

2006 Portfolio End-Year Review

January 2007

I. INTRODUCTION

The aims of this Review are to:

- Inform donors and relevant stakeholders on funding trends and urge continued donor support.
- Present a reference map of Portfolio mine action funding trends for 2006.
- Summarise progress made in achieving mine action strategy goals and objectives.
- Outline major changes in the overall humanitarian/development/political context and the consequences on implementation of mine action priorities in specific countries or territories.

Funding and/or substantive updates for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2006 were provided by 27 (out of 33) Country Portfolio Coordinators and by Headquarters Portfolio Team members. Funding analysis for 6 countries was based on last reported funding updates.

II. FINDINGS:

A. Overall reported funds received towards Portfolio Appeal for 2006

** Figures have been rounded to nearest whole number for ease of reference.	2006 (January - December)	2005 (January - December)
Total Portfolio Appeal	\$459 million (originally 443M)	\$378 million
Total funds received	\$240 million (52% of total)	\$241 million (64% of total)
Shortfall	\$219 million	\$136 million

Although the same number of countries and one additional territory participated in the 2006 Portfolio as compared to the 2005 Portfolio, there was an increase in total Portfolio appeal in 2006 by \$81 million. This can largely be attributed to the increases in appeal amounts by Sudan (+\$43 million), Iran (+\$30.5 million), Lebanon (+\$20 million) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (+\$12 million). Increases in the budget of Lebanon were made during the year (from \$16 million to \$28 million), as a response to the crisis and the resulting contamination by cluster munitions.

Thirteen country programmes (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Eritrea, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda and Viet Nam) submitted lower funding appeals in 2006. Appeals for the remaining eighteen countries/territories either stayed about the same or fluctuated by up to \$1 million.

At end-year 2006 52% of the annual appeal was raised, while at end-year 2005, the figure was 64%. This difference can to great extent be explained by the increase in the appeal, although the 2005 Portfolio also in absolute terms raised \$1 million more than the 2006 Portfolio. The lack of resources at the end of the year makes planning difficult for mine action programmes.

By year's end, Eritrea, Lebanon and Kosovo reported being fully funded. The same was the case for global projects (appeals for HQ activities). Another fifteen submissions reported between 50 to 90% funding of their 2006 appeals. Of this grouping, Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda received over two times more funds than in 2005, and Lebanon received more than ten times more funding than in 2005. Iran reported receiving no funding at all for their projects. More details are provided in Section B of this analysis.

Mine-clearance projects received nearly half of the funds appealed for in 2006. Multiple projects that focus on capacity-building initiatives, coordination and/or serve as an 'umbrella' submission for multi-component activities received the next highest amount. Although making up a small proportion of the overall Portfolio appeal, stockpile destruction projects received a significant percentage of the amount

appealed for. Also, consistent with past trends, mine risk education, advocacy and victim assistance projects received proportionately less funding than other pillars.

In 2006, Asia continued to be the region to receive the most funding. Africa received the next highest amount, even though the region had nearly half the projects in the 2006 Portfolio.

Funds received by pillar

Pillar	Appeal by Pillar in US\$ and as a Percentage of Total 2006 Appeal	Amount Received	Amount Received as Percentage of Total Appeal	Amount Received as Percentage of Total \$240 Million Received for 2006
Mine Clearance	\$219 Million (48%)	\$116 Million	53%	48%
Multiple	\$175 Million (38%)	\$110 Million	63%	46%
MRE	\$25 Million (5%)	\$6.4 Million	26%	3%
Stockpile Destruction	\$2.4 Million (1%)	\$4 Million	+100%	2%
Victim Assistance	\$36 Million (8%)	\$3.5 Million	10%	1%
Advocacy	\$1.7 Million (0.4%)	\$.08 Million	5%	0.03%
TOTAL OVERALL	\$ 459 Million	\$ 240 Million	52.3%	100%

