

2005 Portfolio End-Year Review

I. INTRODUCTION

The Headquarters Portfolio Team, consisting of UNMAS, UNDP and UNICEF, conducted an End-Year Review (EYR) of the *2005 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects*. Funding and substantive updates for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2005 were provided by twenty-four (out of 33) Country Portfolio Coordinators and by Headquarters Portfolio Team members in relation to Global projects. Funding analysis for an additional 7 countries was based on last reported funding updates reported by Country Portfolio Coordinators. Two Portfolio countries never reported any funding updates during 2005. Based on the information provided, this EYR seeks to:

- Present a reference map of mine action funding needs for the entire year of 2005.
- Summarise progress made in achieving mine action strategy goals and objectives by providing evidence of impact of funded activities;
- Outline major changes in the overall humanitarian/development/political context and the consequences on implementation of mine action priorities, including on funding of activities.
- Keep donors and relevant stakeholders informed on funding trends and urge continued donor support.

II. FINDINGS:

A. Overall reported funds received towards Portfolio Appeal for 2005:

** Figures have been rounded to nearest whole number for ease of reference.	2005 (January - December)	2004 (January - December)
Total Portfolio Appeal	\$377M	\$ 352M
Total funds received	\$240M (64% of total)	\$175M (50% of total)
Shortfall	\$137.5M	\$ 177M

While there were three fewer countries participating in the 2005 Portfolio, as compared to 2004, there was an increase in total Portfolio appeal in 2005 by \$ 25M, which can be attributed to the increases in appeal amounts by Iraq (+\$49M), Sudan (+\$9M), Sri Lanka (+\$7M), Burundi (+\$5M), DRC (+\$5M), and Somalia (+\$3M). Increases in budgets in the cases of Iraq, Sudan, Burundi, and DRC were the result of the expansion of operations and changing situations on the ground in those countries.

Six other country programmes (Afghanistan, BiH, Cambodia, Angola, Lebanon, and Ethiopia) submitted lower funding appeals in 2005, as compared to 2004, by more than 2 million. Appeals for the remaining twenty-three countries either stayed approximately the same or fluctuated either up or down by 1 million dollars or less.

The three countries that received the most by the end of first half of 2005 were Afghanistan (\$60M), Iraq (\$41M), and Sudan (\$21M). Combined these amounts represent over half of the total reported amount received for the entire 2005 Portfolio (\$213M). The amount of funds Iraq reported as received by the end of June 2005 was \$28M more than was reported received for all of 2004 and represents the single largest increase in funds received between the two years.

By year end two submissions reported being fully funded – Afghanistan and Chechnya. Another nine submissions reported between 50 to 90 per cent funding of their 2005 appeals (Eritrea, Laos, Yemen, Iraq, Albania, Angola, Tajikistan, Sudan and Mauritania).

B. Funds received by pillar:

Pillar (total appeal for each pillar)	Received	Amount Received as Percentage of Appeal by Pillar	Amount Received as Percentage of Total Rcv'd (\$240M) for 2005 Portfolio
Multiple (\$180M)	\$108M	60%	45%
Mine Clearance (\$153M)	\$115M	75%	48%
MRE (\$25M)	\$11M	44%	4.5%
Victim Assistance (\$17.5M)	\$4.5M	26%	1.8%
Stockpile Destruction (\$2M)	\$2M	85%	0.8%
Advocacy (\$611K)	\$450K	74%	0.2%

C. Funds received by Region and for Global projects:

The presentation of project submissions varies from country to country and region to region in accordance with the approach taken by each Country/Territory Portfolio Team. In some cases, a single appealing agency has been identified for a group of implementing partners under an 'umbrella' structure, while in other cases involving national authorities as appealing agencies there may be fewer projects but possibly higher budgets. Consequently, the number of projects proposed in any given region is not an indicator of the extent or scope of the mine problem in that region. However, each Portfolio submission is coordinated amongst the country/territory Portfolio Team to address commonly agreed priorities and strategies.

Region (appeal amount and no. of projects)	Received	Amount Received as Percentage of Appeal by Region	Amount Received as Percentage of Total Rcv'd (\$240M) for 2005 Portfolio
Africa- \$144M (147 projects)	\$65.5M	45%	27%
Asia - \$195M (105 projects)	\$156M	80%	65%
Latin America - \$3M (10 projects)	\$181K	6%	0.1%
E Europe-\$21M (38 projects)	\$9.4M	45%	4%
Global - \$15M (13 projects)	\$9.3M	62%	4%

D. Funds received towards Portfolio Appeal by Country/Territory and Global

Received 100% of appeal			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Funds Received	Shortfall
Chechnya	\$ 1,240,950	Fully funded	No reported shortfall
Afghanistan	\$ 71,549,620	Fully funded	No reported shortfall

Received 70-99% of appeal			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Funds Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
Ethiopia	\$ 6,516,674	\$ 5,785,000 (89%)	\$ 731,674
Laos	\$ 7,204,025	\$ 5,527,093 (77%)	\$ 1,676,932
Burundi	\$ 6,202,953	\$ 4,537,540 (73%)	\$ 1,665,413

Received 30 - 69% of appeal			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Funds Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
Yemen	\$ 3,548,000	\$ 2,420,366 (68%)	\$ 1,127,634
Iraq	\$ 66,737,323	\$ 43,519,584 (65%)	\$ 23,217,739
Global	\$ 14,829,220	\$ 9,251,510 (62%)	\$ 5,577,710
Albania	\$ 6,506,378	\$ 3,886,806 (60%)	\$ 2,619,572
Angola	\$ 22,675,973	\$ 12,914,283 (57%)	\$ 9,761,690
Tajikistan	\$ 3,786,554	\$ 1,979,895 (52%)	\$ 1,806,659
Sudan	\$ 49,369,507	\$ 22,582,672 (46%)	\$ 26,786,835
Chad	\$ 6,831,716	\$ 2,991,995 (44%)	\$ 3,839,721
Viet Nam	\$ 2,840,808	\$ 1,235,348 (43%)	\$ 1,605,460
Mauritania	\$ 1,312,000	\$ 749,000 (43%)	\$ 563,000
Eritrea	\$ 8,894,972	\$ 3,508,620 (39%)	\$ 5,386,352
Lebanon	\$ 7,594,010	\$ 2,331,861 (31%)	\$ 5,262,149
BiH	\$ 11,457,851	\$ 3,417,065 (30%)	\$ 8,040,786

Received between 10 - 29% of appeal			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Funds Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
DRC	\$ 12,917,566	\$ 2,855,311 (22%)	\$ 10,062,255

Received less than 10% of appeal			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
Colombia	\$ 2,507,390	\$ 181,440 (7%)	\$ 2,325,950
Georgia	\$ 23,520	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 23,520
Golan Territory (Syria)	\$ 109,075	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 109,075
Iran	\$ 1,523,500	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 1,523,500
Uganda	\$ 5,660,042	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 5,660,042
Zambia	\$ 462,665	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 462,665

No financial update provided for EYR (data from mid-year review and third quarter financial update 2005)			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Received (% of appeal)	Shortfall
Mozambique	\$ 11,209,651	\$ 7,956,187 (71%)	\$ 3,253,464
Cambodia	\$ 14,159,023	\$ 9,619,754 (68%)	\$ 4,539,269
Azerbaijan	\$ 1,361,000	\$ 615,000 (45%)	\$ 746,000
Guinea-Bissau	\$ 2,271,675	\$ 944,824 (42%)	\$ 1,326,851
Sri Lanka	\$ 14,364,900	\$ 4,721,800 (33%)	\$ 9,643,100
Jordan	\$ 872,150	\$ 228,000 (26%)	\$ 644,150
Somalia	\$ 10,093,064	\$ 699,867 (7%)	\$ 9,393,197

No financial update provided in 2005			
Country/Territory	Appeal	Country/Territory	Appeal
Nicaragua	\$ 554,720	OPT	\$ 473,336

E. Substantive Findings:

1. **Progress** made towards decreasing the negative impact of mines/ERW on people;
2. **Impact of Changes** in the humanitarian/development/political context on mine action project implementation; and
3. **Outstanding funding needs** at the end of 2005 and implications for 2006.

Most countries reported an increase in demining operations from Several Country Teams reported having surpassed expected clearance targets in 2005. Among them were Afghanistan,

Clearance activities were critical in releasing land back to local populations for agricultural cultivation and grazing, therefore, assisting the socio-economic growth in addition to opening access to water sources. Albania, Chad, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Laos, Sudan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Some countries reported that clearance activities enabled the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Sudan, Eritrea,

Capacities were also developed not only in relation to

Afghanistan: Afghanistan still remains heavily contaminated by explosive remnants of war despite the progress made over the past 15 years. The MAPA was fortunate enough to receive more than the targeted funding for 2005, allowing the program to exceed its mine clearance targets and further its goal of freeing Afghanistan from the effects of mine and UXO. That Afghanistan received \$1 in every \$5 dedicated to worldwide mine action in 2005, but cleared 1 in every 4 square meters of mined land worldwide – highlight the cost-efficiency of the program. Under its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty, Afghanistan has until 2007 to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and until 2013 to clear all emplaced anti-personnel land mines. The current level of funding must be maintained in order for Afghanistan to meet its treaty obligations over the coming years. The projected cost of mine action in Afghanistan for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2009, which covers the Afghan years 1385, 1386 and 1387, is \$225 million. UNMACA hopes to get donors to commit funding on a multi-year basis in the future to help Afghanistan reach its goal of becoming a mine-free country by 2013.

Albania: Even though the demining operations were not totally funded as requested in the Mine Action Portfolio 2005 the overall objective of releasing some 1,000,000 square meters in 2005 was achieved. This outcome provides a good basis for the achievement of the main goal of the Albanian Mine Action Programme to declare Albania Mine Safe by 2006. Adequate funding allowed the AMAE to coordinate and monitor all mine action activities in the country, including through the AMAE Offices in Tirana and Kukes. National personnel also received technical and managerial training for the establishment of a future National Demining Organization. There is still a need for funding in victim assistance with particular reference to provision of equipment for the Regional Hospital in Kukes and the National Prosthetic Center in Tirana as well as funds for construction of the new National Prosthetic Orthotic Center.

Angola: Demining activities mainly focused on road clearance, which accounted for much of the accident rate, possibly up to 35% according to preliminary LIS results, as well the national rail network and supporting the establishment and rehabilitation of the electrical network. There has been a steady decrease in the number of victims since 2003 – from 270 reported victims to 67 in 2005 – in relation to increased demining and mine risk education activities. The key funding impact has been the cessation of the Landmine Impact Survey. This has incurred considerable delays in completing the process that was scheduled to be complete by October 2005. Considerable effort has been incurred by CNIDAH in continuing the process, with much assistance from operators and the donor community. This also served to delay and draw resources away from the strategic planning process.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Humanitarian demining operations in 2005 increased by 58%, compared to 2004. Successful MRE activities trained over 400,000 primary schoolchildren as well as 30,000 endangered adults. 48 new instructors and 43 MRE managers are in place in 21 communities. According to Humanitarian Demining Operational Plan for 2006, it is estimated that shortfall for the humanitarian demining operations amounts to 4 million US dollars. According to general demining costs, this fund would be sufficient for 3,000,000 square meters of technical survey. According to our assessment, funds are secured for 5,000,000 square meters for the clearance operations and for

8,500,000 square meters of technical survey. The Humanitarian Demining Plan for 2006 is 16,700,000 square meters.

