined areas) and for considering and responding to requests for extension of treaty deadlines.



Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

The 1980 Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, often referred to as the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW), is an international instrument that regulates the use of conventional weapons, such as landmines, booby-traps, laser blinding weapons, and incendiary weapons. Two parts of it are relevant to mine action: Amended Protocol II on landmines, booby-traps, and other devices; and Protocol V on ERW, which was adopted in November 2003, but which has not yet entered into force.



The Second Review Conference of States Parties to the CCW in 2001 established a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) to address ERW and mines other than antipersonnel mines (MOTAPM), with each topic being addressed by a separate working group. In 2003, the GGE negotiated and adopted Protocol V on ERW. The GGE has also been working to promote entry into force of Protocol V. Since 2003, the GGE has focused its work on the prevention of ERW and on possible new regulations for MOTAPM. In addition, a growing number of delegations have been focusing on the need to address the threat posed by cluster munitions—weapons which disperse multiple explosive devices, also called sub-munitions—both during their use and when their sub-munitions become ERW.

In 2005, UNMAS was represented at meetings of the GGE and the Meeting of the States Parties to the CCW in Geneva. UNMAS contributions have included field-based presentations and working papers, proposals and statements explaining the UN perspective on mine action-related issues.

In addition, UNMAS encouraged the establishment by the CCW of a sponsorship programme to promote participation by mine and ERW-affected countries that do not have the means to participate in the CCW process. The Meeting of States Parties decided that the president-designate (France) will undertake consultations during the inter-sessional period (i.e., before the Third Review Conference in November 2006) on the possibility of establishing such a programme and on its modalities. It is anticipated that, once established, the sponsorship programme will, encourage wider acceptance and implementation of Protocol V.

Protocol V: Post-Conflict Clearance of ERW

Protocol V provides for post-conflict clearance of ERW, and UNMAS has continued to encourage states to ratify it. By the end of 2005, 19 countries had expressed their consent to be bound by it. Three countries joined the Protocol in 2004, and 16 joined in 2005. The protocol will enter into force six months after the 20th ratification. ERW pose similar threats and obstacles to security and development as land-mines, but ERW-affected countries have not received the same level of attention by the international community as mine-affected countries. Protocol V's entry into force will make an important contribution to elevating the level of attention accorded to ERW-affected countries. UNMAS will help ensure that the United Nations is prepared to execute its responsibilities.

Preventing ERW

With the objective of assisting States Parties to the CCW in identifying those munitions and sub-munitions that pose a particular humanitarian risk when they become ERW, UNMAS and UNDP undertook a survey among national mine-action programme directors and UN mine action advisors. The survey collected expert opinions from more than 30 UN-supported or managed programmes. Based on the responses received, a preliminary assessment was prepared and shared with the GGE in November 2005. The preliminary conclusions were presented to the GGE in November and indicate that the risks posed by cluster munitions (see next section), and to a lesser extent, artillery projectiles, aircraft unitary bombs, and guided missiles, require particularly urgent attention.

Cluster Munitions

UNMAS and its partners continued to address issues related to cluster munitions and their associated sub-munitions within the context of the CCW. In January 2005, the IACG-MA established a Working Group on Cluster Munitions, with the aim of arriving at a common UN position on these weapons. This initiative was motivated by the immediate threat that the direct use of these weapons poses to the lives of civilians and humanitarian workers, as well as the serious long-term hazards posed when they become ERW.

In March 2005, the UNMAS Director addressed the GGE on behalf of UNMAS, UNDP, and UNICEF. Among other issues, he highlighted the problems posed by cluster munitions, noted the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's 2003 call for a freeze on cluster munitions, and called for an additional legal instrument on cluster munitions within the CCW framework. With a view to encouraging the CCW to take up discussion of cluster munitions, UNMAS, UNDP, and UNICEF presented proposals for definitions of cluster munitions and sub-munitions.

The IACG-MA Working Group met several times during the year, and UNMAS and UNDP commissioned the UN Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare a report to help inform the IACG-MA's work. The Institute's report concluded on the basis of case studies in Lebanon, Laos, and Albania that cluster sub-munitions have a detrimental humanitarian and socio-economic impact on civilians both during their direct use and post-conflict. Aided by the Institute's research, a consensus emerged among the IACG-MA that such weapons should be addressed

under the auspices of the CCW. In November 2005, UNMAS, on behalf of 12 members of the IACG-MA, addressed the GGE, urging that the CCW consider adding to its agenda the devastating humanitarian and socio-economic impact of cluster munitions.

The UN Secretary-General's message to the meeting of CCW states parties called upon all states to respect existing humanitarian law regarding the use of cluster munitions and urged the States Parties to place the issue of cluster munitions on the 2006 agenda.

MOTAPM

In 2005, UNMAS reiterated the IACG-MA common position that there is a need for a new protocol on MOTAPM to supplement existing rules such as those in Amended Protocol II and to address effectively the humanitarian concerns posed by these weapons.

Unlike antipersonnel landmines, Amended Protocol II requires neither that MOTAPM be detectable, nor that remotely-delivered MOTAPM be fitted with self-destruct and self-deactivation mechanisms.

Thus, humanitarian concerns posed by MOTAPM are not adequately addressed by Additional Protocol II, and a supplemental regime for their regulation needs to be established. CCW deliberations in 2005 did not result in a mandate to negotiate such a new instrument, but instead called for continued discussion of the topic. Accordingly, UNMAS intends to continue calling for further development of international humanitarian law on MOTAPM in 2006.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities

UNMAS closely monitors the progress of the Ad Hoc Committee charged with drafting a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, because ultimately the new treaty should strengthen the protection of the rights of mine victims. UNMAS regularly updates programme managers, technical advisers and victim assistance focal points regarding the Ad Hoc Committee and urges permanent representatives to the United Nations of countries that are States Parties to the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty to participate in the discussions and to include persons with disabilities in their delegations. Participation in the Ad Hoc Committee by mine-affected countries and by NGOs from such countries grew in 2005 to 16 states and 10 NGOs.

The Ad Hoc Committee met from 24 January to 4 February 2005 and from 1 August to 12 August 2005 in New York to review articles of a draft text that had been prepared in 2003. Articles on the following subjects have particular relevance for landmine survivors: women with disabilities, children with disabilities, right to health, right to work, international cooperation, and monitoring. Further negotiations will take place in January and August of 2006 based on a revised draft text prepared by the Chairman.

The ad hoc committee aims to present a final draft to the 61st or 62nd sessions of the General Assembly. When the treaty is adopted, mine action personnel on the ground can advocate for ratification, play a part in monitoring relevant aspects, and help to ensure compliance.

Assisting Victims and Survivors

Technical Guidance to Field Programmes

Pending the mobilisation of sufficient funds to hire a local victim assistance specialist in the UNMAS-managed Mine Action Coordination Centre in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the UNMAS victim assistance officer provided the MACC's advocacy officer with guidelines on data collection, advocacy on the rights of landmine survivors, resource mobilisation, and the establishment of victim assistance coordination mechanisms.

Improved contact with the Ministry of Health, the National Centre for the Disabled, Handicap International-Belgium, Simama Rehabilitation Centre, Karitas Kisangani, and the World Health Organization's office in Kinshasa and Brazzaville enabled the MACC to gather casualty data to populate IMSMA and led to the development of new victim assistance projects for the Portfolio 2006.

Encouraging Information-Collection and Sharing on Victim Assistance Issues

UNMAS participated in a conference entitled, "Approaches to Recovery and Reintegration," organised by Landmine Survivors Network in May 2005. Some 300 participants, representing the United Nations, NGOs and civil society exchanged views on best practices for long-term trauma recovery of landmine and other war-related trauma survivors. Many landmine survivors and victim assistance focal points from UN-supported field programmes raised concerns about the lack of resources for victim



assistance programmes, difficulties with IMSMA, and the lack of understanding of the human rights of landmine survivors. UNMAS will develop guidance for field colleagues on the relevance of human rights treaties for advocacy initiatives with and on behalf of landmine survivors, and is working with the developers of IMSMA to strengthen the victim data collection component of the latest version of the software.

Reducing Risk From Landmines and ERW

UNMAS coordinates the development and dissemination of safety materials with UN partners, including UNICEF and the Department of Safety and Security and has been developing and improving the Landmine and ERW Safety Project since 2000. Training has been provided to UN field staff in 30 countries through a “train-the-trainer” approach and has most recently been conducted in Colombia, Switzerland (for UNHCR headquarters staff in Geneva), Sweden (a SWEDEC mine risk education course), the United Nations (New York), Ethiopia, Sudan, and Nepal.

As a result of an internal review of the Landmine Safety Project in 2004, UNMAS and UNICEF revised the Landmine Safety Handbook based on inputs from an electronic User Focus Group of mine action professionals from the UN, the International Committee of the Red Cross and NGOs. UNMAS distributed 30,000 copies of the revised landmine safety project in English to 45 countries/territories. An electronic version of the *Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Handbook – A Manual for People Working in Environments Contaminated by Landmines and Other*

Explosive Remnants of War is posted on the E-MINE website at www.mineaction.org and can be ordered from UNMAS free of charge. UNMAS monitors the implementation of the project and identifies any additional needs in countries currently implementing the training or in countries requiring rapid intervention due to natural disaster or armed conflict. Because the internal review also identified the need to make the training more accessible to a wider audience, UNMAS is developing an instructional DVD in cooperation with the University of California Los Angeles. The DVD will be available in English in 2006, and if funds are available will be translated into other languages.



COMMUNICATING TO THE PUBLIC AND OTHER CONSTITUENCIES

Highlights

- Public service advertisement sparks media attention in the United States, Canada and Japan, reaches 500,000 additional people through the internet and enables 18,000 people to directly access the donate pages of mine action NGOs' websites.
- Overhauled E-MINE website attracts 5,000 visitors each week.
- UNMAS publishes 2004 annual report, 2006 appeal and Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006.

UNMAS employed a variety of print communications, a streamlined website, and an innovative public service advertising campaign to provide the general public, donors, media, NGOs and the UN mine action community with news and information about the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war and about UN efforts to address them.

Coordination Maximises Impact

UNMAS spearheaded and drafted an inter-agency mine action communications strategy to ensure that all 14 UN mine action organisations present consistent, mutually reinforcing and accurate messages.

The effort promotes collaboration, avoids duplication, and portrays the UN system working together toward a common goal. UNMAS established an inter-agency communications group that meets at least quarterly, identifies and plans for upcoming news opportunities and explores possibilities for inter-agency news events. The first meeting of the group launched preparations for the first International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on 4 April 2006.

Media Outreach Keeps Mine Action in the Public Eye

UNMAS successfully sought international news coverage for major publications, such as the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006*, and newsworthy events, such as the opening of an exhibition of photographs of landmine survivors by German artist and documentarian Lukas Einsele. UNMAS also helped journalists gather information or visit mine-affected countries to write stories showing how affected countries are addressing their landmine and ERW problems.

One journalist to receive UNMAS assistance in 2005 produced a news story about the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan. The segment aired on *CBS Evening News* in December, reaching millions of viewers in the United States and abroad. The piece was also available on the CBS News website, which receives about 4 million visitors monthly.

Japanese media were especially interested in the UN mine action story in 2005. The country's major broadcasters aired several stories, and newspapers printed features and an editorial by the former UNMAS Director explaining how Japan's financial support for mine action is contributing to peacebuilding in Sudan.

Throughout the year, UNMAS staff were interviewed by UN Radio and UN Television. UNMAS also provided video footage, which UNIFEED used in a story about landmines, which aired at the time of launch of the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006*. UNIFEED channels UN video productions by satellite to more than 1,000 newsrooms worldwide.

Website Overhaul Eases Access to Information

UNMAS rebuilt, redesigned and relaunched the E-MINE website. This effort entailed developing a platform capable of delivering information more quickly to users. The site's new content-management system permits easier and faster updates. UNMAS created a new look, structure and functions in response to requests and suggestions from mine-action practitioners from the United Nations and NGOs. Each week since the site was relaunched in September, it has received an average of 5,000 visitors who together viewed 25,000 to 30,000 pages.

Rebranding to Underscore Results

UNMAS launched a rebranding initiative to visually reflect its roles as defined in the revised UN mine action policy. This report is the first publication to benefit from the new graphic treatments that will create easily recognizable designs for both UNMAS and, separately, for the entire UN mine action team.

Ad Campaign Piques Media Interest

UNMAS expanded distribution of three video public service announcements (PSAs), which US television stations and international networks aired for free, reaching viewers worldwide and sparking an interest in UN mine action. Nearly all of these stories featured interviews of UNMAS staff by journalists working for newswire services, trade magazines, newspapers and radio and television stations. The "Kick-Off" PSA features a fictional girls' soccer match in the United States during which one of the

players steps on a landmine. This provocative PSA drew the attention of many advertising and news media in the United States, Canada, and Japan, resulting in dozens of news and feature stories either about the global landmine problem or about the PSA itself. The Kick-Off PSA was awarded the Grand Prize for Advertising at the 2005 World Media Festival, held in Hamburg, Germany. The PSA was also awarded the Gold Award for best public service announcement at the same event.

The PSA refers viewers to a website created by UNMAS (www.stoplandmines.org), which describes the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war, explains what the United Nations is doing about it, and enables visitors to download a digitised version of the video. About 525,000 people downloaded the video. The website also enables visitors to link directly to the fund-raising pages of nine mine action NGOs' websites. Between April and mid-December 2005 (the period for which statistics are available), close to 18,000 visitors jumped from the UNMAS website to the NGOs' sites.