Funds received by region and for global projects

Region	Appeal Amount and as a Percentage of Total \$459 Million Appeal	Amount Received	Amount Received as Percentage of Total Appeal	Amount Received as Percentage of Total \$240 Million Received for 2006
Africa	\$179.4 Million (39%)	\$ 92 Million	51%	38%
Asia	\$241 Million (53%)	\$123 Million	51%	51%
Latin America	\$ 5 Million (1%)	\$.4 Million	7%	.2%
E Europe	\$ 19 Million (4%)	\$ 11 Million	58%	5%
Global	\$ 14.4 Million (3%)	\$ 14.2 Million	99%	6%
TOTAL OVERALL	\$459 Million	\$240 Million	52%	100%

Funds received towards portfolio appeal by country/territory and global

Country/Territory	Appeal	Funds Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
Receiving 100% of the amount appealed			
Eritrea	\$6,477,835	\$7,899,895 (100%)	\$0
Lebanon	\$27,180,138	\$27,531,373 (100%)	\$0
Republic of Serbia (Kosovo)	\$543,840	\$742,235 (100%)	\$0
Receiving 70% to 99% of the amount appealed			
Global	\$14,425,124	\$14,286,532 (99%)	\$138,592
Guinea-Bissau	\$2,486,000	\$2,246,000 (90%)	\$240,000
Russian Federation (Chechnya)	\$1,325,000	\$1,263,771 (95%)	\$61,229
Ethiopia	\$7,723,482	\$7,047,652 (91%)	\$675,830
Sri Lanka	\$13,915,661	\$10,343,130 (74%)	\$3,572,531
Tajikistan	\$2,999,379	\$2,137,496 (71%)	\$861,883
Jordan	\$847,500	\$590,000 (70%)	\$257,500
Receiving 30% to 69% of amount appealed			
Uganda	\$3,409,776	\$2,319,766 (68%)	\$1,090,010
Laos	\$11,326,321	\$7,538,406 (67%)	\$3,787,915
BiH	\$7,281,961	\$4,544,787 (62%)	\$2,737,174
Burundi*	\$5,486,223	\$3,230,083 (59%)	\$2,737,174
Afghanistan	\$76,135,024	\$42,463,490 (56%)	\$33,671,534
Somalia*	\$4,836,190	\$2,615,383 (54%)	\$2,220,807
Sudan	\$92,190,592	\$48,628,738 (53%)	\$43,561,854
Yemen	\$3,738,600	\$1,980,897 (53%)	\$1,757,703
Albania*	\$8,212,538	\$4,241,767 (52%)	\$3,970,771
Iraq	\$47,221,867	\$20,648,025 (44%)	\$26,573,842
Cambodia*	\$21,687,541	\$9,087,733 (42%)	\$12,599,808
Nepal	\$518,304	\$212,248 (41%)	\$306,056
Zambia	\$1,298,000	\$505,335 (39%)	\$792,665
Mauritania	\$1,600,000	\$610,976 (38%)	\$989,024
DRC	\$25,822,475	\$8,947,699 (35%)	\$16,874,776
Angola*	\$18,582,914	\$5,755,876 (31%)	\$12,827,038
Mozambique	\$3,737,037	\$998,700 (26%)	\$2,738,337
Receiving 10% to 29% of amount appealed			
Viet Nam	\$2,252,866	\$467,577 (21%)	\$1,785,289
Azerbaijan	\$1,421,000	\$186,000 (13%)	\$1,235,000
Chad	\$5,786,444	\$736,567 (13%)	\$5,049,877
Syrian Arab Republic (Golan Territory) **	\$38,250	\$5,000 (13%)	\$33,250
Receiving less than 10 percent of amount appealed			
Colombia	\$4,591,101	\$157,110 (3%)	\$4,433,991
opt	\$2,085,850	\$49,950 (2%)	\$2,035,900
Iran	\$31,873,500	\$0 (0%)	\$31,873,500

* Data provided for the 2006 mid-year review (June 2006). No additional data provided for the end-year review.

**Data provided as of electronic update in March 2006. No additional data provided for mid-year or end-year reviews.

B. Overview of Impact of Progress Achieved and Implication of Funding Gaps

▪ **Mitigating risk to community livelihoods and enabling access and release of land**

At the end of 2006, several countries/territories reported successful mine clearance activities yielding a positive impact on local populations in terms of release of previously affected land for productive use.