Chad: While mine clearance efforts released over two million square meters of land, reprioritization in 2005 was linked to insufficient funding. Due to insufficient funding, the building of new units for the clearance of the Fada Region was cancelled, and the HCND had to stop operations in Wadi Doum to move the existing units to Fada. This led to the cancellation of the implementation of the 2005 programme in Wadi Doum and prevented HCND from being able to complete the clearing of Fada in 2005. In addition, the impossibility of creating new units in 2005 will compromise future results of the programme and the ability for Chad to fulfill its obligations towards the Ottawa Treaty in time (2009). The NGO MAG, contracted by UNOPS through a tender, left Chad December 20, 2005. The demobilization phase took two weeks and cost the equivalent of two weeks of operations (70,000 US\$). To start Operations in 2006, when funds will be available, UNOPS will have to launch a new tender, and recruit a new NGO. This will take at least two months, so there will be no Operations in January, February and maybe March 2006, this will increase the lateness of Chad in its implementation of the Ottawa Treaty. The new operator will start with a mobilization phase and will train and deploy. This will cost the equivalent of one month of Operations (140,000 US\$), which means that the 2005 insufficient funding will prevent Chad from implementing its mine action programme for at least three months in 2006 and will lead to the loss of the equivalent of the lack of six weeks of Operations for demobilization and mobilization phases (Cost 200 000 US\$). MRE was included in the public school system for teachers and students. MRE efforts also successfully targeted 110,000 refugees and trained 1,100 relays. The signing of a peace agreement for a part of the Tibesti region is expected to allow the HCND to start mine/battle area clearance operations in 2006.

Chechnya: The financial response to the Portfolio project requirements has been satisfactory, except in the case of WHO, which due to financial constraints, has not been able to provide physical and psychosocial rehabilitation to mine/UXO-affected adult population. Existing technical capacities related to database management were strengthened through trainings. A community-based surveillance system further improved mine/UXO casualty data collection and analysis. This surveillance system should allow mine action actors to promptly prioritize prevention/response activities. Ten community-based MRE working groups, comprising district administration officials, health and education workers, and religious leaders, were established. [MRE outreach] For the first time ever, limited humanitarian demining took place in and around Grozny, with a focus on releasing land for agricultural use and allowing access to a former chemical plant. [VA section] A smooth continuation of some programme components has been possible due to the funds received by programmes in 2005, but more funds will be required to ensure a timely response to priority needs identified in the Portfolio 2006.

Colombia: Capacity building efforts at the level of local communities and authorities brought greater attention to assistance, rehabilitation, and reintegration of survivors and victims. [va section specifics] The 2005 Landmines Portfolio was not totally funded. Only one of the projects formulated by the Country Team was fully financed by the German Government. The funds that allowed performing concrete actions during 2005 were received during 2003 from the government of Sweden and during 2004 from Canada, and do not exactly fit with those proposed on prior MAPs. The armed conflict is ongoing in Colombia and the humanitarian situation is critical. As the problem is increasing, not only are more resources needed, but also a secured funding is needed in order to make the activities sustainable and avoid the MRE/prevention processes to be interrupted, since they represent for Colombia, the major action field related to mines.

DRC: In 2005, as for the previous years the funds received for the Mine Action response have remained a major preoccupation with regards to the needs. The projects included in the Portfolio have received none or very little attention from the donors. With the exception of mine action in support to the peacekeeping mission, the lack of funding did not allow any implementation of the envisaged plans. The needs are still there, and have even increased and this is reflected in the 2006 requirements.

Ethiopia: There is an urgent requirement for approximately US \$400,000 for equipment procurement (mine detector and protective gear) to support deployment of newly trained manual deminers. Other than this shortfall, UNDP Technical Support is fully funded for 2006 by generous donations from the Netherlands and Norway. Ethiopian Mine Action operations are expected to be fully funded in 2006 through a continuing World Bank loan, which will be offset by an 8 million Euro three-year donation from the European Commission.

Iran: Iran received no pledges or realized contributions from any of the bilateral donors over 2005 towards the Portfolio 2005 proposals. The non-conductive political situation, Iran's status as a middle-

income country and the high prices of crude oil in 2005 were among the chief contributing factors for the lack of donor interest in Iran's mine action programme.

Iraq: There is a critical shortage of funds needed to sustain existing Mine Action capacities in Iraq. This comes at a time when reconstruction and development projects increase their request of more clearance support. The funding forecast for 2006 does not look promising. There is still an uncertainty of what funds will be made available for several of the implementing organisations in Iraq, while reconstruction and development efforts still need more clearance support. Despite the 15 Million US\$ given to Iraq Mine Action by the Government of Iraq in 2006, there are still great concerns regarding the NMAA's ability to make effective use of received funds as they have not done that in the past two years. Moreover, The Kurdistan Mine Action Programme was forced to close down as a consequence of US DoS's surprising funding cut. This resulted in a restructuring and reorganization of the entire Kurdistan Mine Action programme. The new structure created by the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Center (IKMAC), together with the General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA in Sulaimaniyah) is now approximately a 1/3 of their previous capacity and were only back in operation in the second half of 2005. This reduced capacity is leading to a situation where the IKMAC and the GD are constantly struggling to keep up with growing demands on additional demining support for reconstruction projects. Furthermore, due to shortage of funds in the south of Iraq, the UN contracted Mine Tech international, was forced to terminate a capacity building project in June 2005. This has resulted in a loss of approximately a 1/3 of the available clearance capacity in the South, and more than 100 Iraqis have lost their jobs. In total the South of Iraq has lost valuable human resources. Due to the tumultuous situation in Iraq with the fragmented coordination in most fields (Not only in Mine Action) a clear picture of the actual impact on reconstruction projects in Iraq is not available. Clearance activities in Iraq are not well coordinated or controlled, (except in the Kurdistan region). Only the UN contracted organisations and IMCO are coordinated by NMAA.

The lack of long term donor commitment makes it difficult to support Iraq in the most effective manner. At this stage the coordination is critical and Iraq needs to define the way forward for Mine Action as well as for other disciplines. Mine Action Iraq has a great potential of becoming self-sufficient within a very short time if the Government of Iraq together with the appropriate international assistance are committed to its support.

Laos: UXO Lao experienced cash flow constraints resulting in the reduction of the 2005 MINIMA budget by 27% (4.9M to 3.6M). The cash flow constraints resulted in the non-replacement of old/obsolete/broken down equipment (e.g. vehicles, metal detectors, EOD toolkits,) impacting efficiency of the organisation. Despite cash flow constraints, UXO Lao achieved land clearance targets of 25% above 2004 outputs. The critical shortfalls in funding remain in the Community Awareness and Victims Assistance sub sectors. The large gaps in service provision remain, and the gaps are widening due to a significant increase in the rate of accidents over the past two years. Production of prosthetics and orthosis was halted during the month of December due to a lack of funding. Major funding shortfalls for the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) also remain. Development of a fully functioning NRA is crucial for national planning, coordination and efficient use of resources. For example, the NRA will be able to target the occurrences of accidents and causes so that effective responses can be delivered to reduce or eliminate the problem and deal with its impacts. Lack of funding has threatened to destroy the COPE P&O service – the only P&O service in Lao PDR. COPE is the result of ten years of continuous development, funded by the international community. If the service disappears due to lack of funding for a few months, then development will pretty much have to start over.

Lebanon: The in-kind contribution of the government of Lebanon for mine action in 2005 was approximately US \$ 4 million; US \$ 3 million for the conduct of mine clearance operations (producing 1.7 million square metres of cleared land per year) and US \$ 1 million for the operation of the NDO. A comprehensive draft of 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 policy has been approved by the National Demining Office and is currently being reviewed by the Headquarters of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The 2005-2009 Long Term Plan was distributed to all International Support Group nations and organisations during the inaugural Working Level Meeting in December 2005. The Long Term Plan provides a framework for mine action activities over the next 5 years and links mine clearance with community impact as assessed by the Landmine Impact Survey of 2003. One of the primary aims of the Long Term Plan is to eliminate the threat posed to high and medium impacted communities by the end of 2009. The lack of an ISG in 2005 severely hampered the mobilisation of resources for mine action in Lebanon. To counter this, the NDO held a working level update in December 2005 to allow passage of information and updates from the NDO to ISG member nations in an informal manner. The first update was

followed by a visit to a mine field near Souq El Gharb. The meeting was well attended and it is hoped that continued meeting of this sort will help to re-energise the donor community. The availability of the Minister of Defence in 2006 will be the driving factor for the next ISG.

To date, most projects in Lebanon remain unfunded, or only partially funded, and although the number of mine victims were reduced drastically in 2003 and 2004 due to clearance operations in South Lebanon and a pro-active mine risk education programme, there was a slight rise in mine victims in 2005. Lack of funding continues to have serious implications on socio-economic development of mine affected communities within Lebanon as evident by the increased risk that many Lebanese take in order to earn enough income to support families and the resulting number of mine victims.

Mauritania: Implications on funding gaps (58%) have critically affected mine action in Mauritania. Virtually no demining activities were conducted this past year; no landmine Impact Survey was completed resulting in a delay to implement the Completion Initiative. The lack of landmine survivor funding has resulted in no assessment of in-country capabilities and no potential strengthening of existing handicap facilities. The aggregate result of lack of funding for survivors and landmine impact survey activities has prompted the submission for these activities under "Critical Needs" for 2006, in the amount of \$111,000 USD. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health has coordinated with UNICEF and Spanish NGOs for an orthopaedic centre in Nouadhibou.

Sudan: Funding gap generally existed in all areas of activities at the end of 2005. Given the current post-conflict situation and priorities identified by the Programme, gap has to be filled especially in activities of Emergency Survey, Route Clearance, Coordination, Targeted emergency MRE and Capacity Building of national authorities. The planning for 2006 was done based on the assets available at the end of 2005. Slow implementation on mine action activities by limited capacity may result in slow implementation of other humanitarian and/or development activities such as delivery of emergency aid or rehabilitation of important roads, as well as may prevent refugees and IDPs return to their own communities.

Syria: Due to lack of funding, none of the projects included in the 2005 Portfolio could be conducted. This situation calls for a complete different strategy in 2006. The portfolio team needs to be re-established starting from a strong nucleus composed of partners involved in mine action in the ground. In 2006 action will be concentrated on supporting local partners in upgrading MRE capacity while increasing MRE activities on the ground. Support should also be given to collecting and analyzing data on mine injuries faced by the population.

Tajikistan: Whilst this has been a productive year there have been challenges associated with funding for national infrastructure and capacity building and for our FSD mine clearance teams, which have had a detrimental effect on deployment of teams to the field. The 2005 season got off to a slow start due to the late arrival of funds and this meant that our two most recently-trained clearance teams missed three months of Tajikistan's very short demining season because they did not deploy until September. One trained survey team could not be deployed as the funds required for the purchase of their equipment were not disbursed through UNDP before winter arrived.