The other two PSAs tell the stories of Cambodian and Afghan farmers who have lost use of their land because of landmines. The spots refer viewers to the www.thislandwasmine.org website, which explains that landmines take people's lives and livelihoods and hamper development and post-conflict reconstruction. The Government of Canada provided funding that enabled UNMAS to subtitle the PSA shot in Afghanistan into Arabic to reach a wider audience. The Al-Jazeera television network agreed to air this PSA. The website at www.thislandwasmine.org is being translated into Arabic to reinforce the messages on the PSA.

The New York City-based advertising firm The Brooklyn Brothers and filmmaker Kevin Thomas produced Kick-Off at no charge to the United Nations.

Headquarters' Support Builds Local Capacity

UNMAS equipped field staff with information materials and background notes to enable them to respond to media queries, hold press briefings and cultivate relationships with local, national and international press.

News coverage about landmines and ERW often results from stories filed by reporters based in mine-affected countries. UNMAS headquarters staff visited the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan's public information section to establish arrangements to support media outreach in Kabul and New York.

The visit also resulted in a plan to bring Western journalists to Afghanistan in 2006 to write about the government's response to the country's landmine problem and the UN's supporting role. UNMAS also began offering media relations training and guidance to staff of UN-supported mine-action programmes in countries where UNMAS is not working.

Many of these programmes have no public information infrastructure in place. Requests for these services have so far been received from Armenia and Tajikistan. UNMAS also began providing technical guidance to its own field offices to help them create, host and manage websites or to develop content to be included on the E-MINE website.

News Service Provides Global Picture of Mine Action

UNMAS launched a service to disseminate mine action news published or broadcast by media around the world to UN mine action staff at headquarters and in field offices. As a result of this service, mine action practitioners are kept abreast of public opinion about existing problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, emerging problems, and the array of responses and initiatives.



RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Highlights

- Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006 receives unprecedented number of appeals and record participation by NGOs.
- 2006 UNMAS Appeal presents a comprehensive picture of UNMAS' activities and budget.

Portfolio of Mine Action Projects

The Portfolio of Mine Action Projects continued to represent a unique resource tool and reference document for donors, policy-makers, advocates, national and international mine action implementers. Each Portfolio submission presents an overview of the landmine and ERW situations in affected countries and includes a compendium of projects that are reflective of nationally coordinated strategies and priorities. UNMAS led the headquarters team comprised of colleagues from UNICEF and UNDP, and coordinated with Country Portfolio Representatives in over 30 countries and territories to prepare the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006*. UNMAS provides donors, partners and the public with regular updates on the funding status of projects and rou-

tinely updates country appeals to reflect evolving circumstances in the field. Funding updates are available through the E-MINE website at www.mineaction.org. In 2005, UNMAS also trained staff in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan in preparing their annual portfolios.

The *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006* was launched on 22 November in New York. An additional launch event was held on 28 November on the margins of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties in Zagreb. Copies were sent to donors, mine action partners and other stakeholders. UNMAS supported the organisation of launches by Country Portfolio Coordinators in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo), Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Nepal, and Uganda. The 2006 Portfolio includes projects from an unprecedented number of national authorities, NGOs, and UN partners. International and national NGOs submitted nearly half of the 350 projects. Fully funded projects were included to ensure that the Portfolio represents as comprehensive a picture as possible of each country mine action efforts. The appeals from Afghanistan, Sudan, and Iraq represent 50 percent of

Portfolio of Mine Action Projects: Comparative Data for 2004-2006

Year	2004	2005	2006 as of November 2005
Participating Countries Territories	32 Countries, 4 Territories, Global Projects	30 Countries, 3 Territories, Global Projects	30 Countries, 3 Territories, Global Projects
<i>Appealing Agencies</i>	83	91	103
<i>Number of Projects</i>	307	313	350
<i>Funding Appeal</i>	\$352 MILLION	\$378 MILLION	\$442 MILLION
<i>Funding Received</i>	\$175 MILLION	\$241 MILLION	\$51 MILLION
<i>Shortfall</i>	\$177 MILLION	\$136 MILLION	\$391 MILLION

the overall funding appeal of \$391 million for 2006. Sixty-four percent of the 2005 Portfolio appeal was funded.

Integration of Mine Action Into Humanitarian and Development Appeals

Country Portfolio Teams participate in appeal processes coordinated under the leadership of UN resident or humanitarian coordinators to ensure the inclusion of mine action projects. Portfolio projects are included in the 2006 humanitarian appeals for Burundi, Nepal, the occupied Palestinian Territories, and Uganda; in the action plans for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Colombia; and the work plans for Sudan and Chechnya. Regular funding updates and assessments obtained through the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects are also shared with the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (which oversees the annual Consolidated Appeal process) to help ensure consistent information related to the mine action sector.

Support to Donor Coordination

UNMAS regularly encourages donors to contribute to the Mine Action Investment Database, available at www.mineaction.org. UNMAS' director wrote to all donors offering assistance in populating this database with information about their contributions to mine action. This information is a necessary complement to the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects' fund-tracking system. A comparison of the two types of data would help elucidate the correlation between funding needs and funding decision-making.

UNMAS Appeal Conveys Priorities and Budget for 2006

UNMAS produced an Annual Appeal for 2006 that elaborates on the UNMAS projects included in the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006 and details UNMAS' goals for the year ahead. As with previous years, UNMAS will document progress towards achieving these goals in its 2006 Annual Report. Together the Portfolio, the Appeal, and the Annual Report represent UNMAS' commitment to accountability, transparency and information-sharing.

Joint Programming Among UN Mine Action Partners

UNMAS coordinated the development of two project proposals for the Human Security Trust Fund. The Sudan proposal brings UNMAS, UNDP and UNICEF together with national authorities in an initiative focusing on victim assistance and mine risk education to support the social reintegration and empowerment of vulnerable mine-affected communities.

The Lebanon proposal involves a joint UNMAS and UNDP effort focused on the social and economic empowerment of mine-affected communities through use of local deminers to clear affected land, which can then be returned to communities for their use and through initiation of vocational training workshops and community-based socio-economic initiatives to enable post-demining rehabilitation. UNMAS hopes to obtain the support needed to initiate these projects in 2006.

MINE ACTION PLANNING AND RAPID RESPONSE CAPACITY

Highlights

- Distribution of the revised Framework for Rapid Response.
- UNMAS designated lead agency for mine action in Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Implementation of selected operational capacities in Sudan

Ensuring the Capacity to Provide Rapid Response

In February 2005 UNMAS distributed the revised Rapid Response Framework that incorporated the findings of an external evaluation and lessons learned during the first rapid response experience in Iraq. The new Framework outlines the inter-agency planning and information-gathering processes that will facilitate the planning of a United Nations' response to a mine action emergency. An Operational Manual was developed based on working procedures in southern Lebanon and Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo), to provide standardised procedures for UN mine action coordination staff. The manual covers coordination, planning and operations, communications, quality management, information management, victim data collection, victim assistance, administration and logistics. Critical subjects such as planning, operations coordination and quality management were tested during a simulated humanitarian emergency that included a mine action component to test the draft operational manual. Having thoroughly tested the draft manual, UNMAS is confident that pre-deployment training of staff will be greatly facilitated. UNMAS plans to participate in a broader, multi-agency humanitarian response exercise will be conducted by Swedish



Rescue Services Agency in 2007. UNMAS is the designated lead agency for mine action within the approach to humanitarian response developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The new approach is based on 'clusters' of functional tasks and is designed to ensure that when a UN humanitarian or resident coordinator identifies an emergency situation, he or she may call upon a specific agency to coordinate a response for a full cluster of support areas. Mine action falls within the "protection cluster," which is coordinated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. UNMAS has committed itself to using staff and other resources to participate in joint assessment teams, formulate strategies for response, map out the required partnerships, prepare the budget for the response and provide proposals and budgets to the UN office that prepares the annual Consolidated Appeal for humanitarian assistance.

Rapid Response in Sudan

UNMAS' rapid response capability enabled the deployment of additional technical survey teams and an increase in the output of operational capacities within Sudan. The overall impact is described in the Sudan country section of this annual report.

THREAT MONITORING AND ASSESSMENTS

Highlights

- Monthly monitoring updates provided to the IACG-MA.
- Mine Action Planning Groups (MAPG) formed for Nepal and Pakistan/India earthquake zone.
- Inter-agency assessment mission conducted in Ukraine.

Detailed threat monitoring reports focused the attention of the IACG-MA every month on emerging threats caused by conflict and natural disaster and led to decisions about how to adapt to changes in existing programmes. As part of the Framework for Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response, the monitoring feeds into a system of contingency planning that ensures the United Nations is prepared to respond in a timely and appropriate manner as threats develop. The system was informed by the Rapid Response exercise conducted with Swedish Rescue Services Agency, described above. Also within the Framework for Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response, mine action planning groups (MAPGs) were convened on Nepal and on the earthquake-affected region of Pakistan.

The updated contingency plan for Nepal recommended that UNICEF bolster its capacity. This was enacted in September, and an UNMAS technical mission in December showed excellent progress in addressing the mine and improvised explosive threat within the current constraints. The MAPG on Pakistan recommended no action as the threat did not directly impact civilian populations or relief workers in the affected areas but established an information exchange network that will continue to monitor the situation. UNMAS addressed a range of

current situations: an offer of personnel from other programmes was made to Sri Lanka following the Tsunami; a consultant was attached to the Joint Needs Assessment in Somalia to cover the demining sub-cluster and develop updated contingency plans. UNMAS' participation in the assessment will ensure that the Recovery and Development Plan for Somalia for 2006-2010 reflects Mine Action in the livelihoods cluster. In Myanmar, consultations continued with the UN coordinator to update contingency plans in the event that an intervention becomes possible. A technical mission was dispatched to Western Sahara in November to address concerns originating from a change in the concept of operations for UN military observers that required mobile night patrols that could increase their exposure to the threat from UXO. As a result of the visit, a limited intervention is expected in early 2006 to deal with the lingering UXO problem.

Assessment missions are undertaken at the request of a member state, a UN resident/humanitarian coordinator or in response to a UN Security Council or General Assembly Resolution. In April, the UN resident coordinator in Colombia requested an assessment mission to review the potential for expanded UN assistance to the national programme. This request was endorsed by the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Assistance. Discussions with the Government of Colombia continue over the aim and scope of the mission, which is forecast for early 2006. The Ukraine requested an inter-agency assessment mission in May. Due to scheduling problems and political developments, that mission was not conducted until December. The findings and recommendations of the mission are expected in early 2006.

QUALITY ASSURANCE MONITORS FOR LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEYS

Highlights

- Quality assurance monitors conducted survey interventions in Angola, Armenia, Iraq (from a base in Jordan) and Puntland State in Somalia.
- The UN Landmine Impact Survey Certification Committee certified surveys in Afghanistan and Puntland.



The security situation in Iraq prevented the United Nations from deploying a quality assurance monitor (QAM) to review the landmine impact survey under way there. To provide the best possible quality assurance in these circumstances, UNMAS sponsored the travel of senior survey staff to meet a QAM in Jordan for questioning and review.

The QAMs' independent reports on survey activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, and Puntland were circulated to members of the UN Landmine Impact Survey Certification Committee (the members are UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and the Landmine Survivors' Network). These reports provide an assessment of a survey's progress against projected timelines, an evaluation of the survey methodology against the industry-agreed survey protocols and an indication of how any issues of concern are being addressed. As a result of these reports and the survey activities conducted, the Afghanistan and Puntland surveys were certified as being compliant with recognised protocols.

This certification provides the national authorities of the respective countries with an assurance of the quality of the survey process and the results produced. Survey work continues in Angola, Iraq and Somalia and was recently completed in Armenia.

The QAM interventions in 2005 also informed the work of survey managers, who are able to adjust surveys while they are under way, as opposed to trying to correct errors at the end of the survey process. The QAM interventions have contributed to improvements in the conduct of all the surveys being conducted in 2005.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Highlights

- Revised draft International Mine Action Standards on the establishment of mine-action programmes, the application of information systems, mechanical demining and evaluation of mine-action programmes.
- New Drafts of International Mine Action Standards on the environment, health and safety and the use of mine-detecting dogs.

Technology and Safety Standards

International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) continue to play a leading role in the conduct of mine action and guide national programmes in developing their own standards. In 2005 Afghanistan draft standards were adapted from IMAS. The standards remain the most relevant industry-wide guidance for mine-action programmes and have been adopted in most UN-supported programmes, but they also require periodic review.

In September the IMAS Review Board endorsed a number of minor amendments to nearly all existing IMAS. The Review Board also agreed to provide clearer guidelines on how to assess acceptable safety distances on worksites, depending on the likely threat. Although the Board heard complaints that the minimum facial protection standard was causing accidents because deminers found it too uncomfortable to wear, they could not agree to reduce the recommended minimum facial protection and agreed to consult industry for a better solution to the weight and comfort concerns.

The mine risk education series of IMAS was made available by UNICEF in Arabic, Russian, Chinese and

Spanish. The UN translates IMAS only when sufficient resources are available, and in 2005 the Russian translation of IMAS was sponsored by the Government of Switzerland. The following drafts of IMAS were revised in 2005: 02.10 (Establishment of Mine Action Programmes), 05.10 (Information Systems), 09.50 (Mechanical Demining) and 14.10 (Evaluation of Mine Action Programmes). Two new drafts of IMAS were written: 10.70 - (Environment, health & safety - Preservation of the environment) and the 09.40 series (Mine Detecting Dogs).