Afghanistan released more than 126 million square meters of affected land, or 17 percent of all affected land, facilitating crucial reconstruction projects, including a major power line from Uzbekistan bringing electricity to the capital and expansion of Kabul International Airport. In **Azerbaijan**, 2,333,355 square meters of affected area were released through mechanical demining, creating new job opportunities for the local mine-affected communities and enabling development of the infrastructure. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, a total of 10 square kilometers was cleared of mines and technically surveyed. Risk levels were reduced from high to low in nine highly impacted communities. In **Colombia**, demining teams were trained and are now deployed to clear 35 conventional minefields. Limited demining was carried out in minefields not deemed to be under the control of the government. In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, two airports were cleared of mines and UXO allowing humanitarian and commercial aircrafts to service the areas with significant social and economic impact for the population. In support of the MONUC peacekeeping mission, deminers have surveyed and cleared campsites, bases and roads, allowing the peacekeeping Mission to function and as a secondary benefit permitting the population to travel safely. In **Eritrea**, the helicopter flight ban imposed by the Government of Eritrea hindered the demining process within the Temporary Security Zone and northern adjacent area. The imposed reduction in fuel consumption curtailed operations. Nonetheless, clearance of 3,252,005 square meters of land and 2,243 kilometers of roads was undertaken. In **Ethiopia**, integration of Mine Detection Dogs and Mechanical assets, and an improved Technical Survey process for reducing suspected hazard areas, has resulted in a continual increase in productivity and safety of operations, and more than six million square meters of farming and grazing land was returned to productive use in northern and southern Ethiopia. In **Guinea-Bissau**, significant progress was made in clearance, EOD operations, and area reduction. Bissau was declared free of mines in July, despite delays as a result of funding difficulties. Land cleared in the capital has allowed new access to farming land and space for housing settlements. Mine action in response to new fighting in the north of the country related to the Cassamance issue in Senegal resulted in the verification of villages as free from the threat of mines and UXO that allowed the return of thousand of internally displaced persons and refugees displaced by the fighting. In **Iran**, demining operations in affected areas inhabited by local communities has resulted in reduced injuries and mortalities, improved agricultural and livestock activities, and implementation of infrastructure projects such as dams, roads and irrigation channels. In **Iraq**, approximately 39,000,000 square meters of land was cleared for productive use; 33,000,000 square meters of which was in the south. It will yield agriculture products with an estimated value of US\$2,760,000. In-between the cultivation periods the land is used for grazing by more than 28,000 livestock with a market value of more than US\$1,800,000. In **Jordan**, the Landmine Retrofit Survey, launched in August, will provide quantifiable, standardized data for prioritization and planning of operations. In **Kosovo**, the number of dangerous areas was reduced to 11 Priority Tasks and 47 Low Priority Tasks, based on the proximity of the threat to communities or areas such as forests and grazing land. In **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, operators exceeded work plans through expanded clearance, better prioritization of areas for clearance and a well integrated community liaison and risk education programme. In **Mauritania**, constraints in funding resulted in limited demining activities, although a Landmine Impact Survey took place that has confirmed that 60 out of 117 communities visited are mine affected. In **Mozambique**, approximately 8,294,150 square meters of land was cleared, and 24,000 mines and 1,100 UXO destroyed. HI's activities in 2007 will result in four provinces clear of all known mined areas. In **Somalia**, mine and explosive ordnance disposal clearance and mine risk education activities have taken place. The Somaliland Mine Action centre has continued to provide coordination services as well as quality control and quality assurances services to the clearance and MRE organizations. Fighting in the south of the country has resulted in an increased risk from UXO and other ERW. In **Sri Lanka**, a total of 89 demining tasks were successfully completed and transferred to war-affected communities for resettlement and reconstruction activities. In consultation with donors and given the context of reduced clearance work due to violence and problems of accessibility and security authorization, a change in focus to survivor assistance, mine risk education and advocacy activities are planned. In **Tajikistan**, clearance has targeted six communities with 852 households and a population of 4,481 people. In **Uganda**, needs assessments have been completed in three districts. Multipurpose technical survey/clearance/explosive ordnance disposal teams including female deminers have been deployed. Two districts have been declared safe from the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war. In **Viet Nam**, five international nongovernmental organizations in partnership with engineering departments of the Ministry of Defense have been working in mine and UXO clearance focusing on the three central provinces. In **Yemen**, more than 143 square kilometers of affected land has been surveyed, cleared, quality assured and returned to end users.