TMAC is currently without funds. We don't have enough money in 2005/6, or a reliable, predictable, significant donor commitment to the future. Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, requires that Tajikistan clears all AP mines from its national territory by 1 April, 2010. This means we have less than four years to complete the national programme. According to initial survey data there are 25 million square meters of contaminated land in Tajikistan. We need to urgently strengthen the capacity of the programme in order to increase productivity and cost effectiveness. In 2006 we expect to establish a mine detecting dog capacity with twelve mine detecting dogs and Canada and Germany have both already expressed their interest in supporting this project. We also plan to obtain some mechanical mine clearance capacity in 2006 and will again approach Japan on this issue soon. More than anything, we need donor contributions to arrive in a reliable, predictable and timely manner. In the case of Tajikistan mine action, there is so far no reliance on funding beyond periods of one fiscal year.

Uganda: The funding gaps meant that two survey/clearance/EOD teams couldn't be made operational immediately after receiving humanitarian demining training and personal equipment in August / September 2005 in the UK-funded International Mine Action Training Centre Nairobi. This severely hampered the ability to implement technical survey/clearance/EOD operations in potential areas of return of IDPs. Moreover, the start of urgently required needs assessments in mine / ERW-affected districts in northern and North-eastern Uganda had to be postponed to early 2006. The lack of reliable data severely hampers the ability to prioritize, plan and implement remedial mine action activities particularly in the potential areas or return of IDPs, and will delay the required mine action strategy and the inclusion of mine action activities into development plans.

Furthermore, delay in the arrival of the Victim Assistance Technical Advisor until early 2006 to coordinate work with ministries in development of VA plan 2006 – 2010, which may require future revision of this plan. Four survey/clearance/EOD teams can't be made operational immediately after they received humanitarian demining training and personal equipment in November/December 2005 in the UK-funded International Mine Action Training Centre Nairobi. This will severely hamper the ability to implement technical survey/clearance/EOD operations in potential areas of returns of IDPs. The current EU decision not to grant funds earmarked for MRE / VA activities in northern and western Uganda could severely hamper urgently required MRE and Victim Assistance activities, including rehabilitation, development of a database/surveillance network to monitor impact on victims and socio-economic integration.

This all could lead to the planned return of IDPs being postponed which could influence activities conducted by WFO, UNICEF and line ministries (Ministries of Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development etc.). An increase in accidents could also be a likely consequence, since lack of cross border integration and MRE for refugees will make them more vulnerable.

Viet Nam: The considerable funding gap has reduced overall impacts of most of every member's plan. The lack of funding in 2005 reduces the feasibility of the planning for 2006. As indicated in the updated funding table, four of the nine portfolio members did not receive any funds as they expected while three other members received less than 50% of their planned funds, one received around 85% of the requested funds and only one member received more funds than they expected. These figures have some implications on reduction of the size of local populations and communities as well as objectives of plans made by each member.

Yemen: Generally all projects were funded sufficiently and the programme did not face any major funding shortfall. However, there were delays in implementation of YEMAC expansion plans due to late funding/support in 2005. Generally, most projects were funded and the programme did not face any major funding shortfall. Only one project has ceased operations in July 2005 due to critical shortfall of funding. However, there was delay in YEMAC's expansion plans to establish new survey and quality assurance teams and to restructure four clearance Units to independent platoons due to late funding/support. Of the four clearance Units it planned to restructure in 2005, only two were trained and received equipment in 2005. The remaining two clearance units are remained un-restructured. Among the YMAP projects only one project faced critical funding shortfall in mid 2005 which has resulted to cease its mine risk education activities in the affected communities in July 2005.

Zambia: Insufficient funding for mine action activities earmarked for 2005 meant that these have now been pushed into the 2006 Work Plan and have extended the Completion date by one year to 2008. It has also resulted in the reprioritizing of activities in order to maximize benefits of the limited financial resources. For 2006, the priority activity is now the conduction of a comprehensive nationwide impact survey which will form the foundation on which other mine action activities will be based. This exercise is estimated to cost approximately US\$330,000. This amount would swallow the entire approved budget for the Centre for 2006 therefore, external funding is critical to supplement the budget for other activities to be undertaken. The survey replaces the demining of approximately 800kms of the border with Angola where the Ministry of Agriculture intends to erect a Cattle Disease Cordon Line to prevent the transfer of Bovine Pneumonia into Zambia. With adequate funding Zambia's medium impact landmine problem can be resolved within two years.

1. Progress (by pillar) towards decreasing the impact of landmines/ERW on people

Mine Clearance:

Afghanistan: In 2005, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) demined 19.35 percent of the known mine/ERW contaminated areas, or a total of 138.6 million square meters. In doing so, the MAPA surpassed its target in terms of clearing former battle fields and contaminated land, by clearing 98 million square meters and 39 million square meters, respectively. The MAPA and its partners completed a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), which makes it possible to gauge how clearance and other mine action activities contribute to the improvement of the lives of Afghans. The survey revealed that some 2,368 Afghan communities are affected by 716 million square meters of land infested by mines, mortars, bombs and other items of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) remaining after more than twenty years of conflict. As many as 4.2 million Afghans live in these communities. Using a ranking system, the survey pinpointed 281 high-impacted communities, 480 medium-impacted communities and 1,607 low-impacted communities. The MAPA aims to clear high-impacted communities by the end of 2007, the medium-impacted communities between 2007 and 2009 and the remaining areas between 2009 and 2013.

Albania: Mine clearance projects released some 1,280,000 square meters of high and medium level priority areas, out of a target of 2.1 million square meters according to the Mine Clearance Plan. The continuation of the mine clearance operations in northeast Albania made it possible to release land which was used by the local population for socio economic activities such as grazing, agriculture etc.

Angola: Eleven square kilometers was cleared by the end of October 2005. Activities mainly focusing on the clearance of roads, where as much as 35% of accidents had occurred, according to preliminary LIS results.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Humanitarian demining operations in 2005 increased by 58% compared to 2004. The current results show that the humanitarian demining plan of clearance of 11 square kilometers will be achieved.

Burundi: Mine and ERW clearance activities have been hindered by the lack of mine-laying records by Government armed forces and other armed groups. At this stage, it has been not possible to comprehensively quantify the extent of mine contamination in Burundi and its full impact on the lives of people. As a result, a country-wide general community survey was launched in July 2005 to determine the exact nature, scope and extend of the problem. The survey, which is being undertaken by UNMAS in collaboration with a non-governmental international organization, the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) with ONUB funding, and in liaison with the national authorities, through the management and supervisory role of the UNMACC, will be completed in May 2006.

So far, the survey has collected information from 1,730 "collines" (administrative units) in 9 provinces (66 percent of a total of 2,615 "collines"), which represents 37,097 people interviewed. Survey activities also improved the definition of the problem with 119 mine/ERW hazardous areas already located.

Pending the conclusions of this survey, available information allows estimating that, the number of affected communes across the country has now reached 20 percent and the rate of population living in risks areas is about 8-12 percent of the estimated nationwide population of 7, 2 million. Survey activities also improved the definition of the problem with 119 mine/ERW hazardous located, mainly in the Southern part of the country bordering Tanzania

The impact of landmines on communities can be felt in different spheres, including the prevention of economic opportunities, hindrance to housing and infrastructure repairs, continuous accidents and threats to people's lives, lack of access to agricultural land, people ignorance or too confident on how to deal with mines and ERW.

Clearance has to be focused on areas identified by the Government for the return of internally displaced persons. Available information allows estimating that, the main deployment and supply routes being reportedly mine free. This situation allowed the mission, humanitarian aid providers and the local population to travel in safety.

In Burundi, mine action is one of central issues to the safe and cost-efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance, the safe and rapid deployment of peacekeepers and military observers, economic development, post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction. The MACC has ensured that mine action is also integrated into the 2006 Common Humanitarian Action Plan, which seeks to outline a combination of responses ranging from immediate life-saving activities to strengthened community –based initiatives to support population reintegration in the short-term.

The demining operations implemented by the mine clearance nongovernmental organization showed results of thousand of land cleared within palm oil crop production areas and over than fifty thousand ammunition have been collected and destroyed by ONUB explosive ordnance teams in the context of the demobilization process. This progress has been supported by over than twenty spot explosive ordnance tasks cleared in rural areas which allowed immediate recovery of thirty-five percent of agricultural land and access to primary school education along the Tanzania border.

The international NGOs Dan Church Aid (DCA) started the mine clearance activities in the field from end of May 2005 with seventeen national deminers trained on international mine action standards (IMAS); in the Southern Makamba province and focus on manual clearance drills.

The first mine clearing area of 1,500 square meters has not yet be handed over to MACC due to some technical complications which obliged the NGOs to improve technical skills and methods, as recommended by MACC. In the meantime, DCA has completed over than twenty-seven EOD spot tasks.

DCA is also involved in survey activities and 32 mine/ERW hazardous have been so far identified in Makamba provinces. The impact of landmines on communities include different factors as blockage of economic sources, blockage of housing and infrastructure, continuous accident leading to threat of people lives, blockage of access to agricultural land, people ignorance or confident how to deal with mines and ERW. Clearing the mine and ERW affected areas will allow the target groups to feed themselves and end their dependence on external aid. Some of the cleared areas will also be used to build urgently needed housing, and will allow the use of primary schools. Clearance has to be focused on areas identified by the

Government for the return of internally displaced persons.

Chad: In 2005, the HCND cleared and returned use more than 2,300,000 square meters of land.

DRC: For the first time, an entire district of the country was cleared of mines and UXO contamination, and a new survey methodology was funded and implemented in the South Eastern part of the country. Operations in the Ituri district, North Kivu and Katanga, initially aimed at facilitating the Peacekeeping Mission movements and delivery of humanitarian aid, also directly helped the local populations by providing safe transport routes and airstrips and allowing access to facilities such as hospitals, schools and various accommodations. Operations also facilitated the return of refugees from Tanzania and Central African Republic, as well as thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their original townships.

Eritrea: In early 2005, the MACC focused mine/UXO clearance and mine risk education (MRE) operations in areas and roads in Sector West to support the movement of thousands of IDPs returning to their villages of origin.

Ethiopia: The integration of Mine Detection Dogs and Mechanical assets with Manual Clearance units produced very favorable results. More than four million square meters of farming and grazing land was returned to productive use following landmine and ERW clearance in northern Ethiopia. Data collection during 2005 indicates that landmine and UXO incidents decreased by more than 75% since the completion of the Nationwide LIS in 2004. In late 2005, the training of new clearance units more than doubled the number of manual deminers; however, equipment is not yet available for deployment of the newly trained personnel.