DEVELOPING AND APPLYING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Highlights

- Dual sensor detectors demonstrated in the field.
- Directed energy systems tested.
- Field test for bees programmed.

Technology Coordination

Technology developments in mine action are generally slow to reach production and it is important that research and development establishments are kept aware of the requirements and realities of the field. The most promising developments in 2005 were the development of dual sensor detectors that will allow the detection of changes in density and detection of metal, the developing use of bees trained to search for traces of explosives scent as part of wide area survey, and the improved understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the basic metal detector, which ensures that additional systems are used to verify so-called cleared areas. The *Technology Newsletter*, co-edited by UNMAS and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, provided information on technology meetings, courses and new ideas. The Lessons-Learned Database maintained by James Madison University's Mine Action Information Center now includes the highlights of the most relevant lessons and encourages contributions to the database.

The Technology Coordinator participated in Study Advisory Groups on Manual Mine Clearance and Technical Survey. UNMAS sponsored representatives from Chad, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mozambique to attend the Croatian International Symposium as part of a Canadian-funded project intended to foster exchange of ideas

and discussion. The Technology Coordinator provided specific advice to organisations such as 6 Alpha (management and training), Aresa (genetically modified plants), Disarmco (neutralisation devices), IONATRON (directed energy systems), BACTEC, the University of Montana (the use of honey bees) and MECHEM, on project development, potential markets and donors, field requirements and similar initiatives underway. Discussions also took place with developers of rollers, neutralisation devices, biosensors, microbes and simple but revolutionary ploughs. Following a request from the mine action offices in Guinea Bissau to obtain a Tempest flail, the UNMAS technology coordinator initiated discussions with the US Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Programme that led to the deployment of the MAXX demining tool for trials and testing.

In Sri Lanka, the technology coordinator observed rakes used in field operations. The experiences of the Sri Lankan programme were shared in the *Technology Newsletter* and will be discussed at a technology workshop in 2006. Attendance at the CROMAC International Symposium and the German BAM Metal Detector Workshop provided opportunities to further promote the use of machines in mine action based on output, efficiency and effectiveness.

It was agreed that the results of the trials conducted by the European Union should be more easily reproduced for the benefit of the demining programmes and not only the scientific community. A great deal of information about the performance of metal detectors remains inaccessible to programme managers who must decide which metal detector will perform best in a given environment.

UNMAS Country Programmes and Activities

UNMAS continued its oversight and management of mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea Temporary Security Zone, southern Lebanon, and Sudan. In Cyprus, technical advice and policy guidance were provided to the mine clearance project in the buffer zone that is funded by the European Union through UNDP. In Iraq, UNMAS supported UNDP and the Iraqi National Mine Action Authority through the continuation of funding for two projects that had originally commenced under UNMAS auspices in late 2003.

Field programmes were managed through mine action coordination centres, which played a coordinating role among all relevant actors, including governments, international organisations, NGOs, commercial companies, military organisations and donor representatives. UN-managed coordination centres collaborated with stakeholders to establish priorities; collect, collate and disseminate data; prepare mine action strategies that integrate requirements of the humanitarian, peacekeeping and/or development sectors; oversee accreditation and quality assurance activities; and assign tasks.



AFGHANISTAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Highlights

- Almost 19.35 percent of known landmine- and ERW-contaminated area was released through survey and clearance activities (a total of 138.6 million square metres).
- The number of highly affected communities throughout the country was reduced by over 30 percent to under 280 communities with a combined population of over 715,000 people.
- A plan to continuously update the Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey assessment process was initiated.
- Mine action considerations were included in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals Report, Afghanistan Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and UN Development Assistance Framework for Afghanistan 2006-2008.

Overview

Since its inception in 1989, the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) has grown to be the largest mine-action programme in the world. In November 2005 the programme passed the milestone of releasing the 1 billionth square metre of contaminated land. The MAPA is implemented by 18 partner agencies that perform mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, advocacy, survey, monitoring, evaluation and training. The MAPA's implementing partners together employ some 8,700 Afghans, including support staff, of which approximately 1 percent are female. At the behest of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the day-to-day coordination of the MAPA was assured by UNMAS, through the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA). The UNMACA operates under the Relief, Recovery

and Reconstruction Pillar ("Pillar Two") of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and is made up of 160 staff, of which 25 are internationals, and has seven Area Offices. In 2005 the UNMACA retained additional staff to assist the local implementing partners acquire administrative and operational expertise.

The full programme budget of \$100 million was raised, with the bulk of funds coming from development partners and directed towards recovery tasks. Funds channeled through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action for the MAPA represent only about 33 percent of total funding dedicated to the programme in 2005. Reconstruction-related resources linked to development projects accounted for the bulk of the remaining 67 percent of mine action funds in 2005, and were channeled through partner UN bodies, or directly to implementing organisations working under the coordination of the UNMACA. The marked increase in security incidents involving landmines and improvised explosive devices (up 40 percent from May 2004 to May 2005) and the large number of attacks directly on mine-action personnel featured in the quarterly *Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the Situation in Afghanistan and its Implications for International Peace and Security*.

The Role of UNMAS' in Addressing the Challenges

UNMAS provides policy and management guidance to senior field staff, mobilises resources, and coordinates with the other UN partners to support UNMACA's field coordination efforts. In 2005,

UNMAS staff conducted five field missions to Afghanistan to participate in strategic and operational planning sessions, conduct consultations with the government and implementing partners, and assist in negotiations with donor representatives based in Kabul. Several donors have committed to multi-year funding but a number of others clearly intend to scale back their support in the coming years.

Missions to Afghanistan also enabled increased oversight of implementing partner activities and procedures, in cooperation with the UNMACA, to support and generate confidence in their activities and reporting. UNMAS staff worked closely with UN partner agencies to improve the coordination of the transition to national responsibility for the programme and the contribution the programme can make to peace-building in Afghanistan.

Operational Coordination in Afghanistan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan provided overall policy guidance to the MAPA through the Mine Action Consultative Group (MACG) on behalf of the Government. Through the MACG, which was established in 2003 to coordinate mine action policy development and align it with the government's broader humanitarian and development plans, consultations took place with all partners on issues including transition planning, coordination structure development, capacity building, legislative development, relations with the range of government ministries, and development of national plans and priorities. The MACG includes representatives of

government ministries, donors, the United Nations, and implementing partners.

The MACG continued to oversee a special sub-committee, the Mine Action Task Force, which provides strategic direction and support to the government on the transfer of the coordination responsibility for the MAPA from the UNMACA to a government agency. The UNMACA, and the UN Development Programme, worked with the government to finalise the regulatory framework for the national mine action authority, the phased plan and the capacity development programmes and recruitment mechanisms needed to support a successful transfer to full government ownership. Government-approved timeframes and benchmarks for the full transition have yet to be determined. UNMACA coordinated operational mine-action activities through regular meetings with government focal points, implementing partners, UN agencies, the development assistance community, and donors. UNMACA's Area Mine Action Centres monitored the implementation of a national level work-plan based on the priority tasks that were identified pursuant to the Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey and that supported national development and recovery plans.

National planning documents developed in 2005 reflect Afghanistan's international obligations to clear all known minefields by 2013, destroy all stockpiled antipersonnel landmines by 2007, provide mine risk education, and assist mine survivors. Support was provided to enable government officials to attend international meetings of the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty and to assist the government in complying with treaty-reporting requirements. Technical advice and some logistical, administrative

and operational support were provided to the Ministry of Defense in its efforts to destroy all stock-piled antipersonnel landmines in compliance with mine-ban treaty obligations. At the end of 2005 the Government of Afghanistan assumed the role of co-chair of the mine-ban treaty's Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration. In conjunction with UNICEF, UNMACA widely disseminated information on landmine and ERW contamination to the general population to ensure the safety of individuals and the effectiveness of humanitarian and development programmes. With UNICEF and other organisations within the disability community, UNMACA works to improve the quality of data on landmine incidents and landmine survivors. Resources for this ongoing project are limited.

UNMACA assisted with the development of national mine action standards based on the International Mine Action Standards and sought to establish best practices within mine action operations through the monitoring of compliance with these standards. With assistance from the UNMACA, the government renewed its three-year Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan Public Investment Programme (MAPA-PIP), which was approved by presidential decree. The MAPA-PIP informs the MAPA's ongoing strategic planning and improves integration of the programme into broader national goals and plans. Essential elements of the MAPA-PIP were also presented in the Afghanistan section of the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2005* and included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Afghanistan, the country's *Millennium Development Goals Report* and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (the "Afghanistan Interim

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper"). UNMAS sought to ensure that MAPA colleagues consider the impact of their work on men, women, boys and girls and involve both men and women in their planning and implementation. Headquarters staff conducted a gender workshop in Kabul with the participation of mine action partners from the United Nations, NGOs and the government to promote gender equality in mine action. UNMACA has identified a gender focal point to lead implementation of the Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes. UNMACA staff have been briefed on the United Nations' zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

Operational Activities in 2005

The landmine impact survey that was completed in January 2005 indicated that 2,368 Afghan communities are affected by 716 million square metres of suspected hazardous areas, affecting as many as 4.2 million people, spread across 32 of 34 provinces. While these results were not formally certified until 30 September 2005, UNMACA used survey data to inform MAPA asset-tasking from January 2005 onward. These findings were a relative reduction in pre-existing estimates of affected area, but indicated a significantly widespread problem across almost the entire country. This information will allow better matching of assets to key priorities across the spectrum of tasks and will improve effectiveness and efficiency.

A total of 337 manual teams including 30 mine-detecting dog sets have technically surveyed 57 million square metres and released 138.6 million square metres of minefields and battle areas, result-

ing in a reduction of 19.35 percent of known land-mine/ERW contaminated areas and a reduction in the number of highly affected communities by 34 percent in net terms.

The poor security situation continued to affect operations, particularly in the southwest, south and southeast. Frequent, direct attacks on mine action personnel have resulted in serious injuries and deaths. UNMACA and MAPA personnel have been targeted by rocket attacks, improvised explosive devices and direct small arms fire. Consequently, access to working areas must be restricted in compliance with the directives of the UN Department of Safety and Security. Assets must be moved to safer locations or stood down, or increased security forces must be deployed with mine-action assets.

Close to 2 million Afghans benefited from mine risk education activities in 2005. Seventy-six community-based mine risk education teams from seven implementing agencies have provided community liaison networks, teacher training, peer education, police and religious leaders training, radio, television and community monitoring of risk (victim and incident data collection) and mine risk education impact monitoring. The programme focuses on the needs of individual communities. In addition, seven mine risk education teams from three implementing agencies have targeted repatriating Afghans through activities provided at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' "encashment" and transit centres near the borders of Pakistan and Iran. Over 500,000 people passed through these centres in 2005. Six mine risk education quality assurance teams provided activity and impact monitoring, evaluation and the certification and maintenance of national standards.

Demobilised Afghan Soldier Joins Fight Against Landmines

When Qand Agha became the first of more than 60,000 soldiers to enter Afghanistan's disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programme in October 2003, he decided to start his new life as a civilian by riding his country of the mines that lurked beneath the soil. "If I were interested in doing any other thing, then I had the opportunity," said the 26-year-old, who had been fighting rival factions and the Taliban since the age of 13. "But I was interested in demining. I wanted to serve my country."

Qand remembers the day he made history with a key-chain holding a small photo of President Hamid Karzai congratulating him on being the first soldier to enter DDR. Qand said he persuaded fellow soldiers to choose demining as the reintegration package that would pave their return to civilian life by arguing that this profession would save the lives of a countless number of Afghans. Qand, who could have chosen training in carpentry, auto mechanics or agriculture, admits he wasn't always so eager about the idea of becoming a deminer – a profession that can be as dangerous as it is rewarding.

"I wanted to become a mechanic, and my mother also persuaded me to become a mechanic," he said. "My father, however, wanted me to join demining. My father said that was the real jihad, the real holy war. He said that I could save lives and help my country." Qand heeded his father's words and said he has never once regretted the choice he made. Qand received months of intense training from the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan under its partnership with the DDR programme and now has a steady job as part of a team demining the Kabul International Airport. Qand and his colleagues are scheduled to complete clearance of the airport in May 2006 – paving the way for a scheduled expansion that will better equip the airport to handle the increasing number of military, humanitarian and civil flights. After wrapping up clearance of Kabul International Airport, Qand will move on to other projects until his country is free of mines and unexploded ordnance.



*"I prefer to be a deminer
than an actor, because
I can help my country."*

Qand Agha.

"I will be here in demining as long as demining wants me," he said. The Afghan government aims to destroy all emplaced land mines by 2013, but Qand doesn't lose any sleep over being out of a job one day. His movie-star good looks have snared him roles in Afghan feature films like "Raaz" (The Secret), which examines life inside Afghanistan's illegal drug business. Qand, however, said he can wait to pursue his dreams of stardom.

"I prefer to be a deminer than an actor, because I can help my country," he said.

A Look at Mine Action in Afghanistan

UN mine action in Afghanistan began with a pilot project sponsored by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in 1989. Later that year, the nongovernmental organisations Afghan Technical Consultants and Halo Trust, along with the commercial demining company RONCO, began full-scale mine-clearance operations. The following year, other nongovernmental organisations and the Afghan Red Crescent Society began providing mine risk education services. In 1995, the Government of Afghanistan created the Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Programme, marking the start of victim assistance.