- **Expanding the safe freedom of movement of local populations and returnees**

In **Afghanistan**, almost two million people received MRE through briefings, community meetings, mass communications, mobile theatre and peer-education programmes. In **Azerbaijan**, mine risk education was implemented in school curricula and community-based mine risk education was conducted, including emergency sessions at communities after mine accidents. An additional 100 schools are now included in the program through special training sessions for teachers and distribution of teacher's manuals and pupil's text-books. In **Chechnya**, more than 80,000 people gained knowledge about ways to protect themselves from mine/UXO accidents, through the use of mass media, community theaters, school volunteers, distribution of information materials and a core mine risk education course implemented in schools throughout the region. Children from selected communities had access to safe playing environment through the creation of 32 leisure centers. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, demining teams were rapidly deployed to investigate priority UXO findings and a total of 166,627 people were reached by mine risk education, representing an increase of 201 percent compared to 2005. In **Eritrea**, mine impact surveys of villages in the Tsorena area of Sector Center combined with mine risk education provided to a total of 26,378 people made possible the return of internally displaced persons. In **Guinea-Bissau**, emergency operations were carried out in the aftermath of the conflict in the north of the country which affected 20,000 people. Mine risk education was carried out with displaced people and communities at risk, and an emergency road verification project allowed the opening of a major route, enhancing movement of people and their access to health services, external sources of food, and markets for their products. In **Iran**, the Iranian Mine Action Centre prepared a Comprehensive Programme of Mine Clearance Operations. Since then, more than 46 mine clearance contracts have been signed and a strategic mine risk education programme for reducing mine risk injuries has been drafted. Over 300,000 students in **Iraq** received mine risk education and more than 3,500 teachers received refresher training on mine risk education. In **Jordan**, the National Mine Action Standards have been completed and approved. In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, a risk-management approach was applied, addressing clearance of high-impact sites first while cancelling areas deemed free from evidence of mines or UXO. In **Lebanon**, the cluster munitions clearance work undertaken in 2006 aided in the relative safe return of the majority of the population of southern Lebanon and was an enabler for the commencement of reconstruction and deployment of an enhanced Peacekeeping Force to normalize the situation. Mine risk education played an important role in the immediate aftermath of the conflict and the National Steering Committee for mine risk education ran a successful multi-media campaign that was developed during the conflict and launched within 24 hours of the ceasefire taking effect. In **Mauritania**, mine risk education included marking of dangerous areas, and training of 20 tourist guides operating in the region. In the **occupied Palestinian Territory**, mine risk education activities, including radio spots, awareness-raising sessions carried out by volunteers, and games, were implemented in 11 high risk areas, reaching a total of 56,863 children and 25,029 adults. In **Sri Lanka** beneficiaries of clearance activities were returning internally displaced persons and those who had chosen to remain behind during the war. Emergency mine risk education was stepped up in response to the increased dangers as a result of renewed fighting. In **Sudan**, the safe return of internally displaced persons and returnees via cleared roads further reinforced the dividends of peace. The battle area clearance and explosive ordnance disposal that the UN Mine Action Office coordinated for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees/World Food Programme way-stations facilitated the safe passage of 2,500 refugees. In Malakal, manual clearance activities to clear high priority areas for home construction and link them through the clearance and marking of safe routes helped to ease the overcrowding of new returnees. In **Tajikistan**, mine risk education targeted 87 communities and reached 20,132 people. In **Uganda**, the potential for peace has created a sense of urgency in the provision of mine action services to promote a safe and protected return of internally displaced persons during 2007, and mine clearance has shifted to the areas of potential early return. There is a requirement for additional mine risk education to respond to the changing needs of the internally displaced persons. In **Viet Nam**, mine risk education programs were designed for both children and adults in schools and communities. These programs reached around 5 million people in affected areas through community and school based activities and mass media. In **Yemen**, mine risk education was provided to 42,524 individuals in 52 affected communities.