Iraq: Iraq Mine Action programme continues to find innovative solutions to overcome the security constrains in Iraq. Despite the hampered security situation in Iraq, Mine Action support to reduce the negative impact from mines/ERW continues in the North and South of Iraq. The nation wide Landmine Impact Survey has been completed in 10 out of 18 governorates. It is estimated that the survey in the rest of the governorates would be finished around mid 2006. NPA and the newly re-established Kurdish Mine Action Programme, is supporting the Kurdistan Region in its reconstruction and development efforts. MAG, the only known mine action organization operating south of the Kurdistan Region in the North of Iraq, continues to support reconstruction efforts and reports more than six million square meters of land was made available in support of National reconstruction efforts and economic growth. DDG (Danish Demining Group), Intersos, and IMCO (Iraqi Mine Clearance Organisation) continue to support the reconstruction efforts in Basra. DDG and Intersos support the capacity building of two indigenous Mine Action NGOs. Reports from DDG indicates that more than six million square meters of land were made available for productive use and will contribute to economic growth.

Laos: The Programme helped improve the living standards of 457,466 people in 2,283 of the 2,861 communities suffering from the impact of UXOs and mines. This includes the return of cleared land for productive use of approximately 1,566 hectares in 2005 alone, totaling 7,221 hectares. As compared to 2004, these figures represent an 8% increase in the total number of villages reached, and a 25% increase in total land cleared.

Lebanon: While the clearance rates of the LAF Engineering Regiment were hampered by unstable security and political circumstances, clearance activities by the LAF Engineer Regiment and MAG as well as the national technical survey allowed over 4 square kilometres of land be returned to the Lebanese people.

Mauritania: Despite insufficient funding which prevented large-scale demining activities, eight spot explosive ordnance disposal tasks (Zourat 2; Nouadhibou 6) were conducted by the Bureau of Humanitarian Demining (BNDH) where 38 UXO items were destroyed, six grenades and one bomb. Two technical surveys were also completed in mine affected areas, resulting in 350,000 square meters eing marked and entered into IMSMA.

Sudan: The progress this year positively affected the local population, returning IDPs and refugees, newly established peacekeeping operations and humanitarian community. In the South Sudan, the opening of Juba-Yei road served not only to allow for the safe deployment of the Peacekeepers to Juba (the capital of South Sudan), but also for the safe passage of civilian and commercial traders to bring essential goods and foods to local communities. Juba has been a "land-locked" city as a result of the internal conflicts and all foods and goods have had to be airlifted. The clearance of transit routes allowed normal economic trade, which had not been possible for more than 20 years, to recommence. Clearance and mine risk education furthermore allowed IDPs and refugees to return safely. Also, clearance of main routes

facilitated the movement of other UN agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian activities.

Tajikistan: Landmines directly affect only the rural poor and at least 266,745 persons, many of whom are women and children. During 2004 and 2005, a total of 186,056 square meters of contaminated land was returned to users for agriculture and cattle grazing. Access to land and infrastructure was also re-established, as in the case of in Vanj District where electrical pylons and transformer stations were surrounded by anti personnel landmines. More than one thousand AP mines were removed from this area in 2005. Teams conducted technical survey and mine clearance operations in four districts, as well as along the Tajik-Afghan border. More than 300 communities were surveyed and 25 mined areas were discovered in 2005. 1,357 antipersonnel landmines were cleared, as well as 461 items of UXO. 129,156 square meters have been manually cleared this year, mostly on the Tajik-Afghan border and in internal central areas of Tajikistan. This is more than twice the total for 2004's operations. While these figures are a very significant improvement, it should be noted that 25 million square meters remain contaminated.

Viet Nam: Around seven international NGOs in partnership with engineering departments of the Ministry of Defense were very active in mine and UXO clearance in the three central provinces, including Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue. The most up-to-date data shows that to this date at least 18.87 million square meters of heavily affected land was cleared. The cleared land makes it possible for an increasing number of people to safely enjoy their living and production activities.

Yemen: 2005 was a successful year for the Yemen Mine Action Programme (YMAP). All operations proceeded smoothly with no disruption and most capacity building and operational targets were met in accordance with the plan. Over 33 square kilometers of affected land were surveyed, cleared, quality assured and returned to end users. Additionally, five technical survey teams, and two quality assurance team were trained to be operational in 2006. A total of 146 affected communities, including 15 high, 131 medium and low impact, were freed from the negative impact of landmines as of December 2005.

Zambia: No mine clearance operations were carried out largely due to inadequate funding. However, a number of *in situ* destructions of UXOs were undertaken by the Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) team as reports were received.

1. Progress (by pillar) towards decreasing the impact of landmines/ERW on people

Multiple:

Albania: There was one submission included in the Portfolio for the UNDP Capacity Building Project in support of the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE). This project received contributions in 2005 from the UNDP/BCPR, the US State Department through the matching mechanism with ITF (of Canadian Government funding) and the Czech Government. These funding allowed AMAE in 2005 to regularly continue its function in coordinating and monitoring all mine action activities in the country. This included provision of technical assistance and support to regular running of the AMAE Offices in Tirana and Kukes. The Quality Management Team established in Kukes Regional Office monitored through the year the demining operations and quality controlled the area cleared by the DO-s which was then handed over to the population for use.

Another achievement was the provision of technical and managerial training of the national personnel for the future establishment of the National Demining Organization. A team of 43 nationals was trained in managerial, technical, administrative and logistical support components.

Angola: The last year has seen a shift in the implementation of mine action in Angola. Increasingly major development projects (primary roads particularly) are using commercial clearance as necessary. The government has tasked FAA and INAD through the CED with responsibility for clearance of secondary roads, the national rail network and supporting the establishment and rehabilitation of key elements of the electrical reticulation network which they should be able to meet following the proposed re-equipping programme. The humanitarian operators will be able to complement these efforts where they possess the appropriate equipment and can largely focus their manual capacity on assisting affected communities using the LIS as an integral planning tool.

Burundi: The MACC structure is well adapted to carry out its responsibilities. Since April 2005, more than half the substantive MACC posts are Burundian-occupied (UN national staff), and a total of eleven national staff have recruited in April 2005, within 449 candidatures received. After a first selection of 41 candidates; eleven persons, of which four are women and two are disabled person, have been selected in the final phase to fulfill the proposed post. Five of them have been supported on VTF budget, when the remaining six others have been supported by the assessed budget of the ONUB mission. At the end of September 2005, it has been estimated that the national counterpart was able to take over the mine

information responsibilities. Thus, the number of international advisors is to reduce to 2. The UNMACC continue to work with the government in its efforts to assume an increasing role in the coordination of the mine action process, with the goal of transferring all regulatory authority and coordination activities to the government as soon as possible.

Chechnya: The existing technical capacities related to the database management have been strengthened through the provision of training opportunities for the IMSMA managers. The mine/UXO casualty data collection and analysis system was further improved, including through the creation of a community-based surveillance system (with 15 'letter-boxes' established in the 15 districts of Chechnya). A MoU was signed with the ICRC to promote the mutual exchange of the respective data on mine/UXO civilian casualties.

Another positive development has been the launch by EMERCOM of the first-ever limited humanitarian demining in and around Grozny (with focus on agricultural lands and on a former chemical plant), which are expected to continue.

Colombia: Regarding institutional strengthening and communities' capacity building, public functionaries have been trained on the attention to survivors and the restitutions of their rights. Processes for prevention and strengthening of social organizations have also been strengthened to improve the MRE, rehabilitation and reintegration of MAP/ERW survivors and victims.

Mauritania: An international Chief Technical Advisor was recruited in November 2005 to assist BNDH and the National Commission to advance the mine action programme in accordance with the Completion Initiative. Furthermore, discussions were initiated to investigate the relocation of BNDH.

Uganda: During 2005, the Government of Uganda has provided the Report on Article 7 and has developed victim assistance plans for 2006 till 2010. An agreement has been reached with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining for the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) version 4 and is to be operational in 2006. A priority during 2005 was to start to define the landmine problem in Uganda. A needs assessment was completed in a western area of the country, Kasese and preparation for needs assessment is well underway for two areas in the north, Lira and Soroti.

1. Progress (by pillar) towards decreasing the impact of landmines/ERW on people

Victim Assistance:

Afghanistan: The MAPA's clearance activities resulted in a 34 percent reduction in the number of high impacted communities. There are some 100 dead or injured victims per month caused by mines and UXO in Afghanistan – a figure that is still too high but that has decreased from an estimated 150 to 300 victims per month in 2002.

Albania: In 2005, training of 30 nurses residing in mine affected villages in emergency first aid and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) took place. The nurses provide guidance to the mine victims while a neurologist and physiotherapist from Kukes Hospital visits them 3 times monthly in their homes through the establishment of a CBR network. Moreover, a Prostheses Repair Centre was established at Kukes Regional Hospital in March 2005, and an emergency assistance fund for new mine/UXO victims was set up.

In promoting employment and economic reintegration of mine victims, 44 mine victims and their families have been assisted in establishing home based economies in animal husbandry. Additionally, surgical equipment has been provided to the Kukes Regional Hospital and 20 mine/UXO amputees classified as difficult cases were rehabilitated at the Slovenian Institute of Rehabilitation.

In general, victim assistance has made good progress during 2005, and this is contributing to the overall goal to build within the year 2006 a sustainable national capacity able to provide assistance and promote reintegration of mine survivors. The assistance in favor of the mine and UXO victims is helping them in receiving continuous medical treatment and in being reintegrated into the socio-economic life. The income generating project is assisting to alleviate the economic problems that the victims' families are facing.

Angola: In general terms the impact of mines continues to diminish in Angola. This is reflected in a steady decrease in the number of victims reported in the last three years since the cessation of hostilities in 2002. 270 victims were reported in 2003; compared with 187 in 2004 and 67 in 2005 (up to November 2005). The reasons for this are complex and include, but are not limited to the following; the accident rate was high immediately post conflict due to increased mobility of the population seeking to return to places of origin; the penetration of consistent mine risk education messages; as well as increasing clearance rates.

Burundi: Information gathering increased significantly, resulting from an effective information-sharing network developed with mine action NGOs. 151 mine/ERW hazardous areas and 339 mine/ERW victims have been registered in IMSMA. Of the current civilian victims recorded, over a hundred were recorded in 2005, representing a 50-60 percent decline in new victims identified.

Chechnya: The number of landmine/UXO civilian casualties recorded since 1995 in Chechnya has reached 3,037, including over 744 children. Tangible progress has been achieved towards the reduction of this impact, as the yearly number of recorded incidents has been decreasing steadily in 2004 (88) and even further in 2005 (18). The government's existing capacity, both in terms of prevention and response, remains significantly low. Consequently, the joint efforts of UNICEF, ICRC and HI in strengthening the capacities of the Republican Clinical Hospital and the Prosthetic Workshop in Grozny have further improved the local provision of physical rehabilitation and prosthetic-orthopedic assistance to survivors. Capacity-building in this area will be further pursued through relevant training initiatives. The psychosocial rehabilitation of mine/UXO survivors and disabled children (with their families) has been implemented at the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre managed by the Let's Save the Generation in Grozny. The social reintegration of 220 survivors has been promoted through the provision of vocational trainings in tailoring, carpentry and football, but needs remain significant. The profile of the landmines/UXO threat for children in Chechnya was raised through advocacy and awareness-raising activities conducted at the local and national level (including a high-visibility photo exhibition organized in Moscow in December 2005). The physical state of children with disabilities improved through the targeted distribution of 111 wheelchairs, 300 crutches, 300 walking sticks, 5 multi-functional beds and through the production of 78 prosthetic-orthopaedic devices. 187 mine/UXO-affected children were assisted with physical rehabilitation at the Republican Clinical Hospital. The psychosocial well-being of some 129 disabled children was improved through the provision of counseling and recreational activities at the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre supported by UNICEF in Grozny. A total of 220 children with disabilities were offered vocational training in carpentry, tailoring and computing through the Society for the Disabled and Grozny's Technical College. The professional skills of some key staff of the Prosthetic Workshop and the Republican Clinical Hospital in Grozny were fostered through the provision of training to 5 technicians (in the production of upper-limb prostheses) in Moscow – as well as through the orthopaedic training of 3 hospital doctors at specialized centres in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Colombia: Between 1990 and 1 of December 2005, a total of 4,353 victims have been reported. From this total, 3,509 have appeared in the last 5 years, which means that 80.61% of the total number of victims in Colombia corresponds to accidents happened between 2000 and 2005. It is estimated that there are at least 3 victims every day and that one of each two municipalities is affected by the presence or suspects a minefield.