In 1997, the Mine Clearance Programme of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs adopted a new name: the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan. In 2002, UNMAS assumed responsibility for the coordination of all mine action services provided through the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan. UNMAS fulfills its coordinating role through the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan, which currently oversees the operations of 15 nongovernmental organisations and three other implementing partners.

BURUNDI

Highlights

- Landmine/ERW clearance operations initiated.
- General community survey covers 66 percent of the country's collines (administrative units).
- IMSMA 4.0 is installed and information gathering is initiated.
- Known landmine/ERW casualty rate reduced by half.

The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

Landmines in Burundi restrict access to agricultural land, housing, schools and infrastructure, cause accidents and pose enduring threats to life and limb. Clearance of landmine-and ERW-affected areas will facilitate subsistence agriculture or other basic income-generating activities and reduce dependence on external aid. Some cleared areas are slated for badly needed housing construction. UNMAS established the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) in Burundi in 2004. Since then, UNMAS staff have helped mobilise resources from both the UN peacekeeping budget and from voluntary contributions to support core costs and a general community survey. Ninety percent of funding required through June 2006 has been already been secured. In response to positive developments in the country's peace process, UNMAS is laying the foundations for a "national," or government-led, MACC. Technical missions by UNMAS in 2004 and 2005 and a field visit by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 2005 contributed to the development of a national mine-action programme, which is expected to begin in July 2006, when ONUB is likely to wind down.

Operational Coordination

The MACC Programme Manager participates in weekly meetings convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with ONUB's Senior Management Team. In turn, the MACC conducts weekly and monthly meetings with UN agencies, international and national NGOs, to exchange technical information and coordinate activities. The Mine Action Liaison Officer of the ONUB Force attends the MACC's meetings, thus ensuring the integration of mine action into ONUB's operational planning. ONUB's main deployment and supply routes are reportedly mine free, though access to certain areas of the country is limited due to landmines or ERW.

UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF and other stakeholders provide an integrated programme of capacity development. National staff attended training courses in mine action and information management in Nairobi, Geneva, Harrisburg and Stockholm, acquiring the capacity to run the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) without international assistance. Burundi was among the first programmes to receive the newest version of IMSMA (release 4.0), and serves as a venue to pilot the system within a newly established programme that is conducting a nationwide survey. Information gathering has already increased significantly. An effective information-sharing network between the MACC and partner NGOs has developed. The MACC conducted donors' briefings in Bujumbura and Nairobi on the progress and challenges of mine action operations. These have yet to yield significant donor support but have helped raise the profile of Burundi's mine action issues. The MACC's coordinating role in preparing the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects became much

more productive in 2005. The 2006 Portfolio projects are in line with, and have been included in, the 2006 UN Consolidated Appeal. The MACC also worked with UNDP's Country Office to ensure that the national humanitarian mine action strategy is integrated within national development plans, the UN Development Assistance Frameworks, and national poverty reduction plans.

Operational Activities

A total of 151 landmine/ERW hazardous areas and 339 landmine/ERW victims have been registered in IMSMA. About 100 new civilian victims were recorded in 2005, representing a 50 percent to 60 percent decline in new victims reported in previous years. The decline in casualties could be attributed to a growing local awareness of dangerous areas subsequent to mine risk education activities. More will be known about this trend when survey data become available. Available information indicates that returning refugees, internally displaced persons, and humanitarian relief workers are most vulnerable to the landmine/ERW threat. The general community survey, which is being implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, will be completed in April 2006 and provide data that will inform planning and implementation of clearance operations, and emergency recovery and development programmes. Casualty data collected as part of the general community survey are provided to partners conducting mine risk education or victim assistance initiatives. The survey will help fill the information void created by the lack of mine-laying records by government and armed groups. The survey has already gathered accurate information from 1,730 *collines* (geographical administrative units) in 9 provinces (66 percent of a total of 2,615 *collines* throughout the country), representing 37,097 interviews. As a result, the scope of the problem is

now more clearly delimited to approximately 119 landmine/ERW hazardous areas, mainly in the southern part of the country bordering Tanzania. Available information indicates that 20 percent of the communes, or 8 percent to 12 percent of the estimated nationwide population of 7.2 million, are affected. DanChurchAid initiated mine clearance in southern Makamba Province at the end of May 2005 with 17 national deminers trained in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards. DanChurchAid is also involved in survey activities, and 32 landmine/ERW hazardous areas have been identified so far in Makamba Province. Clearance has focused on areas identified by the government for the return of internally displaced persons. The ONUB Force collected data on ammunition and ERW through the disarmament process. Neither ONUB nor the MACC can provide rapid-response explosive ordnance disposal services; DCA offers the only explosive ordnance disposal capacity. The National Defense Forces have been involved in landmine/ERW destruction in certain provinces but have not properly recorded these operations. The MACC provided quality assurance, accreditation and monitoring, for activities by ONUB's limited assets, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and DCA.

Handicap International-Belgium provided mine risk education for nearly 15,000 beneficiaries in the more affected southern provinces of Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi. Over half of the beneficiaries were children, who represent 25 percent of the known victims in 2005. Thousands of returnees, refugees from Tanzanian camps, and internally displaced persons, have received mine risk education between Ruyigi and Makamba. The MACC, in collaboration with UNICEF, prepared 1,775 leaflets and 230 posters that have been distributed during Handicap International-Belgium's mine risk education activities.

Mine Action Aids Return of Refugees, Displaced Persons to Burundi

Gabriel Bagiriye left his farm in Munazi in Burundi's Province of Ruyigi in 2003 when fighting between the Armed Forces of Burundi and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy reached its peak. He lived as a refugee for two years in neighboring Tanzania, where about 200,000 Burundians are currently living in refugee camps. After peace was restored in Burundi, Mr. Bagiriye returned home to his "colline" with his wife and four children. He rebuilt his house, planted crops and raised goats. But he could use only half of his land because the other half had become contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance during the conflict that had driven him from his home. The UNMAS-managed Mine Action Coordination Centre is dispatching deminers to the area in 2006 to make all of Mr. Bagiriye's land safe, as well as the land of many other returning refugees. When clearance operations are finished, Mr. Bagiriye will be able to grow more maize, beans, and sugarcane, provide enough food for his family, and earn a better living by selling his produce at a market in nearby Nyamigina.

A Look at Mine Action in Burundi

UNMAS set up the Mine Action Coordination Centre in Burundi in 2004 in response to Security Council Resolution 1545 of 2004, which established a peacekeeping operation in that country (UN Operation in Burundi, or ONUB). In addition to providing mine action support to aid the deployment of peacekeepers, the centre oversees humanitarian mine action services to clear land needed for agriculture and to create safe passage for returning refugees and internally displaced people. Although the centre is managed by the United Nations, it will eventually become a "national" programme, under the direction of the government after peacekeepers complete their mission. UNMAS, the UN Development Programme, UNICEF and other stakeholders are together already laying the groundwork for the transfer of responsibility to government through a mine action capacity-building initiative. By the end of 2005, the Burundi MACC had fully established coordination mechanisms with peacekeeping, governmental and non-governmental implementing partners. The MACC coordinates and implements emergency mine action in support of humanitarian relief efforts such as the repatriation of displaced persons. Three implementing partners are involved in operations: DanChurchAid, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, and Handicap International-Belgium (for mine risk education/victim assistance).



CYPRUS

Highlights

- Completion of Phase I: "National Guard minefields in the buffer zone."
- Demining of proposed Zohdia crossing point prior to construction work to enable increased bi-communal exchange.
- Launch of phase II: "Deminig of Turkish Forces and other minefields in the buffer zone" in August 2005
- 656,016 square metres of land released and 2,252 landmines and UXO destroyed.

The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

UNMAS provided technical and policy guidance, conducted regular monitoring and formal quarterly reviews of all aspects of programme implementation, including policy issues such as gender. During an April technical mission, UNMAS clarified with the Government of Cyprus and the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) the scope of demining to be undertaken within the UNFICYP force's protection fencing around suspected mined areas that would have otherwise resulted in a significant increase in the area to be cleared.

UNMAS also worked with the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Force Commander to obtain access to additional minefields, worked with the Mine Action Centre Cyprus (MAC-C) in the preparation of documents for the European Union that led to additional funding, and reviewed the mine-action portions of reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council.

Operational Coordination

The MAC-C, which is funded by the European Union through UNDP with technical and policy oversight by UNMAS, succeeded in accomplishing Phase I of demining operations, "Clearance of National Guard minefields in the buffer zone". Access was also agreed for phase II of operations, "Turkish Forces and other minefields in the buffer zone". MAC-C coordinated with UNFICYP, the Government of Cyprus, the Turkish Forces and the EU to ensure the successful completion of Phase I and the start of Phase II. The MAC-C facilitated information-gathering from UN and local authorities to identify known and suspected dangerous areas and to prioritise those areas for clearance. The MAC-C provided a planning, coordination and monitoring capability to ensure that landmines and UXO were removed in accordance with international standards in a time- and cost-efficient manner.

Within the sensitive political circumstances, the MAC-C developed a fully functional mine action programme managing two international contractors, for mine clearance and for quality management. The MAC-C has had to ensure the project did not become a political tool for either side to exploit, while involving liaison officers from both the National Guard and the Turkish side—a first in Cyprus. In its capacity as coordinator, the MAC-C established an Accreditation Board to assess manual and mine-detection dog teams. The quality management team headed by the MAC-C monitored mine clearance operations to ensure that all lands are cleared in accordance with International Mine Action Standards. The MAC-C appointed a gender focal point who takes part in coordination and strategy

meetings of the UNFICYP-coordinated Cyprus Gender Group, and has advocated for increased training for all UN staff. The MAC-C also provided UN staff and the personnel of both contractors with instruction and informational materials on UN rules prohibitions against sexual exploitation and abuse.

Outputs and Impact of Operational Activities in 2005

Since November 2004, the MAC-C cleared 15 minefields out of 49 in the buffer zone, totaling more than 600,000 square metres of land with the destruction of 2,242 landmines. The MAC-C activities supported the peace process, local communities and authorities, farmers and UNFICYP staff working in the buffer zone. Mine clearance is a tangible activity that shows that the two sides can agree to the elimination of the physical barriers between them. The clearance has also removed a threat to the local population and UNFICYP staff and permitted increased cultivation.

Mine Action in Cyprus has proven to be one of the most important confidence-building measures. It facilitated economic development in areas previously abandoned and allowed for the further growth of trade between the two communities, consistent with the green line regulation recently approved between the Government of Cyprus and the European Council. In this framework, MAC-C supported the opening of new crossing points at Zohdia and cleared and handed over arable land, which may improve agricultural activities and increase economic benefits in both communities.



Mr. Chrisos' neighbors called the area the "blue tractor minefield."

Removing Barriers and Building Peace in Cyprus

Yiannis Chrisos was ploughing a field near the village of Kaimakli when his blue tractor ran over an antitank mine. Critically injured by the blast, Mr. Chrisos was evacuated to a nearby hospital, where his right leg was amputated. After that day in 1979, Mr. Chrisos' neighbors called the area the "blue tractor minefield," and the land was abandoned. In July 2005, the Mine Action Centre of Cyprus, a UNDP initiative funded by the European Union and implemented by the UN Office for Project Services with technical assistance from UNMAS, coordinated mine-clearance operations that returned 117,000 square metres of land back to Mr. Chrisos for productive use. Today, land that had remained fallow for 26 years is once again being cultivated. Mine clearance enabled farmers to tend their land again and removed barriers between the two communities. The towns of Zodhia and Bostanci and the surrounding area were a "paradise," where Greek and Turkish Cypriot farmers produced oranges, says Demetrios Petrakis. "The road to Zodhia was beautiful, with a wonderful perfume of orange flowers. After 1974, the area was almost empty, and the orange per-

fume was gone." Clearance operations completed in 2005 led to the opening of a road connecting the two towns, allowing people and goods to travel again between Zodhia and Bostanci. Commerce has resumed, and relations between the two sides have improved.

"The [mine action] project brought us hope," Mr. Petrakis says. "I can hope to smell orange tree perfume again on the way to Zodhia."

A Look at Mine Action in Cyprus

In the wake of armed conflict between the two sides in 1974, a buffer zone was established between the northern and southern parts of Cyprus. This zone varies in width from less than 20 metres to some 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 percent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land. Over the years, the Security Council approved a number of resolutions about clearing landmines from the buffer zone. The most relevant of these was Resolution 1251 of 1999, which called on the Secretary-General to work with both sides on a "package of measures aimed at reducing tensions along the ceasefire lines, and a commitment to enter into discussions with the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) with a view to early agreement on further specific and related tension-reducing steps, including demining along the buffer zone." UNFICYP was established in 1964 in response to Security Council Resolution 186. In late 2003, political conditions permitted the start of mine-clearance. That year, the European Union contributed €2.7 million for operations under the umbrella of the UN Development Programme's "Partnership for the Future" initiative. UNMAS is responsible for technical and policy oversight of the operation in the buffer zone.



***"The [mine action] project
brought us hope."***

Demetrios Petrakis

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Highlights

- Standard working procedures and technical safety guidelines completed.
- Significant quantities of abandoned munitions have been destroyed.
- The first mine risk education programme was funded by UNICEF and implemented by national NGOs.
- Emergency impact survey covered an entire district of Kalemie, Northern Katanga.