- **Assistance to survivors**

In **Afghanistan**, clearance and mine risk education efforts have resulted in a decrease of 55% in the number of victims over the past five years to an average of about 60 per month. In **Azerbaijan**, projects were implemented addressing the provision of medical care and physical rehabilitation; reintegration into society; legal support; continuation of needs assessment and adjustment of the victim assistance strategy; and empowering of mine survivors' communities. In **Chechnya**, 30 casualties occurred in 19 separate accidents. Provision of support to the prosthetic-orthopedic workshop in Grozny and vocational training on physical and psycho-social rehabilitation has enabled some 490 mine/UXO

survivors and other disabled children to receive needed physical and psycho-social rehabilitation. In **Colombia**, 500 accidents involving 1,037 victims occurred. National NGOs and departmental governments provided training to local staff to work as mine risk educators at the municipal level, strengthening local institutions and community based victim organizations. An increased level of rights awareness was observed amongst victims, as well as improvements in victim assistance by health service providers. In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, it is anticipated that victim and accident figures will rise as more information is gathered from previously inaccessible areas and as the return to normalcy in many parts of the country allows for greater freedom of movement and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The most basic tasks, such as the daily gathering of water, remain dangerous for households throughout the DRC. In **Eritrea**, 20 mine and UXO accidents were reported, mostly in the Temporary Security Zone, injuring 25 people and killing nine. In **Ethiopia**, reports of victims indicate that landmine and explosive remnants of war incidents have decreased by more than 90% since the nationwide Landmine Impact Survey was completed in 2004. In **Guinea-Bissau**, a new survey of victims of mines and UXO led to the provision of medical equipment and training for medical personnel in national hospitals, and medical services to survivors. No funding for victim assistance was received, preventing projects for economic rehabilitation, victims' rights and legislation from being launched. In **Kosovo**, a consolidated mine risk education program targeting approximately 350 schools and institutions and 81,000 people, helped reduce accidents to seven that resulted in ten injuries and one death. Accident statistics indicate that the threat is marginal, and that the population is well aware of it through the mine risk education campaign. In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, the number of recorded UXO/mine related accidents reduced from 194 in 2004, 164 in 2005 to 49 in 2006. This dramatic decrease has a regional dimension as a similar trend was recorded in **Cambodia**. In **Lebanon**, mine and UXO victims in the last five months of 2006 were more than the previous five years combined as a result of the July/August conflict. The National Steering Committee for Mine Victims continued their advocacy and support programmes and remains the pillar most in need of donor support. In **Mauritania**, a needs assessment for landmine victims will be conducted in 2007 to recommend how to best integrate their requirements into the existing social structures and support mechanisms. In **Mozambique**, there was a reduction of 38% in the number of victims recorded throughout the year with 18 accidents resulting in 19 injuries and 19 fatalities. **Nepal** recorded the highest rate of child casualties from mine/UXO/IED accidents. Victim-activated accidents totaled 86 with a total of 146 civilian casualties, compared to 141 in 47 incidents in 2005. Out of 75 districts, 46 reported victim-activated explosions. In **Somalia**, there were several areas where major battles were fought throughout the period and it is expected that there will be a requirement for an immediate EOD response once the security situation allows. Reports of mined areas, UXO, and victims scattered throughout the south where the fighting has been prevalent have begun to emerge. Details on landmine casualties have not yet been ascertained. As the TFG takes over control in Mogadishu and the south it is anticipated that there will be a need for significant EOD, mine clearance and mine risk education. In **Sudan**, there were 92 reported mine/UXO victims, representing a 20% increase from 2005, which may be attributed to the increased freedom of movement as well as increased number of returnees who are not familiar with the current situation in their communities. **Tajikistan's** victim assistance objectives and plan of action has been adopted as a template by other countries. Unfortunately both victim assistance and mine risk education programs had to be significantly scaled down due to lack of funding. In **Uganda**, internally displaced landmine survivors are one of the most vulnerable populations of internally displaced persons and are at risk of losing land during early return or being left behind in camps. Multiple efforts have been planned to address the potential segregation and loss of rights. In **Yemen**, 316 victims were provided with medical examination and treatment and 257 victims received assistance in the form of prosthetic devices, wheelchairs, hearing aids, eye glasses, surgery, physiotherapy or combinations of these.