In the framework of Assistance for Victims, UNICEF, in collaboration with CIREC and Handicap International- Belgium, has set up the basis for supporting in 2006 the physical and psychological rehabilitation of 65 survivors of mine accidents in Antioquia (40) and Bolívar (25), and the implementation of activities to facilitate their economic and social reintegration. In Antioquia, Cauca, Montes de María and southern Bolívar, support was provided for training survivors, community members and municipal authorities in assistance for victims and teaching about their rights. Additionally, 350 provincial and municipal functionaries were trained in rights of mine survivors and the creation of victims' associations in the departments of Antioquia and Cauca was supported. During 2005 UNICEF, in collaboration with SENA, has started the support a training of trainers process for integral assistance for victims, vocational orientation and labor connection that by 2006 will reach 200 instructors from these entities in 64 of the country's municipalities.

DRC: Mine/UXO victims reported dropped slightly from the reported victims of previous years.

Laos: The Victims Support Programme delivered services through their five Prosthetics and Orthosis Centres to surrounding communities, but major gaps in access and outreach remain in more remote areas.

From 2002 to 2004, there was a dramatic increase in the number of accidents involving UXO. In the past five years, 80% of the victims are male. It has traditionally been the case that by far the greater number of victims are male, because men clear the brush, burn the cut materials, plough the land, seek for UXO, etc. Of the total victims, around 52% are children. The increase in accidents is possibly due to an increase in the price of scrap metal, although no certain evidence supports this at this time. There is, however, a correlation between the number of accidents and the incidence of poverty in the area.

Sudan: Although both accurate victim data and true extent of mine/ERW contamination is not yet available in Sudan, there were 77 reported mine accidents resulting in 11 deaths and 66 injuries in 2005.

The majority of victims were either boys or men. This figure represents a 40% decrease from 2004 and may be attributed to the progress made by the Programme with increased survey, clearance activities and targeted MRE. Most of the incidents happened while traveling, military activities, collecting firewood/food/water and farming. These activities are primarily conducted by men/boys due to cultural or religious reasons.

Syria: In 2005, a positive progress was the establishment of the first Syrian landmine victims NGO, the Landmine Victims Society. Supported by the Syrian Red Crescent and by the Government of Syria, it participated in MRE activities. It also started compiling figures concerning mine accidents. This works reveals that between January 2003 and June 2005, at least 8 people were killed and 10 were wounded. 12 of them were children under age 15 year old.

Tajikistan: The Assistance to Landmine Survivors provided disabled persons, including landmine survivors with prosthesis and medical assistance at the national Orthopaedic Centre in Dushanbe, which in 2005 served more than 600 patients. UNDP and Italian funds are used to cover transportation of disabled people and the persons who accompany them from their homes in rural districts to the capital, as well as three meals a day during their stay in the Centre's guesthouse. 25 mine survivors were provided with artificial limbs this year. An Income Generation project delivered breeding pairs of goats to the families of landmine survivors in three districts of Sugd region and three districts of Rasht valley, to assist them in establishing small-scale livestock enterprises with one offspring being returned to the RCST to redistribute and expand the project. There is a requirement to extend this project in future in order to cover all mine survivors, particularly to women and children in families where the head of the household has been killed or injured through mine accident.

Yemen: Civilian casualties due to landmines/ERW have been reduced by 89% since the completion of Landmine Impact Survey in 2000. The programme recorded 21 casualties including 9 female in 2005. In addition, YEMAC lost one of its Deminers due to landmine accident during clearance operations at a minefield in 2005. 42 victims (40 Males and 2 Females) were met/physically checked, 324 (274 males and 50 females) were taken to major hospitals for medical examination and treatment and 458 victims were rehabilitated/supported by providing either prosthetic devices, wheelchairs, hearing aids, eye glasses surgery, physiotherapy or a combinations of these. In addition, the Yemen Association for Landmine/ERW Survivors (YALS) has supported 95 victims and their families by providing training to the survivors and establishing small income generating enterprises in the affected Governorates.

Uganda: In the Gulu Rehabilitation Centre with Orthopaedic Workshop landmine survivors were treated. Physical rehabilitation of PWD including landmine survivors continued, with 426 orthopaedic appliances being produced in 2005. A NGO and survivors conducted a survey in Gulu district to re-identify landmine survivors/victims. A needs assessment in Kasese district resulted in the identification of 57 dangerous areas and 84 landmine survivors requiring assistance. 14 out of 84 are working in a socio-economic reintegration project. The Office of the Prime Minister agreed to adopt the International Mine Action Standards.

1. Progress (by pillar) towards decreasing the impact of landmines/ERW on people

Mine Risk Education (MRE):

Afghanistan: The MAPA is conducting MRE that targets impacted communities and returning Afghans to encouraged safe behavior. In 2005, MRE reached more than 2,365 communities and more than one million Afghans through emergency response and community networks, teacher training, peer-education programmes, mobile cinema, posters, brochures and community monitoring of risk. By year's end, more than 725,000 people returned to Afghanistan through eight repatriation centers and received MRE, posters and brochures and saw a Mine Awareness film.

The MAPA, with technical support from UNICEF, also developed and launched a national disability awareness and community mobilization campaign targeting communities across Afghanistan, in particular those impacted by mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). This programme raised awareness of issues regarding landmine/ERW survivors and disability advocacy through workshops, meetings, theatre, film, radio and print media presentations. This was implemented in and around 250 communities across the country reaching about 130,747 people, including 3,446 disabled persons.

Albania: Both VMA and ARC conducted during 2005 MRE activities targeting the most affected groups. Since the beginning of 2005 no mine accidents have been recorded with the population in Northeast Albania, which is an MRE target area. The MRE ongoing projects are continuously keeping people aware on the mine and UXO threat and instructing them a safe behavior with mines and UXO-s by reducing

drastically in this way the mine accidents.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Results obtained in MRE in 2005 include the education and training of 428.500 children in primary schools, the education and training of 30.000 endangered adults, the education and training of 48 MRE instructors, and 43 MRE managers, mine impacted community liaison, 8.000 mine warning signs, as well as MRE assessment and planning in 21 communities.

Burundi: Additionally, UNMACC assists with the start up of an HI (Belgium) programme that will provide mine risk education (MRE) in the three Southern provinces, Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi; and victim assistance (VA) services in the Makamba area is on the running phase. The HIB MRE teams reached nearly 15,000 beneficiaries, over half of whom were children who represent 25 percent of the recorded victims in the mission area during 2005; In March 2005, UNICEF suspended its support for the department for civil protection's MRE program, awaiting the creation of a national authority for humanitarian mine action, and due to the lack of funding. However, it is planned that UNICEF will resume its support to national MRE activities through UNMACC once the funds will be available. MRE is introduced into the mine action coordination mechanism in order to strengthen an integrated and coordinated community-oriented MRE planning and prioritization systems focusing on reducing casualties and mine risks under the UN mine action coordination authority (UNMACC).

Chad: In the area of Mine Risk Education, during two years, 110,000 refugees, and 1,100 relays were trained. Sixty thousands leaflets were distributed, and MRE was included in the public school system for teachers and pupils training.

Chechnya: UN agencies and the ICRC, through a more active engagement of republican authorities and the direct involvement of local communities and administrations have ensured the future sustainability of the MRE and survivor assistance activities. Ten MRE focus-groups have been established in four highly-affected districts: each group is constituted by village administrators, health/social workers and community leaders. Some 6 focus groups will be established in 2006. Some 15 'letter-boxes' have also been established, with the involvement of local administration, hospital and youth committee officials, in all districts: they will gather information on mine/UXO incidents in their district and promptly share it with the IMSMA managers. The creation of this surveillance system should allow MA actors to promptly prioritize prevention/response activities in 'real time' and ensure the programme future sustainability. Community-based mine risk education activities were strengthened through the creation of 10 community-based mine risk education working groups (comprising district administration officials, health and education workers, religious leaders). Some 125,000 people in Chechnya were covered with MRE messages through the distribution of posters, leaflets and through MRE presentations delivered by Voice of the Mountains to communities and children in schools. Some 5,200 children participated in MRE drama presentations staged and conducted by the State Chechen Drama Theatre. Some 250 school teachers were trained to deliver a MRE school course. 4,750 schoolbags, 300 t-shirts with MRE messages distributed among the secondary schoolchildren.

Colombia: During 2005, UNICEF Colombia supported the execution of actions of MRE in 16 municipalities in Antioquia, 15 in Cauca, 15 in Montes de María and 6 in the Middle Magdalena region. At the community level, 211 campaigns were implemented with the participation of 2,500 persons (community leaders, indigenous population and functionaries of social organizations) in community awareness, accident prevention and risk reduction, identification of risk behavior and adoption of self-care patterns; in addition, support was provided for the creation of community risk reduction plans. In the "School-based Mine Risk Education" line, with the goal of including MRE in school curricula, and through an agreement with the Ministry of Education, work began on the promotion of prevention and care through action in schools, aimed at the education community in the country's 64 most affected municipalities. The amount of affected municipalities is evidently increasing. By 2004, 598 municipalities were recorded as mine/ERW affected. By December 2005, at least 622 municipalities are considered to be mine/ERW affected, meaning that more than 1 of every two localities has reported incidents and/or accidents related to mines and ERW. This situation is ratifying the difficulties faced by the Integral Action against Landmines during the ongoing armed conflict that does not seem to be solved in the short term. The more military operations and activities held by the armed groups, the higher will be the risk of mines accidents for the civil population, consequently a meaningful strengthening of the MRE will be required to decrease the number of victims.

DRC: For the first time a MRE Programme was funded by UNICEF and implemented by both international and (for the first time) national NGOs. This significantly contributed to increase the number of beneficiary communities.

Eritrea: Targeted operations alleviated the impact of mines and UXO on the local population. In particular, the implementation of MRE activities by the MACC MRE Teams facilitated the return of IDPs and the IDPs' efforts to re-establish themselves in their home communities. The Teams provided MRE to a total of 26,151 local inhabitants.

Ethiopia: An evaluation conducted by the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining in 2005 concluded that "the mine risk education programme in Ethiopia is one of the world's better mine risk education programmes".