The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

The UN-managed Mine Action Programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo coordinates both peacekeeping and humanitarian mine action. Operations in 2005 facilitated the return of refugees from Tanzania and the Central African Republic, who are returning at an average rate of 1,000 per week. Over 150,000 persons are expected to return from Tanzania alone. Roads have also been cleared to enable thousands of internally displaced persons to return to their homes in Nyakunda township.

Unfortunately, insecure conditions or insurmountable logistical challenges in some areas prevented mine clearance operations. Emergency survey operations have experienced significant delays due to insufficient resources. Survey operations are a prerequisite to determine clearance and mine risk education priorities. Available survey data indicate that the ERW problem in the country appears to present a more widespread threat than the landmine problem; ERW were identified in 70 percent of the 519 reported dangerous areas. Lack of funds is the principle challenge to the country's mine-action pro-

gramme. Although UNMAS helps to ensure that 75 percent of core costs of the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) are obtained from the peacekeeping assessed budget for the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), voluntary contributions are required to continue the emergency impact survey and emergency landmine and UXO clearance activities. Without survey data, the level of contamination remains unknown. UNMAS organised a workshop to support the Country Portfolio Team to prepare their submission for the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006*. The MACC also sought to mobilise resources from locally represented donors and is preparing a donor conference to be chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in early 2006.

UNMAS participated in a joint technical mission with the UN Office for Project Services to improve the support provided to MONUC through better planning of future operations and improved application of contracted operational capacity to meet the mission's needs.

Operational Coordination

Mine action has been well integrated into the work of the peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo ever since the creation of the MACC in 2000. The MACC reports directly to the MONUC Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who is also the Resident Coordinator and Representative. The MACC relies on MONUC's transport and Medevac services. MONUC also provides explosives to mine action



operators and offers logistical support to operators who would otherwise be dependent on costly air transport. The MACC has also worked with the mission to ensure that more mine action projects, in particular those of national NGOs, are incorporated in the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2006* and

to include mine action in the Democratic Republic of Congo Action Plan in Support of the Transition, which will substitute the Consolidated Appeal Process in 2006. The MACC enhanced collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and addressed the latter's requests for mine risk education and clearance activities in support of returnees. The MACC facilitated the direct involvement of several local NGOs in the UNICEF mine risk education programme: Tosalisana and Humanitas work in Equateur Province; Sylam is in North Kivu; and ADIC, ADRA and ECC/MERU are in South Kivu. The MACC continued to advise the Presidency of the Republic, which is the *de facto* national mine action authority, on compliance with the antipersonnel mine-ban treaty. The MACC also worked with civil society partners, particularly women's and religious organisations, such as ECC/MERU, Femmes Politiques, Atelier National des Femmes des Grands Lacs, and ADDIHAC to conduct advocacy related to the treaty. The MACC plans to conduct seminars and workshops in 2006 to encourage the promulgation of national implementing legislation required by the treaty.

Impact of Operational Activities

Operations in the Ituri District, North Kivu and Katanga, initially aimed at facilitating MONUC movements and the delivery of humanitarian aid, also directly helped the local populations by providing safe, rehabilitated transport routes. In the Ituri District, humanitarian mine action activities restored access to the Nyakunde airstrip and rehabilitation of the Nyakunde hospital and other facilities such as schools and various accommoda-

tions and access to the community of Irumu and rehabilitation of the local clinic. As a result, thousands of people who had left in 2002, leaving Nyakunde absolutely empty, and who were living in a camp in Bunia, are now back in their township. Though one international operator left the country, the number of implementing partners has significantly increased in both quantity and quality. Handicap International-Belgium, the Mines Advisory Group and DanChurchAid increased their operations. More than 30 new deminers, 19 Level-2 and two Level-3 explosive ordnance disposal operators

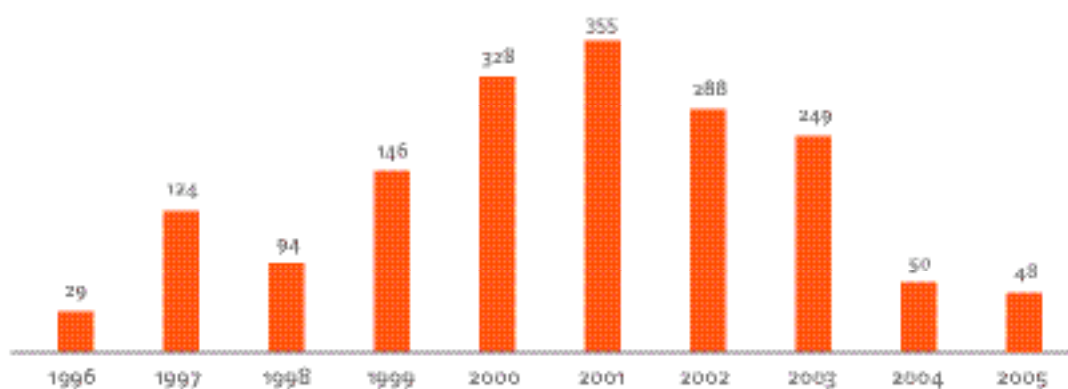
have been trained, as well as more than 50 mine risk education facilitators. The Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation conducted a pilot survey project in South Katanga, and at the end of 2005 initiated an additional survey project that began in the Province of Equateur. The international NGOs conducted survey, explosive ordnance disposal, landmine and UXO clearance, marking and mine risk education activities in support of local populations of Kisangani and Pweto areas, Tanganyika District, South Kivu Province and selected areas in Equateur Province (Gbadolite, Ikela, Bolomba).

Mine Action Services and Results in 2005

Output	International NGOs	Commercial Contractor	Total
<i>Square Metres Cleared (Demining and Battle Area Clearance)</i>	438,720	232,193	670,913
<i>Square Metres, Area Reduction Verification With Dogs</i>	0	606,000	606,000
<i>Landmines Destroyed</i>	1,619	897	2,516
<i>ERW Destroyed</i>	5,049	3,272	8,321
<i>Miscellaneous Devices (Such as Small Ammunition, Fuses and Auxiliary Charges) Destroyed</i>	72,314	23,837	96,151
<i>Mine Risk Education Sessions/Events (Data do Not Yet Reflect Activities by Mines Advisory Group)</i>	363	0	363
<i>Beneficiaries of Mine Risk Education</i>	49,690	0	49,690
<i>Beneficiaries of Demining/Explosive Ordnance Disposal Om Kalemie District</i>	14,994	MEMBERS OF MONUC	14,994
<i>Dangerous Areas Identified (An Additional 40 Dangerous Areas Were Reported From Other Sources, Mostly Local NGOs)</i>	513	6	519

The number of reported landmine/ERW victims in the Democratic Republic of Congo dropped recently as a result of clearance operations and mine risk education programmes.

New Victims Reported Since 1996



Victims Reported, by Age and Sex Since 1996*

Age	Male	Female	Sex Not Recorded	Total	%
0 - 15	140	64	3	207	11.8
16 - 35	436	196	11	643	36.6
36 - 45	190	67	-	257	14.6
46 - 60	116	43	1	160	9.1
61 AND OLDER	30	8	-	38	2.2
AGE NOT RECORDED	144	52	256	452	25.7
Total	1056	430	271	1757	100%
	60.1%	24.5%	15.4%	100%	

* The totals in this table include 46 victims recorded prior to 1996.

Commerce Rebounds in Democratic Republic of Congo

Matesu Njongo was riding his bicycle near the village of Peka in August 2004, when he ran over a landmine on the road and suffered injuries to his left arm and leg. He had been transporting four cans of palm oil, which he had produced on a small farm in the village of Komanda, about eight kilometres from Peka.

Mr. Njongo recovered from his injuries, but fearing other landmines along the road he stopped bringing his palm oil to market and lost his livelihood.

In 2005, the UNMAS-managed Mine Action Coordination Centre in Bunia contracted the commercial demining firm Mechem to clear landmines from the road that Mr. Njongo had once plied with his bicycle stacked high with cans of oil.

When clearance operations finished, the abandoned road was reconstructed and reopened, reconnecting Komanda with neighboring towns and Bunia. As a result, Mr. Njongo could once again travel safely from his village to area markets. He rebuilt his business and reclaimed his livelihood. Since then, commerce has resumed along the entire length of the road.

A Look at Mine Action in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Security Council Resolution 1291 of 2000 called on the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) "to deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinate the initiation of mine action activities, develop a mine action plan, and carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate."

In response to this resolution, UNMAS established a Mine Action Coordination Centre under the auspices of MONUC, with Headquarters in Kinshasa and a Regional Office in Kisangani. The MACC is the focal point for mine action in the country. It is responsible for assessing the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problem, coordinating the provision of mine action services, developing a mine action plan, and carrying out emergency mine action activities. It is also responsible for ensuring that mine action is integrated into MONUC and that it supports to United Nations Plan for Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration. In addition, the MACC is assisting the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo with the development of national demining capacities.



ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Highlights

- The Eritrean national mine-action programme and associated RONCO and UNDP support were suspended or closed.
- The mandate of the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) was augmented by Security Council Resolution 1622 (2005) to provide humanitarian demining.
- MACC-coordinated commercial and contingent deminers supported the relocation of displaced persons in the Gash Barka region and cleared routes in the face of new antitank landmine-laying in the mission area.
- Integrated demining capacity combining commercial and contingent demining assets became fully operational and increased productivity by 500 percent.
- The MACC shifted its concept of operations in response to a ban on helicopter flights of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in Eritrean airspace to the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and adjacent areas in coordination with Ethiopian military and mine action authorities.
- A programme evaluation highlighted the model integration of a MACC within a peacekeeping mission.

The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

Multifaceted support from UNMAS was provided in response to the profound changes in Eritrea, which included the suspension of the national clearance programme in April, the return of thousands of internally displaced persons to Sector West, the banning of all UNMEE helicopter flights in Eritrea by the government in October, and the request by the Eritrean

government for members of UNMEE of specific nationalities to leave Eritrea. The requirement for humanitarian demining beyond the objectives of the peacekeeping mission increased, and UNMAS was instrumental in advocating for the expansion of the mandate to include humanitarian demining and crafted persuasive language for the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council on this matter. Security Council Resolution 1622 of September 2005 endorsed the expanded mandate for mine action recommended by the Secretary-General.

UNMAS provided guidance on the changes required to respond to the gaps in capacity created by the closure of the national programme and the adjustments required to deal with the loss of casualty evacuation services caused by the banning of UNMEE helicopters in Eritrean airspace. UNMAS conducted regular monitoring and a formal quarterly review process that tracked all aspects of programme implementation including policy issues such as gender mainstreaming and was active in resource mobilisation.

Operational Coordination

The MACC continued its work coordinating with stakeholders within the mission, the UN country team, local authorities and other partners. The MACC participated in regular meetings organised by the Eritrean Demining Authority until they were suspended after the April seizure of national mine-action programme vehicles by the government and a suspension of the national programme. The MACC took part in regular meetings organised

by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his deputies as well as the UNMEE Force Commander. The MACC took part in meetings of the UN country team as required and acts as an observer on the Protection Sectoral Working Group as the remaining agency with mine action expertise since the closure of the Mine Action Capacity Building Programme. To date the group has not conducted regular meetings, although increased activity and participation are anticipated in 2006. The MACC gender focal point coordinated with the UNMEE gender advisor and ensured the inclusion of gender concerns in the mine risk education component of the MACC and training for all MACC staff in UN rules against sexual exploitation and abuse. The MACC also raised awareness and distributed materials on these issues with the contractors' personnel.

The MACC's information section continued to supply landmine and ERW information and maps to concerned stakeholders, increasing their knowledge and awareness of the threat as they seek to implement projects in Eritrea. The MACC set about refining the database of the Information Management System for Mine Action to ensure the most accurate picture possible of mine and ERW contamination. Based on updated information, including antitank mine accidents related to new landmine usage, the MACC released new landmine threat assessments to assist the mission and other agencies in safely conducting peacekeeping and delivering humanitarian and development aid. The MACC coordinated UNMEE mine-action assets that included peacekeeping military, commercial and NGO implementers. Two commercial contracts with MECHEM included route verification and integrated demining capacity, which

is made up of mechanical, mine-detection dogs and manual methods. Peacekeeping military deminers from Kenya and Bangladesh were coordinated in cooperation with the senior Force mine action personnel, the Force Mine Action Centre, located with the MACC as part of the Joint Mine Action Centre. The coordination of the Kenyan deminers included integration with the integrated demining capacity contract with the Kenyans as the lead agency and main manual component, with an associated training course on mechanical and mine-detecting dog methods provided to the Kenyans by MECHEM.

The MACC also coordinated its own explosive ordnance disposal team, which destroyed ordnance reported by UN Military Observers, mine risk education teams and the landmine impact survey. Requests were also coordinated with the Eritrean authorities including support for return of internally displaced persons and mass destruction of 14 metric tons of outdated munitions. The coordination of the mine risk education teams in Eritrea was initially done with the NGO CARE, but a law issued by the Government of Eritrea prohibited UN funding of NGOs, and the teams were integrated directly into the MACC structure. With the Force's Mine Action Centre, the MACC also coordinated landmine and ERW safety training for mission personnel and for the UN country team when UNICEF lacked the capacity to fulfill that role midway through the year.