▪ **National support and capacity building for the management of mine action**

In **Afghanistan**, the Government's strategy for mine action is based on the benchmarks set by the Ottawa Convention, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, the Afghan Compact and the Millennium Development Goals. Seventy percent of the contaminated land must be cleared by end-2010 and the totality by 2013, targets the Afghan Government and the MAPA will be able to meet only with enhanced and sustained donor support. In **Chechnya**, authorities have become more open to discuss the issue of landmines/UXO, but have not yet provided tangible indications that a comprehensive clearance program will be launched. Demining conducted by the federal army aims mainly to facilitate the troops' safe movement. Advocating for governmental authorities to develop a comprehensive and sustainable mine action program in the region (including the establishment of a Mine Action Center) will remain a priority in 2007. In **Colombia**, there was an increase in the local administrations' and communities' level of commitment to mine action. In **Ethiopia**, a National Mine Action Strategy was developed with the results of the certified Landmine Impact Survey report and will be presented to Parliament in early 2007. In **Iran**, a dedicated budget line for mine action has been established. A

special envoy to the president has been appointed to organize and facilitate demining and a council for coordination of demining has been instituted. The Presidential Council of **Iraq** agreed to issue a law to join the Ottawa Convention, which could potentially impact the future government support to mine action. In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, the Government's National UXO Regulatory Authority (NRA) became operational, under the Prime Minister's office. The NRA facilitated several long awaited conferences and initiatives including: development of National Standards, creation of a web-accessed comprehensive national database, risk education strategy, development of UXO legislation, technical working groups in victim assistance, mine risk education and clearance. In **Lebanon**, the in-kind contribution of the government of Lebanon for mine action in 2006 was approximately \$4 million, not including the many additional assets from the Lebanese Armed Forces, who were responsible for clearance of approximately 60% of cluster munitions. A National Mine Action Policy for Lebanon was developed to show transparency in mine action priority setting and to ensure that priorities are set by a broader section of Lebanese government institutions. The plan will be revised to take into account the expected mitigation of cluster munitions in 2007. The government of **Mauritania** continued to support capacity development initiatives for personnel, and provide support for the landmine impact survey and extensive mine risk education campaigns. In **Mozambique**, a National Mine Action Plan 2007-2010 is being prepared, to be released in March 2007. In **the occupied Palestinian Territory**, the Portfolio country team supported the establishment of a permanent national body to manage mine action, the Palestinian National Mine Action Committee. However, due to the change in government in early 2006 and the subsequent political instability prevailing in the occupied Palestinian Territory, the Palestinian National Mine Action Committee was not formalized. In **Tajikistan**, nationalization and capacity building is ongoing and a national five year strategic plan for mine action has been ratified by the Government. The Government of **Uganda** established a dedicated budget for mine action. In **Viet Nam**, all of the Mine Action players have established a good relationship with the central/local government and partners. **Zambia** held tripartite elections which took priority over other national matters including mine action, and as a consequence all major mine action activities scheduled for 2006 had to be postponed to 2007.