Georgia: UNICEF supported Mine Action Awareness in 2004 through the printing of MRE copy books for school children: 20,000 in Georgian and 25,000 in Russian; and 5,000 coloring books in Georgian and 5,000 in Russian. In 2005, (in follow-up to 2004) we supported a summer camp for child land mine/UXO survivors. As land mines are becoming less of an issue, due in part to extensive clearing by HALO Trust (they have disbanded their MRE program and aim to declare Abkhazia 'mine impact free' by 2007), UNICEF's need to be involved is at a minimum. However, we will look to continue funding the summer camp.

Laos: Risk reduction was conducted through community awareness activities in 535 communities.

Lebanon: A mine risk education children's play reached almost every child in every affected community in Lebanon and the National Steering Committee for Mine Victims continued their advocacy and support programme.

Mauritania: Mine Risk Education activities were funded by Canada through UNICEF, in northern Mauritania – focusing on nomads and children. 160 national NGO members were trained to deliver the MRE messages in this region. 10,650 nomads (5,000 male, 2,500 children and 3,150 female) were addressed by this extensive field campaign, in addition to 73 schools covering 21,387 students (Zourat: 30 schools covering 9,000 students; Nouadhibou: 43 schools covering 12,387 students). In Nouadhibou, 49 % were female students, and in Zourat 45% were female. To accomplish this field and school campaign, 33,000 posters we produced in conjunction with 35,000 school books.

Capacity development activities continued in 2005 within BNDH and the local NGO MRE teams. BNDH trained two personnel in Middle Management (in Jordan), with four personnel trained in EOD operations in Benin and one person trained in Senior Management at James Madison University. The National Commission played an active participative role in directing BNDH work plan activities. Capacity development was also reinforced within the MRE teams by providing equipment and training in administration and health education, completing a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey and in December 2005, conducting an evaluation of the MRE programme by an external national consultant.

Syria: Under the supervision of the Landmine Awareness Campaign Committee that was established by the Governor of Quneitra in January 2005, and that gathers local authorities, line ministries and representatives civil society organizations (including Unions for Children, Youth, Women and Workers; and the Landmine Victims Society), MRE continued in the Golan Territory. The Syrian Red Crescent Society supported by the ICRC was also active in this domain, and a new network of young volunteers was put in place which conducted campaigns in mine affected communities.

Tajikistan: The national MRE project continues to run successfully, fully integrated and coordinated with other national mine action projects and implemented by the Tajik Red Crescent Society, supported by ICRC. As part of a programme of activities focused on risk reduction and educating targeted groups of the population on how to protect themselves against the threat from landmines, including safe playgrounds, assistance to victims and survivors, round table meetings, and visiting affected communities, 94,225 persons and 14 districts (6 districts in Sogd region, 5 in Central Region, 2 in Gorno Badakhshan region and in Tursunzoda district) women's groups, villages and schools received MRE presentations in 2005. The in-house MRE coordinator and thirty trained volunteers support the ongoing initiatives of community leaders and teachers to teach people about how to recognize dangerous areas and how to live with landmines. In August 2005 UNICEF successfully joined the national MRE project and is implementing a coordinated pilot project together with the Ministry of Education, which undertook activities in 22 secondary schools in 4 districts, (Rasht, Tavildara, Vanj and Darvoz) for 6,200 schoolchildren and their teachers. We anticipate that this will develop further during 2006.

Uganda: MRE activities were conducted in all IDP camps (53) in Gulu districts and in part of the IDP camps in Pader, Lira and Kitgum and communities. A very successful radio programme continued with frequent guests from local leadership, army, and landmine survivors' community. Community leaders, landmine survivors and police staff received MRE training.

Viet Nam: Nine international NGOs and organizations in conjunction with mass organizations and local authorities have been involved in mine risk education in the Central Region, especially in Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue. These efforts have contributed greatly to making the UXO/mine affected locations in three above provinces more peaceful places for local populations and communities to live. MRE was conducted in communities and schools, and through mass media and other channels. As a result, in some communities, no case of accidents was recorded among the target groups including primary and secondary school children in 2005. Through informal interviews, most of the interviewed people (both adults and children) knew not to touch UXO/mine and knew who to report to if they saw any UXO or mine.

Yemen: MRE was provided to 44,543 males and 45,455 females in 77 affected communities and over 70 communities based MRE Instructors were training and established in those communities.

Zambia: Most of the work that was done in 2005 was related to MRE particularly the sensitization of Angolan refugees being voluntarily repatriated. The local population is now more at risk of mine injuries and fatalities as it has not been sensitized on mine/uxo dangers. This activity will be one of the priority activities for 2006.

1. Progress (by pillar) towards decreasing the impact of landmines/ERW on people

Advocacy:

Chechnya: A photo exhibition "Mines are Hurting Children. This Should Not Be Happening! Let's Act Together" has been prepared by UNICEF and opened in Moscow. It's been devoted to children in Chechnya who felt victims of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) during the recent 10 years. Government officials from both the federal and republican ministries attended the event and acknowledged the necessity for the comprehensive initiation of the humanitarian de-mining activities in Chechnya.

Laos: The Australian Campaign to Ban Landmines (David Johnson) spent three days in Laos during 2005, working on advocacy, amongst other things.

Sudan: The programme supported the Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmine (SCBL) for their advocacy efforts. UNMAS also participated in the UN Information and Advocacy Working Group in Sudan and conducted several advocacy activities as a part of the UN Country Team. The programme, together with the UNMAS Info Officer in NY, organized the media trip, as well as did media outreach to raise awareness on landmine issue. UNMAS also urged the Government and the SPLM to provide information on their stockpiles and informed its readiness to support their activities.

Tajikistan: Much work still needs to be done on regional advocacy and cooperation especially regarding the Kazakh-Tajik and the Uzbek-Tajik borders where landmines are reportedly still being laid. Although a number of statements have been made and newspaper reports written on the subject of Uzbek border minefields, no substantial evidence has been found to substantiate claims by Uzbekistan that they are clearing their border minefields. No direct dialogue has occurred and no liaison between TMAC and any Uzbekistan agency exists. Advocacy with this important neighbor is currently very inadequate.

Uganda: The funding requirements requested though the Portfolio 2005 did not materialize. This highlights the need to advocate donors on the role of mine action for the return of approximately 2 million internally displaced persons to their communities and achievement of cross/border integration for refugees from Southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Viet Nam: Some efforts have been focused on advocacy to attract attention and mobilize both domestic and international resources mine action through national and regional workshops and conferences on UXO/mine surveys and victim assistance.

Stockpile Destruction:

Afghanistan: During the clearance in 2005, the MAPA destroyed more than 5,000 anti-personnel mines, more than 500 anti-tank mines and more than 403,000 items of UXO.

Chad: In 2005, the HCND destroyed 785 AP mines, 706 AT mines and 49,123 UXO for a total of 125 tons.

DRC: Significant quantities of abandoned ammunitions have been reported and destroyed.

Yemen: A total of 4780 mines and ERW were safely destroyed during operations.

2. Impact of changes in the humanitarian/development/political context on mine action project implementation

Afghanistan: Afghanistan is still plagued by attacks from Taliban and al Qaeda remnants, causing the threat level for humanitarian organizations during 2005 to vary across the country. The threat fluctuated from minimal to medium in the central region, west, north and northeast – resulting in little or no impact on demining operations in those areas. The threat, however, in the east, southeast, south and southwest of the country ranged from medium to very high. The biggest threat was roadside Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) placed in locations that deminers passed when returning from operations to camps at midday. During that time, the demining teams were virtually the only UN elements working far from populated areas and represented easy targets with their routine hours and travel routes.

IEDs resulted in deaths or severe injuries to several deminers. Three such incidents caused a two-month suspension of clearance on reconstruction operations between the southern city of Kandahar and the western city of Herat. In response to formal complaints from the MAPA, the Afghan Government established heavier escort and protection measures for demining staff prior to operations restarting. The incidents highlighted the courage of the deminers who risk their lives every day to rid their country of mines.

Although a number of acts of violence marred 2005, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's is increasingly taking full responsibility for programs like the MAPA, which is coordinated by the United Nations Mine Action Center of Afghanistan (UNMACA). UNMACA worked closely with the Afghan government in 2005 to finalize the regulatory framework for the national mine action authority, the timeframe of the transition process and the capacity-building programmes and recruitment mechanisms needed to support a successful transfer to full government ownership.

In 2005, with assistance from UNMACA, the Government renewed its three-year Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan Public Investment Programme (MAPA-PIP), which was approved by Presidential decree. 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 Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Report and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (which is the official name of the Afghanistan Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper).

Albania: The Albanian General Elections were held in July 2005 and the Democratic Party came into power after 8 years. This caused major changes in the public administration which had its effect also in the Mine Action Programme mainly in delaying the process of ratification of the Mine Action Legislation and the postponement of the second meeting of the Albanian Mine Action Committee planned for 2005.

The new Albanian Government has maintained the large interest to contribute to the Mine Action Programme and renewed its willing to contribute to the Programme.

Burundi: To those familiar with the immense suffering of its people, Burundi symbolizes “the silent emergency” in which so many Africans live and die. Despite remarkable institutional and political progress, the situation in Burundi today is still characterized by extremely fragile living conditions and acute food insecurity, which affect large parts of the population, as well as limited access to basic services. Moreover, the on-going armed conflicts in some provinces require the humanitarian community to provide an emergency response and continue to support the protection of the civilian population.

Recent political developments, including the Government of Burundi's ratification of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty in October 2003 and its adhesion to the Treaty in April 2004, have paved the way for mine action in Burundi. In addition, the CNDD-FDD signed the deed of commitment of the Geneva Call, and confirmed their compliance with the terms of the Treaty and cooperation in mine action prior to their victory in the August 2005 national elections.

Despite remarkable institutional and political progresses, the situation in Burundi is still characterized by extremely fragile living conditions due to acute food insecurity affecting large parts of the population and a very limited access to basic services. Moreover on-going armed conflict in some provinces still requires a specific emergency response and attention to the protection of civilian population.

Chad: In 2005, the major event was the signing of a peace agreement for a part of the Tibesti Region. This should hopefully allow HCND to start mine/battle area clearance Operations in the Tibesti in 2006, but did not affect the implementation of the Chadian Strategic Mine Action Plan in 2005.

Colombia: The armed conflict is still ongoing in Colombia, and the humanitarian situation is critical. The current Government has focused its performance on a security policy, what has increased the confrontations and the armed actions in different areas of the country. This violence may increase during

2006, since during this year there will be elections, what may cause that the illegal armed groups to raise their activity in order to avoid the re-election of the present President, Mr. Álvaro Uribe Vélez.

DRC: In 2005 the Democratic Republic of the Congo has experienced important and significant changes in the humanitarian, development, political context as well as in the security situation. The country has virtually emerged from the humanitarian phase into transition. A population census followed by a constitutional referendum has been carried out, towards the end of the year.

Contrary to what could have been expected, this did not really have an (positive) impact on the mine action implementation. Meanwhile, the security situation has deteriorated leading to the resumption of war in the eastern part of the country against rebels and militias who were dealing ruthlessly against the local population. This situation has generated new suspicions of mine use, and has seriously hampered mine action activities in some areas.