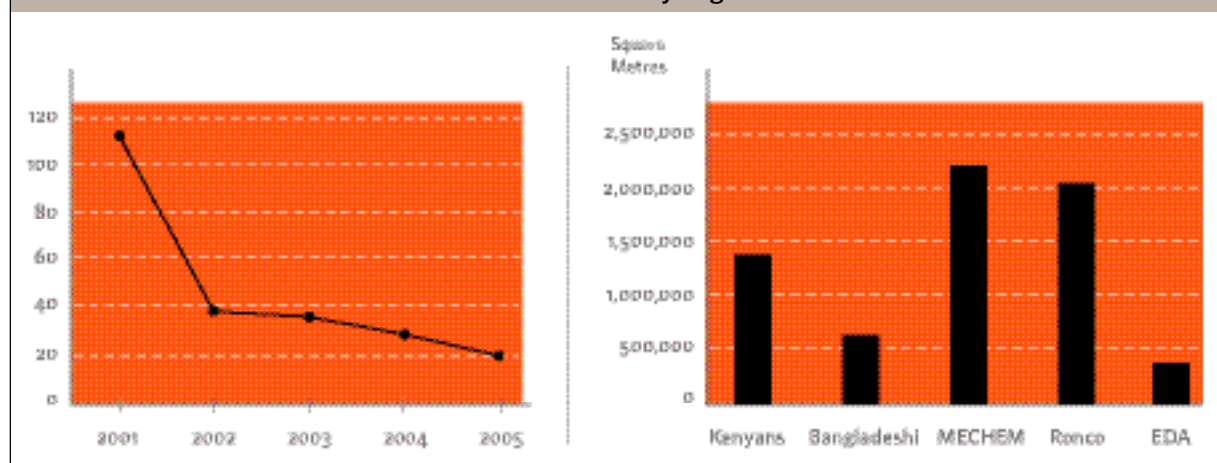
The MACC's operations section conducted 27 preliminary investigation reports into incidents within its area of responsibility. This breakdown includes 10 antitank and antipersonnel landmine incidents, 16 UXO incidents and nine landmine incidents on formed roads.

Impact of Operational Activities

UNMEE's commercial, peacekeeping military and MACC assets released a total of 4,097,301 square metres of land. These results were achieved despite a heavy rainy season and a suspension in UNMEE capacity from 5 October when the Eritrean ban on helicopter flights in Eritrean airspace eliminated the means of casualty evacuation. In late November, the MACC identified alternate means for casualty evacuation and some operations resumed. The majority of the clearance was targeted in coordination with Eritrean authorities to allow for the return of 40,000 internally displaced persons in the Gash Barka region (Sector West) prior to the helicopter ban in early October. The resettlement was assisted by the verification of 1,493 kilometres of roads, a significant amount given the difficulties encountered during the rainy season and the fuel shortage early in the year that hampered operations. Route clearance addressed secondary and tertiary routes in the area

of resettlement and discovered a number of antitank landmines on those routes that could have resulted in injury and interruption of the resettlement process. Clearance activities resulted in less than 125 landmines destroyed due to the low density of the minefields, some of which had been partially cleared by the warring parties but were still uninhabitable by local populations. More significant was the almost 10,000 items of ERW destroyed during these operations. The MACC recorded 23 landmine accidents in 2005, compared with 28 in 2004. Despite the decline, new victims in the TSZ increased from the previous year from 30 to 50, of which 40 were injured and 10 killed. The increase was not related to the large population movements during resettlement but can be attributed to a single accident involving a civilian bus that hit a newly laid antitank mine on 1 October and that claimed 19 victims. MACC mine risk education teams reached 23,668 beneficiaries, almost half of whom were children. No mine or ERW injuries were reported to mission personnel.

Accidents in Temporary Security Zone and Adjacent Area, and Amount of Land Cleared by Organisation in 2005



Mine Action Paves Way for Peacekeepers

Many of the people living today in the village of Kudo-Weiba in Eritrea's southern region used to live in other parts of the country but were displaced during the conflict that erupted with neighboring Ethiopia in 1998. When the people who fled the fighting arrived in Kudo-Weiba, they found they had no local access to safe drinking water. Walking to the nearest source took three hours in each direction. Many children bore the responsibility for collecting water for their families. As a result, these children could not go to school.

A peacekeeping contingent of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) attempted to resolve Kudo-Weiba's water shortage by constructing a dam that would divert water to the area. But the contingent found the area around the proposed dam to be contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance. To clear the way for peacekeepers to construct the dam, the Mine Action Coordination Centre in UNMEE dispatched MECHEM, a commercial demining contractor, to clear the area of explosive devices. MECHEM used mine-detection dogs to locate landmines and unexploded ordnance.

After the area was cleared and declared safe, construction of the dam proceeded, and Kudo-Weiba now has its own water source and children who were once saddled with the all-day responsibility of collecting water are now in school.

A Look at Mine Action in UNMEE

In 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed an Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities. This agreement led the UN Security Council to approve Resolution 1320 that authorised the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and established the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) between the two countries. The Resolution stated that a key mandate of UNMEE is: "to coordinate and provide technical assistance for

humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ and area adjacent to it." In support of this mandate, UNMAS set up the Mine Action Coordination Centre as part of UNMEE in mid-2000. The Security Council approved subsequent resolutions related to mine action in the TSZ, including one calling for demining in support of demarcation. The latest resolution, 1622 in 2005, endorsed the report submitted by the Secretary-General who recommended that, "Given the progress made in integrating demining operations in the Mission area...I also recommend that UNMEE assist the parties in continuing cooperation with other international partners in the mine action sector, by providing humanitarian demining assistance in and around the TSZ, technical advice, and cooperation."



***Kudo-Weiba
now has its own
water source.***

IRAQ

Highlights

- Mine Tech International's EOD capacity building and training completed.
- InterSoS resumes capacity-building after delays due to insecurity.
- UNMAS continues to fund contracts in support of National Mine Action Authority.

UNMAS supported the Iraqi National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and UNDP by continuing to fund two projects that had begun prior to the handover of lead UN agency responsibility to UNDP in January 2004. UNMAS initiated a contract with Mine Tech International (MTI) in 2003 under the auspices of the Rapid Response Plan for Iraq. The project included the training and equipping of explosive ordnance disposal teams.

Lack of funds prevented UNDP from expanding and extending for eight months the explosive ordnance disposal capacity building and training, as they had planned to do in late 2004. UNMAS supported MTI's work in Iraq until the end of January 2005. Thereafter the Iraq Trust Fund, managed by the UN Development Group, continued funding MTI until the project was completed in June 2005.

UNMAS initiated a project with InterSoS in early 2004 to develop indigenous explosive ordnance disposal capacity for southern Iraq. Unfortunately, InterSoS temporarily suspended activities in April 2004 due to deteriorating security. InterSoS identified training facilities in the south of Iraq near Basrah, and recommenced its training programme in September 2005. This project is due to be complet-

ed in February 2006. The impact of both projects has been the establishment of a national explosive ordnance disposal capacity that can be used on tasks in southern Iraq under the direction of the Regional Mine Action Centre in Basrah.

Activities in Iraq were carried out in spite of insecure conditions, including ongoing threats from vehicle-borne and roadside improvised explosive devices, mainly directed at security forces and security company vehicles. MTI engaged Iraqi security guards and followed a two-vehicle rule for all road travel. All activities were carried out in liaison with the Regional Mine Action Centre Security Officer.

Continuing insecurity prevented UNMAS from deploying personnel to perform quality monitoring and assurance on implementers in 2004 and 2005. UNMAS ultimately asked UNOPS to contract Specialist Support Solutions (known as S3-AG) to provide an operations advisor to provide on-site technical support personnel services to the Regional Mine Action Centre in Basrah, and quality assurance monitoring of MTI. UNMAS funded the operations adviser position until the end of January 2005 when the Iraq Trust Fund managed by the UN Development Group, took over the contract.

LEBANON

Highlights

- Innovative fund-raising initiatives were launched.
- Field office wins UN-21 award for excellence and outstanding inter-agency coordination.
- Seventy-seven areas formerly thought to be dangerous were declared safe and returned to communities for productive use.

The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

UNMAS helped mobilise resources through the assessed budget of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and from voluntary contributions to core costs of operating the Mine Action Coordination Centre-South Lebanon (MACC-SL). UNMAS also supported MACC-SL's efforts to mobilise resources from new donors, including preparation of a project proposal for the Human Security Trust Fund. Resource mobilisation is essential to resume large-scale mine-clearance operations in the south. In addition to regular technical and policy oversight, UNMAS participated in a Department of Peacekeeping Operations assessment mission to make recommendations for the replacement of a departing demining contingent of a troop-contributing country. Decisions about the next steps will be reached in 2006.

Operational Coordination

The UNMAS-managed MACC-SL is a joint operation of the United Nations and the Lebanese Armed Forces (which represent the national mine action authority). The MACC-SL has a mandate to coordinate clearance

of landmines and ERW in South Lebanon, including UNIFIL's area of operation. UNMAS brings together UNIFIL, the UN Troop Supervision Organization, national authorities, various UN agencies and all clearance organisations through regular operational planning and coordination meetings. UNMAS provides technical advice to UNIFIL in the areas of quality assurance, evaluation of work to ensure it meets International Mine Action Standards, mapping, and data gathering and analysis through IMSMA.



An estimated 2.1 million square metres of land is contaminated by landmines and booby-traps.

Operational Activities

UNMAS backstops UN patrols along the Blue Line and serves as technical liaison with Israeli engineers and local armed forces to ensure maximum dissemination and use of available information about the locations or quantities of landmines and unexploded ordnance.

UNMAS received a UN-21 Award in 2005 for excellence and outstanding inter-agency coordination during Operation Emirates Solidarity. The award recognises staff for achievements in improving efficiency. In this case, the management and coordination functions carried out by MACC-SL resulted in work being carried out so efficiently and ahead of schedule that sufficient time and funds remained to clear additional areas beyond the original scope of the project. After an increase in landmine-related casualties near the Blue Line, the MACC-SL coordinated and facilitated the marking and fencing of approximately nine square kilometres of contaminated land.

MACC-SL, on behalf of the National Demining Office, started providing operational planning, support and quality assurance for the clearance operations carried out by the Mines Advisory Group in "Area 6," the remaining contaminated area in South Lebanon. Working with the Lebanese Armed Forces, MACC-SL has largely completed the gathering of information about the extent of the landmine problem in Area 6.

An estimated 2.1 million square metres of land is contaminated by landmines and booby-traps, endangering nearly 250,000 people in 151 communities.

Records obtained by MACC-SL show that at least 370,000 landmines remain in areas not covered by the OES, most of which are along the Blue Line. MACC-SL has investigated more than 500 known minefields and dangerous areas to determine the scope of the clearance task. Meanwhile, MACC-SL determined that 77 areas covering 924,000 square metres had been erroneously considered dangerous. The discovery enabled the return of this land to communities for productive use.

To raise public awareness about Lebanon's landmine problem, MACC-SL launched a series of events designed to appeal to youth and encourage civil society to address the need for mine-action services and to help raise funds. These events included a "dance for mine action" and a display of landmines and mine-clearance equipment at the Beirut International Marathon. All funds collected during these events will support the Mines Advisory Group's clearance operations.

To support the UNICEF Landmine and Small Arms Unit, the national staff of MACC-SL translated the seven mine risk education chapters of the International Mine Action Standards into Arabic. MACC-SL also rewrote the country-specific insert for the UN *Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Handbook* and translated it into Arabic and French.

MACC-SL conducted a post-clearance review of all recently cleared minefields to determine the community confidence in the work and to stimulate the use of previously contaminated land. The review confirmed that the majority of landowners believe that their land is safe.

Mine Action to Bolster Southern Lebanon's Development

An estimated 500,000 landmines remained in southern Lebanon, and most severely contaminated part of this area is along United Nations-delineated "Blue Line" between the two countries. The bulk of these landmines are still causing death and injury to the local population. Ali Marzouk Mohanah owns land adjacent to the Blue Line and ekes out a living by producing olive oil. Landmines prevent Mr. Mohanah from planting more trees and earning more income, hampering the economic development of the entire area.

UNMAS' mine-clearance operations are helping make more agricultural land available to communities in the south. Mr. Mohanah's property will be cleared of landmines during the next phase of operations, enabling him to fully reclaim his livelihood.

A Look at Mine Action in Southern Lebanon

Security Council resolution 1337 in January 2001 resulted in the establishment of the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Southern Lebanon (MACC-SL) to confront the area's landmine problem. The MACC-SL coordinates mine action within UNIFIL's mission area: 700 square kilometres of land south of the Litani River. The MACC-SL also provides planning, coordination and quality-assurance services, landmine safety training to all staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization and to the Observer Group Lebanon teams during their in-country orientation. Between 2001 and 2005, the MACC-SL also executed a project, "Operations Emirates Solidarity," a mine-clearance initiative funded by a \$50 million contribution from the Government of the United Arab Emirates.



SUDAN

Highlights

- Clearance and rapid route verification allowed the safe return of 500,000 internally displaced persons and refugees and safe deployment of more than 4,000 peacekeepers.
- More than 1 million square metres of suspected dangerous areas released through survey and clearance activities.
- Nearly 87,000 items of abandoned ordnance and unexploded ordnance destroyed.
- Mine risk education provided to 307,205 people.

Overview

UNMAS established the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in March 2005 to unify the activities of the Emergency Mine Action Programme, support the UN peacekeeping operation, and build national mine action institutions and capacities. The UNMAO is an UNMAS-managed operation and houses technical advisors and liaison officers from UNICEF, the UNDP, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the World Food Programme.