▪ **Impact of political situation/conflict**

Deteriorating security, including attacks against demining teams, prevented work in certain areas of southern and southeastern **Afghanistan**. In addition, international and Afghan military forces engaged in frequent battles with insurgents in parts of southern Afghanistan, raising the likelihood that areas previously deemed clear by the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan are now contaminated by UXO. In late 2006, the Government of Pakistan proposed fencing and mining the border with Afghanistan to prevent alleged cross-border infiltration into Afghanistan. The UN, the Government of Afghanistan and much of the international community voiced their opposition to this plan, citing the hazards posed to nearby residents. In **Colombia**, armed conflict affected the possibility of conducting awareness raising and education trainings in certain municipalities and departments. The elections in **the Democratic Republic of the Congo** signaled to many refugees the end of political instability. The mine action community worked in close coordination with the wider humanitarian community to coordinate the survey and clearance of return areas and access routes used by returnees. Security considerations meant that planned road clearance did not take place in Ituri, as MONUC (the peacekeeping mission) did not have the capacity to provide the demining teams with the protection needed. In **Eritrea**, the demarcation process of the Temporary Security Zone was stalled in the first half of 2006, resulting in a reorganization of the mine action coordination centre to refine its operational plans for the provision of demining support in the event that demarcation will proceed. In **Guinea-Bissau**, the short conflict in the north meant that resources were directed away from planned programming, and key elements scheduled for the beginning of the year, such as the launch of an impact survey, were delayed. The deteriorating security situation and political upheaval in **Iraq** has adversely affected the effectiveness of the National Mine Action Authority. Consequently, implementation of mine action strategies and programmes as well as efforts to streamline mine action into the national development agenda have been adversely affected. In **Lebanon**, the July – August conflict, and the aftermath of over 34 million square meters of land contaminated by an estimated 1 million sub-munitions, consumed mine action resources for the latter part of the year. Political upheaval, enhanced internal security threats and a general feeling of political uncertainty compounded the issue. In **Nepal**, the Comprehensive Peace Accord has let to agreement between the parties upon the safe storage of all Maoist army weapons and ammunition, in the seven main cantonment areas under UN monitoring. The large quantity of improvised explosive devices and the lack of risk knowledge among the population combined with the false perception that 'peace means end of explosions' could be contributing factors to new accidents. To face this new at-risk context, a multi-prevention emergency strategy has been deployed focusing on mine risk education, public information campaign and close collaboration with the UN Mission in Nepal, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNDP and both armies to facilitate mapping, marking, fencing, storage and demolition of explosive devices. In **the occupied Palestinian Territory**, the violent context inevitably increased

the risk of exposure to mines, UXO and IED. Nine people (including four children) have been killed and 23 people (including 21 children) injured. Twenty people were reported killed and 49 injured due to reckless handling of explosives. In **Somalia**, the developing conflict in the south-centre between the TFG and the Union of Islamic Courts and continuing inter and intra-clan fighting, made it impossible to carry out mine action activities. Reports have been received indicating the possibility of landmines being laid by parties to the conflict and there have also been allegations concerning the transfer of landmines, including anti-personnel landmines, from external sources into Somalia. The suspension of peace talks and the escalating violence in **Sri Lanka**, severely affected the mine action operations. Growing tensions between the Security Forces and the LTTE provoked a public climate of hostility towards international nongovernmental organizations and the deteriorating security situation generated progressively more difficult conditions for agencies, affecting productivity. In **Sudan**, the security situation in the south, east and Darfur remained unstable. The programme was able to reallocate the demining assets to safer areas in most cases without losing efficiency, but in a few instances activities had to be suspended. The progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement resulted in an increase in humanitarian and development projects requiring mine action response before their implementation, and the Program was not capable of respond to all emerging requirements, highlighting a lack of demining resources and the necessity of humanitarian and development activities to factor in mine action requirements in the planning stage.