Eritrea: Unanticipated political actions of the Government of Eritrea, including the ban of UNMEE helicopter flights in the Mission area as well as the expulsion of certain UNMEE staff (including some MACC staff) from Eritrea, created operational challenges during the second half of 2005. The operations of the MACC were curtailed in the last three months of the year as a result of the flight ban imposed. The reduction in activities resulted in savings of approximately \$100,000 from the MACC budget. In response to the political events at the end of 2005, which affected the operations of the UN peacekeeping mission in Eritrea, the MACC will, in 2006, reexamine its structural and operational programme components in line with UNMEE's response to the political developments. The savings of approximately \$100,000 mentioned above could finance the operational costs of limited mine action activities for the first three months of 2006, however additional funding is required for the rest of the year in order to implement planned objectives for 2006. Funding requirements will reflect the necessary structural and operational changes, which will be determined in early 2006.

Ethiopia: Political unrest as the result of contested mid-year elections in Ethiopia caused no significant negative impacts on Mine Action donor support in 2005.

Iraq: The overall situation in Iraq has been extremely turbulent in the past year. Iraq has experienced three elections in 2005, the January national election of an interim government; the October election for the new constitution; and national elections in December. This has led to a chaotic situation within the government as well as leading to a deteriorating security situation. As a result of the political turbulence in the government, NMAA's coordination effectiveness has been held back. Moreover, NMAA presently suffers from a vague mandate and a limited authority which results in a fragmented approach to and among the implementing mine action organizations in Iraq. However there are signs that 2006 will bring prospects for improving the situation with a new stable government in office remaining for the coming 4 years. The deteriorating security situation in Iraq during 2005, limited the selection of Mine Action priorities and the implementation of mine action in general.

Laos: The delay in the setting up of the NRA caused instability in the UXO clearance/HMA sector as accreditation of new commercial operators entering into Lao PDR was affected. No fundamental modification for prioritization and tasking was done.

Lebanon: The collapse of the Government of Lebanon after the assassination of ex-Prime Minister Hariri in February 2005, affected mine action in Lebanon for the greater part of the year. The cancellation of the International Support Group meeting, political upheaval and elections, enhanced internal security threats and a general feeling of political uncertainty, prevented donors from providing additional mine action funds. Despite this fact, the Lebanese Armed Forces Engineering Regiment continued minefield clearances and the national technical survey throughout the year, while Mines Advisory Group conducted clearance operations primarily in Southern Lebanon.

Mauritania: The coup conducted in Mauritania on 3 August 2005, has resulted in continued political support for mine action activities. No in-country bilateral funded activities were initiated during 2005. No re-prioritization of tasks occurred in 2005 given the lack of resource commitment.

Sudan: The signing of the CPA on 9 January 2005 has endorsed the two parallel (North and South) national mine action structures supported by the UN, as opposed to the past discussions that southern counterparts will be merged into the National Mine Action Office in Khartoum.

Following the establishment of the Government of National Unity (GNU), the UN plans to facilitate a workshop to assist and support the GoS and GoSS in outlining the institutional and implementation modalities for establishing a unified national mine action structure in Sudan.

The establishment of the UNMIS and production of JAM report added another layer of importance of Mine

Action in Sudan - Support to Peacekeeping Operations and Mine Action as a cross-cutting issue to long-term development.

Security situation in South Sudan deteriorated in the last quarter of the 2005, especially after the tragic killing of two FSD deminers by an attack allegedly by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) on 31 October south of Juba. After the assessment by the UN Security, all demining activities around the area were suspended.

Syria: The creation of a new Landmine Awareness Campaign Committee by the Governor of Quneitra as well as the establishment of the first ever landmine victims NGO in Syria are positive steps.

Tajikistan: The Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection, Mrs Rustamova, was unexpectedly retired in November 2005. Prior to her departure she was project manager and point-of-contact for a number of Victims Assistance projects. Substantial responsibility has since virtually evaporated. A new point-of-contact has been appointed, but no handover has been possible, and for the time being, the projects will likely continue to manage themselves. Tajikistan's national mine action programme is among the smallest mine action programmes in the world. The issue of priorities here is probably less complex than it is in many states. Political rearrangements and government reorganizations have not affected the priority of mine action field operations. But a degree of instability and uncertainty has been created within the programme due to not knowing who is heading the organisation which TMAC is theoretically responsible to.

Uganda: The upcoming presidential elections lead to a presidential directive to return/resettle IDPs in Lango and Teso sub-regions, which resulted in a reprioritization of technical survey/clearance/EOD operations. Two survey/clearance/EOD teams will be deployed to this north-eastern sub-regions in early February 2006 to map, mark and/or clear mine / ERW – affected areas within planned areas of return for IDPs prior to the planned return instead of clearing 57 dangerous areas identified during a 2004/2005 needs assessment in the western Kasese district. In both sub-regions of Lango and Teso (Districts of Lira and Soroti) targeted needs assessments are planned for January – April 2006.

Yemen: The first strategic mine action plan 2001-2005 focused primarily on high impacted communities – those with the highest casualty rates and restricted access to vital resources such as water, agriculture or grazing lands. Later, it was realized that a highly impacted community could not be freed of mines and ERW unless the neighboring communities (with which land is shared) were cleared as well. As a result, YEMAC adopted a cluster clearance approach, the focus being high impacted areas and those medium and low impacted communities clustered near each other. This approach not only increased logistical efficiency; it is more effective in reducing the risk.

Zambia: Zambia will be holding Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2006 but the Government remains committed to ensuring that Zambia is mine free by 2008 as the deadline of 2007 seems highly unlikely at present. The Zambian Government realizes the adverse effect mine contamination has on developmental projects particularly in the agriculture, tourism and transport sectors. Consequently, Mine Action has been integrated into the current five year National Development Plan which will run from 2006 to 2010.

3. Implications of funding needs

Afghanistan: Afghanistan still remains heavily contaminated by explosive remnants of war despite the progress made over the past 15 years. The MAPA was fortunate enough to receive more than the targeted funding for 2005, allowing the program to exceed its mine clearance targets and further its goal of freeing Afghanistan from the effects of mine and UXO. That Afghanistan received \$1 in every \$5 dedicated to worldwide mine action in 2005, but cleared 1 in every 4 square meters of mined land worldwide – highlight the cost-efficiency of the program. Under its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty, Afghanistan has until 2007 to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and until 2013 to clear all emplaced anti-personnel land mines. The current level of funding must be maintained in order for Afghanistan to meet its treaty obligations over the coming years. The projected cost of mine action in Afghanistan for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2009, which covers the Afghan years 1385, 1386 and 1387, is \$225 million. UNMACA hopes to get donors to commit funding on a multi-year basis in the future to help Afghanistan reach its goal of becoming a mine-free country by 2013.

Albania: Even though the demining operations were not totally funded as requested in the Mine Action Portfolio 2005 the overall objective of releasing some 1,000,000 square meters in 2005 could be achieved. This outcome provides a good basis for the achievement of the main goal of the Albanian Mine Action Programme to declare Albania Mine Safe by 2006. There is still a need for funding in victim assistance with particular reference to provision of equipment for the Regional Hospital in Kukes and the

National Prosthetic Center in Tirana as well as funds for construction of the new National Prosthetic Orthotic Center.

Angola: The key funding impact has been the cessation of the LIS as conducted by SAC. This has incurred considerable delays in completing the process that was scheduled to be complete by October this year. Considerable effort has been incurred by CNIDAH in continuing the process, with much assistance from operators and the donor community. This also served to delay and draw resources away from the strategic planning process.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: According to Humanitarian Demining Operational Plan for 2006, it is estimated that shortfall for the humanitarian demining operations amounts to 4 million US dollars. According to general demining costs, this fund would be sufficient for 3,000,000 square meters of technical survey. According to our assessment, funds are secured for 5,000,000 square meters for the clearance operations and for 8,500,000 square meters of technical survey. The Humanitarian Demining Plan for 2006 is 16,700,000 square meters.

Chad: Reprioritization in 2005 was linked to insufficient funding. Due to insufficient funding, the building of new units for the clearance of the Fada Region was cancelled, and the HCND had to stop operations in Wadi Doum to move the existing units to Fada. This led to the cancellation of the implementation of the 2005 programme in Wadi Doum and prevented HCND from being able to complete the clearing of Fada in 2005. In addition, the impossibility of creating new units in 2005 will compromise future results of the programme and the ability for Chad to fulfill its obligations towards the Ottawa Treaty in time (2009). The NGO MAG, contracted by UNOPS through a tender, left Chad December 20, 2005. The demobilization phase took two weeks and cost the equivalent of two weeks of operations (70,000 US\$). To start Operations in 2006, when funds will be available, UNOPS will have to launch a new tender, and recruit a new NGO. This will take at least two months, so there will be no Operations in January, February and maybe March 2006, this will increase the lateness of Chad in its implementation of the Ottawa Treaty. The new operator will start with a mobilization phase and will train and deploy. This will cost the equivalent of one month of Operations (140,000 US\$), which means that the 2005 insufficient funding will prevent Chad from implementing its mine action programme for at least three months in 2006 and will lead to the loss of the equivalent of the lack of six weeks of Operations for demobilization and mobilization phases (Cost 200 000 US\$).

Chechnya: The financial response to the Portfolio project requirements has been satisfactory, except in the case of WHO, which due to financial constraints, has not been able to provide physical and psychosocial rehabilitation to mine/UXO-affected adult population. A smooth continuation of some programme components has been possible due to the funds received by programmes in 2005, but more funds will be required to ensure a timely response to priority needs identified in the Portfolio 2006.

Colombia: The 2005 Landmines Portfolio was not totally funded. Only one of the projects formulated by the Country Team was fully financed by the German Government. The funds that allowed performing concrete actions during 2005 were received during 2003 from the government of Sweden and during 2004 from Canada, and do not exactly fit with those proposed on prior MAPs. The problem is increasing and not only are more resources needed, but also a major stability of them, in order to make the activities sustainable and avoid the MRE/prevention processes to be interrupted, since they represent for Colombia, the major action field related to mines.

DRC: In 2005, as for the previous years the funds received for the Mine Action response have remained a major preoccupation with regards to the needs. The projects included in the Portfolio have received none or very little attention from the donors. With the exception of mine action in support to the peacekeeping mission, the lack of funding did not allow any implementation of the envisaged plans. The needs are still there, and have even increased and this is reflected in the 2006 requirements.

Ethiopia: There is an urgent requirement for approximately US \$400,000 for equipment procurement (mine detector and protective gear) to support deployment of newly trained manual deminers. Other than this shortfall, UNDP Technical Support is fully funded for 2006 by generous donations from the Netherlands and Norway. Ethiopian Mine Action operations are expected to be fully funded in 2006 through a continuing World Bank loan, which will be offset by an 8 million Euro three-year donation from the European Commission.

Iran: Iran received no pledges or realized contributions from any of the bilateral donors over 2005

towards the Portfolio 2005 proposals. The non-conducive political situation, Iran's status as a middle-income country and the high prices of crude oil in 2005 were among the chief contributing factors for the lack of donor interest in Iran's mine action programme.