In addition to coordinating UN mine action, UNMAO also coordinates services provided by RONCO, DanChurchAid, Landmine Action UK, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, MECHEM, Norwegian People's Aid, HALO Trust in partnership with the Sudan Landmine Response, and the Mines Advisory Group. The UNMAO provides technical support for capacity development of the National Mine Action Office, which serves northern Sudan and the New Sudan Mine Action Directorate, which serves the south. The security situation in southern Sudan deteriorated in late 2005 after two deminers

working for the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action were killed south of Juba allegedly by members of the Lord's Resistance Army. After an assessment by the UN Security Coordinator, the UNMAO suspended demining operations in the area. There were 77 reported landmine/ERW accidents in 2006 (11 deaths and 66 injuries). The majority of victims were boys or men.



The Role of UNMAS in Addressing the Challenges

UNMAS played an important role in securing \$18 million in funding for the UNMAO from the assessed budget of the UNMIS for July 2005 to June 2006 and in mobilizing \$22 million through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action to cover UNMAO's core and operational costs. In addition, UNMAS developed a project proposal for possible funding from the Human Security Trust Fund. To inform donors about the challenges and achievements in Sudan, UNMAS and the UNMAO organised a donor visit to Sudan. When the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was created, UNMAS ensured that the role of the UN Mine Action Office would not be limited to providing support to peacekeepers, but

would extend to include the coordination of humanitarian demining operations and related services.

Operational Coordination

The UNMAO is part of UNMIS and the Mine Action Steering Committee, which the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General chairs. The UNMAO participated in the development of the 2006 Work Plan for Sudan, which details the country's humanitarian and development-assistance needs and consequently ensured that mine action was integrated into the overall framework for assistance. In Khartoum, UNMAO holds regular coordination meetings with the national director of the National Mine Action Office, resulting in better planning and information-sharing. UNMAO also holds monthly meetings with NGOs, government ministries, and other UN agencies to plan and coordinate mine risk education and victim assistance. UNMAO led several "cross-line meetings" with directors of the National Mine Action Office and the New South Sudan Mine Action Directorate to jointly plan future activities. UNMAO established regional coordination offices: the Northern Region Mine Action Office in Kadugli and the Southern Region Mine Action Office in Rumbek and sub-offices in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Damazin, Kassala and Darfur.

Operational Activities

Operations focused on emergency surveys and clearance and rapid route verification to allow the safe return of 500,000 internally displaced persons

and refugees, the implementation of humanitarian and development activities, and the safe deployment of more than 4,000 peacekeepers. One of UNMAO's main tasks was the clearance of Juba-Yei road, along which UN convoys now travel. UNMAO also coordinated humanitarian mine action in the Nuba Mountains, Rumbek, Yei, Kapoeta and El Fashir, despite inclement weather, which limited access to many mine-affected areas.

The Office oversaw activities to address 80 of the country's 260 identified dangerous areas in 2005. Specifically, operations released 1,085,791 square metres of suspected dangerous areas; verified 284 kilometres of roads; removed 441 antipersonnel landmines, 148 antitank mines and 30,809 pieces of UXO; and destroyed 56,398 items of abandoned ordnance. UNMAO also oversaw the provision of mine risk education to 307,205 people in Bahr El Ghazal, Kassala, Upper Nile, Equatoria and Khartoum—all regions with large numbers of internally displaced persons. The number of mine risk education beneficiaries in 2005 was 300 percent higher than in 2004. All activities coordinated by the UNMAO were carried out in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards. Quality assurance and monitoring were also conducted in line with National Technical Standards and Guidelines for Sudan. UNMAO trained a number of UNMIS demining teams to comply with IMAS. UNMAO expanded operations by deploying additional teams for route-verification, technical surveys, mechanical ground preparation, rapid-reaction surveys, mine risk education, manual clearance, mechanical clearance, and explosive ordnance disposal. In addition, UNMAO added two mine-detection dog teams.

Road Clearance Leads to More Food in Sudan

Food was air-dropped to the city of Juba for 20 years because of internal armed conflict and because landmines and unexploded ordnance blocked all routes into the city. Air-delivered food was insufficient to meet all residents' needs, and landmines prevented local farmers from planting enough crops or raising livestock to make up the difference. As a result, prices for both air-delivered and

locally produced agricultural goods were out of reach for many Jubans, and malnutrition became prevalent. In 2005, political developments permitted the UN Mine Action Office to dispatch deminers to clear the main road connecting Juba to the city of Yei. The road's opening allowed trucks to deliver food from neighboring countries and other areas of Sudan and enabled aid organisations to step up their delivery of humanitarian relief. The increased food supply led to lower prices, greater consumption, and less hunger and malnutrition. The increased availability of lower-priced food was also a visible reminder of the benefits of the country's peace process.

A Look at Mine Action in Sudan

UNMAS' work in Sudan began in 2002 with the establishment of the Emergency Mine Action Programme in Sudan (EMAPS), founded jointly by the Government of Sudan, the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the United Nations. Through EMAPS, UNMAS started implementing assessments and clearance operations in the Nuba Mountains, opened an office in Khartoum, and set up coordination offices in Kadugli and Rumbek. In 2004, UNMAS also began providing mine action services to support the deployment of the UN Advance Mission in Sudan, which was established through Security Council resolution 1547. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement reached on 9 January 2005 between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM included a clause requiring the creation of two mine action authorities. In response to the agreement, UNMAS helped set up a National Mine Action Office in Khartoum and the New Sudan Mine Action Directorate in Nairobi to serve the north and south respectively. Today, both receive the support of what is now called the UN Mine Action Office, managed by UNMAS. All mine action players from the UN country team are represented inside the UN Mine Action Office. On 24 March 2005, Security Council resolution 1590 established a peacekeeping operation in the country (the UN Mission in Sudan) to bolster the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Mine action is a core component of the mission's mandate, and UNMAS' services are supporting the deployment of the peacekeepers.



SUPPORT TO OTHER PROGRAMMES

Support for Landmine Impact Survey in Angola

A landmine impact survey is being conducted in Angola to provide national authorities and international donors with quantifiable, standardised data. The survey was initially managed by the Survey Action Center on behalf of the Government of Angola. However, in 2005 there was a temporary reduction in activities as a result of a funding shortage, and the Survey Action Center completed its management role having surveyed only 10 of the 18 targeted provinces. National authorities then undertook management of the survey in the remaining eight provinces and stated that activities would continue as funding became available. Meanwhile, the Survey Action Center published an Atlas Interim Report for each completed province. This report and future survey data will enable the development of a comprehensive national strategy for mine action and to efficiently allocate resources. The Government of Liechtenstein provided \$36,328 through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action to publish provincial reports and maps developed during the survey. UNMAS provided \$24,607 to host an international meeting to review the protocol used in "scoring" survey results.

MV-4 Demining Flail for Operations in Croatia

Norwegian Peoples Aid requested UNMAS to establish mechanical clearance capacity to support their activities in Croatia and assist with a quick return of formerly suspected mined areas to productive use. The project covered six months of operating costs for an MV-4 mini-flail and achieved:

- 6,014 square metres were flailed in the villages of Pristeg and Ivandica Stanovi. Twenty-two antipersonnel landmines and 67 items of UXO were located and destroyed during these tasks.
- 65,290 square metres of agricultural land were flailed at Markusica. Forty-four antipersonnel and

45 antitank mines were located and destroyed during this task.

- 35,200 square metres were flailed at Suhovare, where a landmine incident had occurred. One antipersonnel mine and two items of UXO were located and destroyed during this task.

Handicap International (HI) Project in Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)

Handicap International continued its support to the ongoing development and training of seven Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal teams in 2005. Since they were trained in 2001-2002, two of the KPC teams had demined 3,000 square metres in 2002, 20 square metres in 2003 and 2,626 square metres in 2004. Five teams focused on battle area clearance and explosive ordnance disposal. It was decided to refresh mine clearance capacity and experience within all teams, by clearing a number of suspected hazardous areas in an area known as the Dulje Pass. The project began 20 June 2005, and UNMAS provided funds to cover 1 October to 16 December 2005. From 20 June through 16 December, 19 suspected areas were surveyed, 21,702 square metres demined and 22,500 square metres of former battle area cleared.

Victim Assistance in Viet Nam

UNMAS provided \$6,017 to a victim assistance project in Vietnam. The grant was made possible by contributions of students of the Foxcroft School in Virginia. The NGO implementing agent, Peacetrees Vietnam (USA), will provide emergency medical treatment, health care, nutritional support, household economic support, transportation, and scholarships to victims of landmines and their families. This project will help survivors in Quang Tri, the country's poorest and most landmine-affected province.

UNMAS Financial Performance



UNMAS is committed to transparent management of all funds contributed to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF) and of funds dedicated to mine action from the peacekeeping support account and peacekeeping assessed budgets.

The Secretary-General established the VTF in 1994 to provide resources for mine action where other sources of funding are not immediately available. Today it is used primarily to finance:

- Coordination and operational activities of UN-managed mine-action programmes and the quality oversight of landmine impact surveys.
- Coordination, policy development and implementation, and UNMAS' public outreach and advocacy initiatives.
- Assessment missions to evaluate the scope of landmine and ERW problems.
- Emergency mine action where rapid intervention is required.
- Development of International Mine Action Standards.

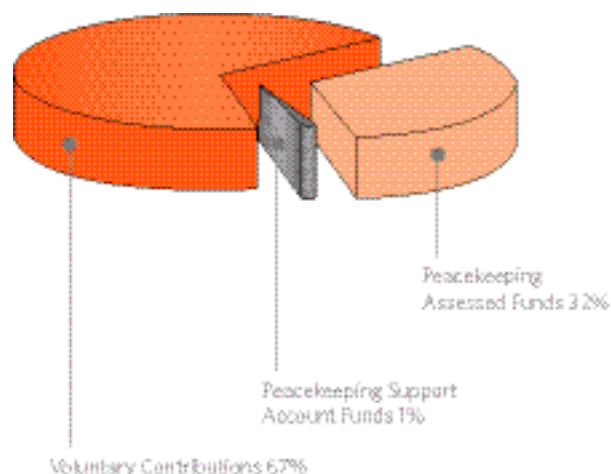
FINANCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

The recruitment of the VTF manager in May 2005 completed the staffing of the VTF team, which also includes a finance officer and finance assistant. The VTF team collaborates with the UNMAS resource mobilisation officer and donor reporting assistant to ensure that sufficient funds are mobilised and donors are kept abreast of the impact of work undertaken with their contributions.

SOURCES OF UNMAS INCOME

In 2005, 18 governments, the European Commission, the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, a non-profit organisation and an NGO together contributed \$50,804,665 to the VTF, approximately 16 percent more than in the previous year. Of this amount, some 56 percent was earmarked by donors for Afghanistan and 31 percent for Sudan. UNMAS' core coordination function in New York, Geneva and the field received around 7 percent of the total. The following chart and table show what percentage of UNMAS' budget came from each major source in 2005 and what amounts were spent from these sources. Some of the contributions reflected in the "opening balance" or "income" sections of the table on the next page were designated for expenditure over two or more years, while other contributions remain in the VTF pending determination of the most appropriate use of funds. Therefore, opening balance, income and expenditures will not balance precisely in any given calendar year. The budget year for the VTF is 1 January through 31 December. The budget year for the peacekeeping support account and assessed budgets, however, runs from 1 July through 30 June. Therefore, the peacekeeping support account and assessed budgets reflected in this annual report cover half of the fiscal year that runs from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, and half of the fiscal year that runs from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006. Other sources of income include interest income, comprising interest accrued on funds managed by UNMAS and interest returned by implementing partners, and miscellaneous income, representing residuals due to savings on, or cancellation of prior period obligations. Interest and miscellaneous income are reported biennially by the United Nations in the Schedule of Individual Trust Funds, which includes financial statements for the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action.

Sources of Funding for Mine Action Programmes



Financial Status*

Estimated opening VTF balance as of 1 January 2005 47,318,035

Income

Voluntary Contributions	50,804,665
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	24,326,814
Peacekeeping Support Account Funds	690,250
Total Income	75,821,729

Expenditure and Funding Provided to Implementing Partners

Voluntary Trust Fund	69,495,040
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	25,166,651
Peacekeeping Support Account Funds	546,424
Total Expenditure	95,208,115

* All financial figures in report current as of 31 January 2006.

Donor Support

The table on the following page lists donor contributions to the VTF and indicates earmarking. UNMAS appreciates the implementation of Good Humanitarian Donorship principles by a significant number of donors who entered into, or continued to implement multi-year, flexible, contributions. The Governments of Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom provided multi-year contributions for core activities. The Government of Finland provided multi-year unearmarked funds. The Government of Denmark provided funds to support core activities on an annual basis and entered into a multi-year arrangement to support the mine-action programme in Afghanistan. Andorra, Estonia and the Holy See provided unearmarked contributions in 2005.