▪ **Impact of funding on current and future activities**

Funding shortfalls were critical in several countries that reported little or no funding received. In **Colombia**, the production of mine risk education materials had to be cancelled due to funding deficiencies. Lack of funds moreover directly impacted the medical and physical rehabilitation programme and the psychological well-being of the victims and that of their families. In **Iran**, the mine action programme is currently limited to what the government has allocated in its annual budget, which is insufficient to meet all requirements. In **oPt**, the change in government resulted in a drastic reduction of international aid and tax receipts affecting all sectors, including mine action. In addition, the political and economical crisis placed mine action relatively low on the governmental agenda, as basic needs took precedence. In **Viet Nam**, the considerable funding gap resulted in the reduction of community-based mine risk education activities and in some cases prevented the implementation of post-clearance community development activities, affecting the local development strategy. The majority of submitting countries/territories in the Portfolio received between 30% - 69% of their appeal, which impacted long-term planning for these programmes. In **Afghanistan**, the reduction of multilateral and bilateral contributions meant that the MAPA was forced to scale back operations and discharge almost 1,000 deminers. If the current funding shortfall continues with some 720 million square meters of affected land remaining in Afghanistan, the MAPA will not be able to meet Afghanistan's international and national mine-action commitments. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, clearance of 6,000,000 square meters from the priority list has not been realized due to funding shortfalls. Funding shortfalls in **the Democratic Republic of Congo** has prevented a complete survey, impeding long term planning and prioritization. Lack of funding has also been critical in terms of national capacity building and building of local operational capacity. Lack of funding for clearance may delay return of refugees and internally displaced persons in Equateur and Katanga. In **Laos**, the funding shortfall for rehabilitation projects had an impact on the numbers of victims fitted with prosthetic devices in both 2005 and 2006. It is hoped that the steady recovery in funding witnessed through 2006 will be continued during 2007. With the NRA becoming operational the scene was set for a well structured country-wide programme in 2007. In **Mauritania** funding gaps have greatly affected mine action, however, it is expected that the completion of the LIS and the transfer of the BNDH to a civilian ministry will enhance donor confidence in the future. **Mozambique** is likely to be quite solvent in terms of running the two Regional Offices until end-2008 although funds are lacking to cover some of the key expenses of the main office in Maputo. In **Nepal**, at least two national organizations involved in mine risk education had to completely cease activities due to a shortage of funds. In general, mine risk education coverage has been reduced. Advocacy activities involving non-state actors have also been limited to a few events. In **Somalia**, funding received was sufficient mainly because certain key activities could not be carried out due to the evolving conflict. There is a need for resources for the sustainability of the Somaliland Mine Action Center, Puntland Mine Action Center and Police explosive ordnance disposal operations in order to develop and consolidate their capacity, which will allow the responsible authorities to deal with the residual landmine and ERW issue within their own resources by no later than June 2008. In **Uganda**, mine risk education cannot be expanded into more districts due to lack of funds. Presently, less than 75% of the affected population is receiving mine risk education. Neither can victim assistance be enhanced until further funding can be identified. Moreover, UNDP cannot fulfill its role as lead agency for early recovery activities connected to internally displaced persons return. In **Zambia**, some reports of explosive remnants of war sightings could not be attended too due to lack of funding. Moreover, large scale clearance could not be undertaken. A nationwide

impact survey had been scheduled for 2006, but was not funded. The Zambia Mine Action Centre remains hopeful that the survey, once funded and conducted, will facilitate better prioritization of mine action activities.

A number of countries received a large proportion of their appeal (between 70% - 100%). Nonetheless, in **Ethiopia**, there remains an urgent requirement for procurement of mine detectors and protective gear to replace unserviceable equipment. In **Guinea-Bissau**, funding shortfalls significantly delayed demining and battle area clearance operations, leading to a significant drop in overall productivity, which could potentially make it difficult for Guinea-Bissau to meet its goal of completing mine clearance in the country by 2009. In addition, delays in funding forced the initiation of a risk-reduction operation in the high-risk areas in the capital as demining to complete Bissau was delayed. In **Iraq**, a lack of long term funding commitments has caused some organizations to plan a reduction in the scale of operation. In **Kosovo**, funding to augment national capacity is secured for 2007, and there should be no need for donor funding beyond 2008. In **Lebanon**, the donor community has been active in mine action in Lebanon since the end of hostilities; the United Nations Flash Appeal, bi-lateral agreements and the Stockholm Conference provided the majority of the funding necessary to mitigate the cluster munitions problem by the end of 2007. In **Sri Lanka**, the deteriorating security situation resulted in the suspension of the EC's funding to UNDP and the two agencies sub-contracted by the UN Development Programme to conduct clearance. In **Sudan**, funding gaps for emergency survey, route clearance, coordination, targeted emergency mine risk education and capacity building of the national mine action authority and national nongovernmental organizations may result in the slow implementation of other humanitarian and/or development activities such as delivery of emergency aid or rehabilitation of important roads, and may prevent refugees and internally displaced persons from returning to their communities. In **Tajikistan**, the late arrival of funds meant that two survey teams missed three months of the limited period suitable for demining. Moreover, lack of funding made it impossible to deploy any survey teams after May, effectively reducing operational capacity. Tajikistan assesses that without mechanical assets to assist clearance and technical survey operations, there is no chance that the country can fulfill its obligations to the Ottawa Convention in terms of clearance.