Iraq: There is a critical shortage of funds needed to sustain existing Mine Action capacities in Iraq. This comes at a time when reconstruction and development projects increase their request of more clearance support. The funding forecast for 2006 does not look promising. There is still an uncertainty of what funds will be made available for several of the implementing organisations in Iraq, while reconstruction and development efforts still need more clearance support. Despite the 15 Million US\$ given to Iraq Mine Action by the Government of Iraq in 2006, there are still great concerns regarding the NMAA's ability to make effective use of received funds as they have not done that in the past two years. Moreover, The Kurdistan Mine Action Programme was forced to close down as a consequence of US DoS's surprising funding cut. This resulted in a restructuring and reorganization of the entire Kurdistan Mine Action programme. The new structure created by the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Center (IKMAC), together with the General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA in Sulaimaniyah) is now approximately a 1/3 of their previous capacity and were only back in operation in the second half of 2005. This reduced capacity is leading to a situation where the IKMAC and the GD are constantly struggling to keep up with growing demands on additional demining support for reconstruction projects. Furthermore, due to shortage of funds in the south of Iraq, the UN contracted Mine Tech international, was forced to terminate a capacity building project in June 2005. This has resulted in a loss of approximately a 1/3 of the available clearance capacity in the South, and more than 100 Iraqis have lost their jobs. In total the South of Iraq has lost valuable human resources. Due to the tumultuous situation in Iraq with the fragmented coordination in most fields (Not only in Mine Action) a clear picture of the actual impact on reconstruction projects in Iraq is not available. Clearance activities in Iraq are not well coordinated or controlled, (except in the Kurdistan region). Only the UN contracted organisations and IMCO are coordinated by NMAA. The lack of long term donor commitment makes it difficult to support Iraq in the most effective manner. At this stage the coordination is critical and Iraq needs to define the way forward for Mine Action as well as for other disciplines. Mine Action Iraq has a great potential of becoming self-sufficient within a very short time if the Government of Iraq together with the appropriate international assistance are committed to its support.

Laos: UXO Lao experienced cash flow constraints resulting in the reduction of the 2005 MINIMA budget by 27% (4.9M to 3.6M). The cash flow constraints resulted in the non-replacement of old/obsolete/broken down equipment (e.g. vehicles, metal detectors, EOD toolkits,) impacting efficiency of the organisation. Despite cash flow constraints, UXO Lao achieved land clearance targets of 25% above 2004 outputs. The critical shortfalls in funding remain in the Community Awareness and Victims Assistance sub sectors. The large gaps in service provision remain, and the gaps are widening due to a significant increase in the rate of accidents over the past two years. Production of prosthetics and orthosis was halted during the month of December due to a lack of funding. Major funding shortfalls for the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) also remain. Development of a fully functioning NRA is crucial for national planning, coordination and efficient use of resources. For example, the NRA will be able to target the occurrences of accidents and causes so that effective responses can be delivered to reduce or eliminate the problem and deal with its impacts. Lack of funding has threatened to destroy the COPE P&O service – the only P&O service in Lao PDR. COPE is the result of ten years of continuous development, funded by the international community. If the service disappears due to lack of funding for a few months, then development will pretty much have to start over.

Lebanon: The in-kind contribution of the government of Lebanon for mine action in 2005 was approximately US \$ 4 million; US \$ 3 million for the conduct of mine clearance operations (producing 1.7 million square metres of cleared land per year) and US \$ 1 million for the operation of the NDO. A comprehensive draft of 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 policy has been approved by the National Demining Office and is currently being reviewed by the Headquarters of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The 2005-2009 Long Term Plan was distributed to all International Support Group nations and organisations during the inaugural Working Level Meeting in December 2005. The Long Term Plan provides a framework for mine action activities over the next 5 years and links mine clearance with community impact as assessed by the Landmine Impact Survey of 2003. One of the primary aims of the Long Term Plan is to eliminate the threat posed to high and medium impacted communities by the end of 2009. The lack of an ISG in 2005 severely hampered the mobilisation of resources for mine action in Lebanon. To counter this, the NDO held a working level update in December 2005 to allow passage of information and updates from the NDO to ISG member nations in an informal manner. The first update was followed

by a visit to a mine field near Souq El Gharb. The meeting was well attended and it is hoped that continued meeting of this sort will help to re-energise the donor community. The availability of the Minister of Defence in 2006 will be the driving factor for the next ISG.

To date, most projects in Lebanon remain unfunded, or only partially funded, and although the number of mine victims were reduced drastically in 2003 and 2004 due to clearance operations in South Lebanon and a pro-active mine risk education programme, there was a slight rise in mine victims in 2005. Lack of funding continues to have serious implications on socio-economic development of mine affected communities within Lebanon as evident by the increased risk that many Lebanese take in order to earn enough income to support families and the resulting number of mine victims.

Mauritania: Implications on funding gaps (58%) have critically affected mine action in Mauritania. Virtually no demining activities were conducted this past year; no landmine Impact Survey was completed resulting in a delay to implement the Completion Initiative. The lack of landmine survivor funding has resulted in no assessment of in-country capabilities and no potential strengthening of existing handicap facilities. The aggregate result of lack of funding for survivors and landmine impact survey activities has prompted the submission for these activities under "Critical Needs" for 2006, in the amount of \$111,000 USD. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health has coordinated with UNICEF and Spanish NGOs for an orthopaedic centre in Nouadhibou.

Sudan: Funding gap generally existed in all areas of activities at the end of 2005. Given the current post-conflict situation and priorities identified by the Programme, gap has to be filled especially in activities of Emergency Survey, Route Clearance, Coordination, Targeted emergency MRE and Capacity Building of national authorities. The planning for 2006 was done based on the assets available at the end of 2005. Slow implementation on mine action activities by limited capacity may result in slow implementation of other humanitarian and/or development activities such as delivery of emergency aid or rehabilitation of important roads, as well as may prevent refugees and IDPs return to their own communities.

Syria: Due to lack of funding, none of the projects included in the 2005 Portfolio could be conducted. This situation calls for a complete different strategy in 2006. The portfolio team needs to be re-established starting from a strong nucleus composed of partners involved in mine action in the ground. In 2006 action will be concentrated on supporting local partners in upgrading MRE capacity while increasing MRE activities on the ground. Support should also be given to collecting and analyzing data on mine injuries faced by the population.

Tajikistan: Whilst this has been a productive year there have been challenges associated with funding for national infrastructure and capacity building and for our FSD mine clearance teams, which have had a detrimental effect on deployment of teams to the field. The 2005 season got off to a slow start due to the late arrival of funds and this meant that our two most recently-trained clearance teams missed three months of Tajikistan's very short demining season because they did not deploy until September. One trained survey team could not be deployed as the funds required for the purchase of their equipment were not disbursed through UNDP before winter arrived.

TMAC is currently without funds. We don't have enough money in 2005/6, or a reliable, predictable, significant donor commitment to the future. Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, requires that Tajikistan clears all AP mines from its national territory by 1 April, 2010. This means we have less than four years to complete the national programme. According to initial survey data there are 25 million square meters of contaminated land in Tajikistan. We need to urgently strengthen the capacity of the programme in order to increase productivity and cost effectiveness. In 2006 we expect to establish a mine detecting dog capacity with twelve mine detecting dogs and Canada and Germany have both already expressed their interest in supporting this project. We also plan to obtain some mechanical mine clearance capacity in 2006 and will again approach Japan on this issue soon. More than anything, we need donor contributions to arrive in a reliable, predictable and timely manner. In the case of Tajikistan mine action, there is so far no reliance on funding beyond periods of one fiscal year.

Uganda: The funding gaps meant that two survey/clearance/EOD teams couldn't be made operational immediately after receiving humanitarian demining training and personal equipment in August / September 2005 in the UK-funded International Mine Action Training Centre Nairobi. This severely hampered the ability to implement technical survey/clearance/EOD operations in potential areas of return of IDPs. Moreover, the start of urgently required needs assessments in mine / ERW-affected districts in northern and North-eastern Uganda had to be postponed to early 2006. The lack of reliable data severely hampers the ability to prioritize, plan and implement remedial mine action activities particularly in the potential areas or return of IDPs, and will delay the required mine action strategy and the inclusion of mine action activities into development plans.

Furthermore, delay in the arrival of the Victim Assistance Technical Advisor until early 2006 to coordinate

work with ministries in development of VA plan 2006 – 2010, which may require future revision of this plan. Four survey/clearance/EOD teams can't be made operational immediately after they received humanitarian demining training and personal equipment in November/December 2005 in the UK-funded International Mine Action Training Centre Nairobi. This will severely hamper the ability to implement technical survey/clearance/EOD operations in potential areas of returns of IDPs. The current EU decision not to grant funds earmarked for MRE / VA activities in northern and western Uganda could severely hamper urgently required MRE and Victim Assistance activities, including rehabilitation, development of a database/surveillance network to monitor impact on victims and socio-economic integration. This all could lead to the planned return of IDPs being postponed which could influence activities conducted by WFO, UNICEF and line ministries (Ministries of Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development etc.). An increase in accidents could also be a likely consequence, since lack of cross border integration and MRE for refugees will make them more vulnerable.

Viet Nam: The considerable funding gap has reduced overall impacts of most of every member's plan. The lack of funding in 2005 reduces the feasibility of the planning for 2006. As indicated in the updated funding table, four of the nine portfolio members did not receive any funds as they expected while three other members received less than 50% of their planned funds, one received around 85% of the requested funds and only one member received more funds than they expected. These figures have some implications on reduction of the size of local populations and communities as well as objectives of plans made by each member.

Yemen: Generally all projects were funded sufficiently and the programme did not face any major funding shortfall. However, there were delays in implementation of YEMAC expansion plans due to late funding/support in 2005. Generally, most projects were funded and the programme did not face any major funding shortfall. Only one project has ceased operations in July 2005 due to critical shortfall of funding. However, there was delay in YEMAC's expansion plans to establish new survey and quality assurance teams and to restructure four clearance Units to independent platoons due to late funding/support. Of the four clearance Units it planned to restructure in 2005, only two were trained and received equipment in 2005. The remaining two clearance units are remained un-restructured. Among the YMAP projects only one project faced critical funding shortfall in mid 2005 which has resulted to cease its mine risk education activities in the affected communities in July 2005.

Zambia: Insufficient funding for mine action activities earmarked for 2005 meant that these have now been pushed into the 2006 Work Plan and have extended the Completion date by one year to 2008. It has also resulted in the reprioritizing of activities in order to maximize benefits of the limited financial resources. For 2006, the priority activity is now the conduction of a comprehensive nationwide impact survey which will form the foundation on which other mine action activities will be based. This exercise is estimated to cost approximately US\$330,000. This amount would swallow the entire approved budget for the Centre for 2006 therefore, external funding is critical to supplement the budget for other activities to be undertaken. The survey replaces the demining of approximately 800kms of the border with Angola where the Ministry of Agriculture intends to erect a Cattle Disease Cordon Line to prevent the transfer of Bovine Pneumonia into Zambia. With adequate funding Zambia's medium impact landmine problem can be resolved within two years.