UNMAS appreciates the fact that most donors have accepted the simplified reporting format provided by this

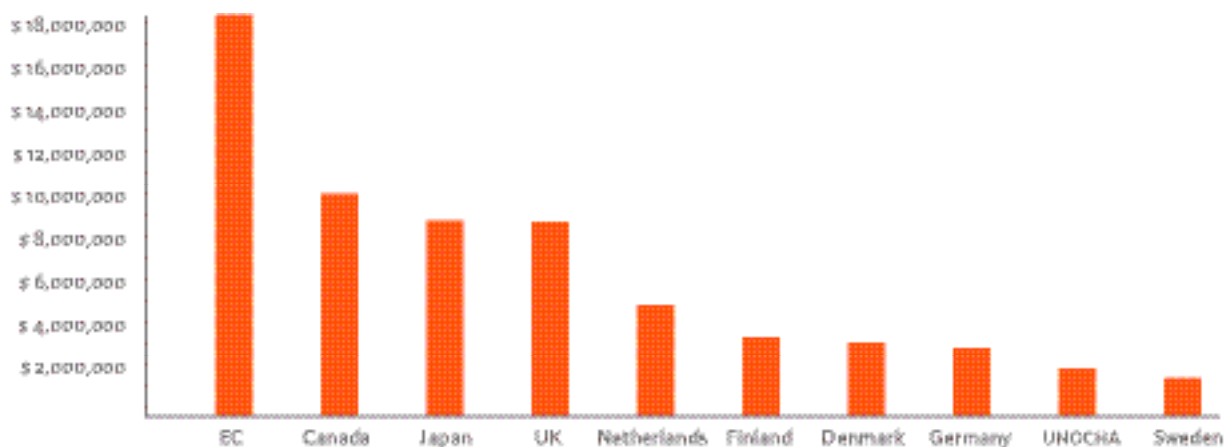
annual report. The governments of Andorra, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom accept the annual report to satisfy substantive and financial reporting requirements. The Netherlands and Germany accept the annual report for substantive reporting purposes.

In addition to the top 10 donors to the VTF shown in the chart on the next page, UNMAS also received contributions from Andorra, Czech Republic, Estonia, the Foxcroft School, Holy See, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Portugal, Roots of Peace, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. UNMAS would like to acknowledge the generous contributions of personnel and equipment from the governments of Sweden and Switzerland to the mine-action programmes in Ethiopia/Eritrea and Sudan.

Contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action in 2005, in US\$

Donor	Afghanistan	Burundi	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Eritrea	Lebanon	Mine Action Policy	Rapid Response OPS	Safety Handbook	Sudan	To be Earmarked by Donor	Unearmarked Core	Victim Assistance	Grand Total
Andorra											25,522		25,522
Canada	8,179,290		229,810			50,000			67,160		410,374		8,936,634
Czech Republic										80,457			80,457
Denmark	827,568										795,735		1,623,303
Estonia											2,000		2,000
EC	16,486,966												16,486,966
Finland	1,220,500										602,750		1,823,250
Foxcroft School												6,017	6,017
Germany				249,730					1,094,100				1,343,830
Holy See											8,000		8,000
Ireland				52,496									52,496
Japan									6,999,981	430,511			7,430,492
Liechtenstein											38,751		38,751
Netherlands	602,000		303,500						2,530,100				3,435,600
New Zealand									249,200				249,200
Portugal									15,000				15,000
Roots of Peace	80,000												80,000
Sweden											634,670		634,670
Switzerland								40,000					40,000
UAE					310,000								310,000
UK	250,000	100,000	200,000		200,000		451,525		4,628,818		1,325,100		7,155,443
UNOCHA	1,027,034												1,027,034
Grand Total	28,673,358	100,000	733,310	302,226	510,000	50,000	451,525	40,000	15,584,359	510,968	3,842,902	6,017	50,804,665

Top 10 Donors to the VTF



Expenditures

This annual report provides information on funds disbursed to implementing partners in 2005 and on expenditures from voluntary contributions, the peacekeeping assessed budget and the peacekeeping support account. Expenditures from the VTF in 2005 in the amount of \$69,495,040 covered UNMAS' core activities and thematic projects and supported coordination and operations in the field. Voluntary contributions are occasionally allocated to UN partners. Allocating funds to another UN organisation can generate inefficiencies and is only done at the specific request of a donor or when it constitutes the most appropriate way to achieve programme objectives.

The Following Tables Set Out the Amount of Voluntary Contributions:

- Spent on UNMAS core activities in New York and Geneva in 2005.
- Spent by, or provided to, implementing partners or UN partners in 2005 as well as expenditures reported by them on funds provided prior to 2005, and
- Provided to non-UN partners in Angola, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo), and Vietnam.

UNMAS Core Activities in New York and Geneva

Category of Expenditure	Amount (in US\$)
<i>Personnel</i>	2,605,947
<i>Official Travel of Staff</i>	455,108
<i>Consultants and Expert Groups</i>	219,657
<i>Communications</i>	20,955
<i>Supplies, Materials and Furniture</i>	21,385
<i>Contractual Services (e.g. printing and data processing services)</i>	22,681
<i>Operating Expenses (e.g. utilities and rental of equipment)</i>	17,735
<i>Conference Services</i>	465
<i>Hospitality-Official Functions</i>	1,342
Sub-Total	3,365,275
Programme Support Cost	435,364
Total	3,800,639

UNMAS Thematic Projects

Expenditures and Funding Provided Through the VTF, in US\$

Project	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners & Expenditure	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005
Technology	36,126	-
Advocacy/Engaging Non-State Actors	172,580	-
E-mine, Outreach and Publications	-	173,662
Policy Implementation and Advocacy in the Field	50,000	-
Implementation of Operational Capabilities under Rapid Response Plan	-	99,139
IMSMA	-	8,306
Landmine, UXO/ERW Safety	271,225	564,894
Landmine Impact Survey and Quality Assurance Monitoring	-	429,374
Total	529,931	1,275,375

Funds Provided to United Nations Mine Action Partners

Expenditures and Funding Provided Through the VTF, in US\$

Country/Territory	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005
Laos	279,952	49,999
Macedonia (FYROM)	-	78,016
Nicaragua	-	152,142
Chad	-	400,000
Yemen	-	423,413
Cambodia	-	149,877
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	376,199
Somalia	-	31,130
Sri Lanka	60,075	-
Mozambique	-	506,277
Total	340,027	2,167,053

Support to Other Programmes

Expenditures and Funding Provided Through the VTF, in US\$

Country/Territory	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005
Angola	60,935	94,202
Croatia	29,999	85,094
Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)	148,965	312,799
Vietnam	6,017	-
Total	245,916	492,095

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Expenditure from the peacekeeping assessed budgets totaled approximately \$25,166,651 and covered the costs of mine action conducted in conjunction with peacekeeping operations mandated by the Security Council in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Lebanon and Sudan. Expenditure from the peacekeeping support account totaled approximately \$546,424 and covered the cost of headquarters personnel who support mine-action activities in peacekeeping missions established by the Security Council. Programme support costs are included in the total amount of expenditures.

AFGHANISTAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

The 2005 funding appeal for the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan totaled \$80,541,240. UNMAS helped mobilise \$28,673,358 through the VTF. Donors provided additional bilateral or multilateral funds to national and international implementing partners. Funding provided to UN agencies

and 16 implementing partners amounted to \$22,204,378. Of that amount, 56.2 percent was for mine and ERW clearance, 29.1 percent for coordination, 6.3 percent for monitoring, evaluation and training, 6.4 percent for landmine surveys and 2 percent for mine risk education.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	28,673,358
--------------------------------	------------

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

Category	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Coordination	6,464,216	6,753,547	13,217,763
Monitoring, Evaluation & Training	1,394,730	-	1,394,730
Mine and ERW Clearance	12,479,543	-	12,479,543
Victim Assistance	-	373,188	373,188
Mine Risk Education	455,722	-	455,722
Mine Survey	1,410,167	-	1,410,167
Total	22,204,378	7,126,735	29,331,113

BURUNDI

Voluntary contributions for the mine-action programme in Burundi amounted to \$100,000 in 2005 (compared to \$24,999 in 2004). Funds from the peacekeeping assessed budget of the UN Operation in Burundi totaled \$1,425,378 (compared with \$313,300 in 2004). Voluntary funds in the

amount of \$125,990 and peacekeeping assessed funds in the amount of \$1,421,373 were provided to the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to carry out mine action activities on behalf of UNMAS.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	100,000
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	
Coordination	925,378
Operations	500,000
Total	1,525,378

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Coordination	125,990		125,990
From Peacekeeping Assessed Funds			
Coordination			921,373
Operations			500,000
Total	125,990		1,547,363

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Voluntary contributions to the programme in the DRC totaled \$733,310, while funding from the peacekeeping assessed budget of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo's (MONUC's) totaled \$2,952,450. Expenditures and funding for coordination in the

total amount of \$1,558,037 ensured the coordination and oversight of mine-action activities undertaken by MONUC and bilaterally funded NGOs. Expenditures totaling \$2,010,170 covered the cost of an emergency landmine impact survey and landmine clearance.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	733,310
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	
Coordination	984,150
Operations	1,968,300
Total	3,685,760

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Coordination	199,291	417,018	616,309
Emergency Mine Impact Survey		126,713	126,713
From Peacekeeping Assessed Funds			
Coordination			941,728
Operations			1,883,457
Total	199,291	543,731	3,568,207

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Income for the mine-action programme in Ethiopia and Eritrea totaled \$5,341,577, which includes \$302,226 in voluntary contributions and \$5,039,351 from the peacekeeping assessed budget of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). Funds provided to implementing partners and expenditures from the VTF and the peacekeeping assessed budget totaled \$7,406,389 in 2005. The additional requirements were related to the increased costs of mine detection

and mine clearing services under a memorandum of agreement as replacement for services previously provided by a demining contingent. This arrangement is in accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendation contained in his report to the Security Council (S/2004/708) to substitute a commercial capacity to fulfill the demining obligations of UNMEE. This was approved by the Council in its resolution 1560 (2004).

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	302,226
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	
Coordination	1,042,667
Operations	3,996,684
Total	5,341,577

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Coordination	-	955,938	955,938
Operations	333,043	-	333,043
Victim Assistance	-	59,999	59,999
From Peacekeeping Assessed Funds			
Coordination			1,449,466
Operations			5,623,880
Total	333,043	1,015,937	8,422,326

Other Contributors

Swedish Rescue Services Agency	
Type of Contribution	Description
Services of Expert	One IMSMA officer/one medical coordination officer
Equipment	Provision of medical equipment and VHF radios
Government of Switzerland	
Type of Contribution	Description
Services of Expert	Four EOD officers
Equipment	300 pieces of 33 mm SM EOD systems

IRAQ

Expenditures from funds provided prior to 1 January 2005 for operations in Iraq totaled \$9,004,592. Responsibility for UN mine action in Iraq has been transferred from UNMAS to

UNDP. With the exception of one yet-to-be completed project, UNMAS no longer has any direct management or funding involvement in the country.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	-
--------------------------------	---

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Operations		9,004,592	9,004,592
Total		9,004,592	9,004,592

LEBANON

Voluntary contributions for the programme in Lebanon totaled \$510,000 and funding provided through the peace-keeping assessed budget of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) amounted to \$658,050. Funding and expenditures for coordination in the amount of \$2,553,153 ensured the overall coordination and oversight of mine action activities

undertaken by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon to implement a mandate established through Security Council Resolution 1337 of 2001. A total of \$386,278 was provided to UN agencies to implement a quality assurance monitoring component of the mine-action programme in southern Lebanon.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	510,000
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	
Coordination	658,050
Total	1,168,050

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Quality Assurance Monitoring	386,278	7,879	394,157
Coordination		1,917,284	1,917,284
Capacity Building		122,288	122,288
Mine Clearance		252,168	252,168
From Peacekeeping Assessed Funds			
Coordination			635,869
Total	386,278	2,299,619	3,321,766

SUDAN

Income totaling \$29,835,944 comprises \$15,584,359 in contributions to the VTF, up from \$6,077,799 in 2004, and \$14,251,585 from the peacekeeping assessed budget of the UN Mission in Sudan (up from \$2,147,180 in 2004). Funding allocated to UNOPS in 2005 from the combined VTF and UN

Mission in Sudan's peacekeeping assessed budget together amounted to \$26,173,487. Coordination accounted for 26 percent of expenditures, while 74 percent were spent on cross-line support and capacity-building, mine and route clearance and technical surveys, and mine risk education.

Source of Income in 2005, in US\$

Voluntary Contributions	15,584,359
Peacekeeping Assessed Funds	
Coordination	4,386,004
Operations	9,865,581
Total	29,835,944

Expenditures and Funding, in US\$

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Funding Provided in 2005 to Implementing Partners	Expenditure Related to Funding Provided Prior to 1 January 2005	Total
Coordination	-	4,016,272	4,016,272
Cross-line Support and Capacity Building	3,241,982	-	3,241,982
Mine and Route Clearance and Technical Surveys	8,941,565	363,395	9,304,960
Mine Risk Education	779,062	62,134	841,196
From Peacekeeping Assessed Funds			
Coordination			4,082,291
Operations			9,128,587
Total	12,962,609	4,441,801	30,615,288

Other Contributors

Swiss Federal Department for Defense, Civil Protection and Sports	
Type of Contribution	Description
Equipment	SM EOD systems and related equipment
Swedish Rescue Services Agency	
Type of Contribution	Description
Services of Expert	33 technical advisors, 16 technicians, training of national staff
Equipment	Vehicles, personal communication equipment

Our Donors



ANDORRA



CANADA



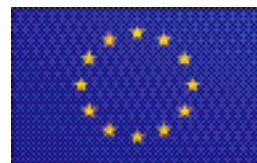
CZECH REPUBLIC



DENMARK



ESTONIA



EU



FINLAND



GERMANY



HOLY SEE



IRELAND



JAPAN



LIECHTENSTEIN



NETHERLANDS



NEW ZEALAND



PORTUGAL



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



UNITED KINGDOM



United Nations Mine Action Service
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Two United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel. +1-212 963-1875
www.mineaction.org