



UNMAS

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2012**



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UNMACC-DRC



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Common Humanitarian Fund



Republic of Korea



United Kingdom



Colombia



Liechtenstein



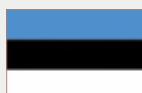
United States



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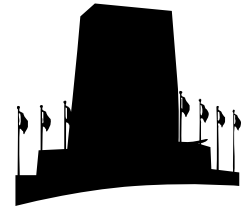
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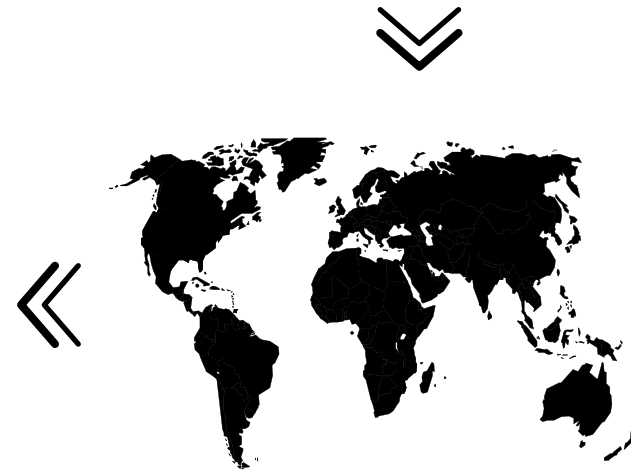


30 staff at **UNMAS UNHQ**

17 PROGRAMMES around the world

in these 17 programmes

+ 135 INTERNATIONAL staff
+ 18,000 NATIONAL employees



Operations Budget 2012 **\$173.6** million

\$113.5 Regular and Assessed Budget for Peacekeeping

\$59.1 from UN Trust Fund for Mine Action

Peacekeeping Support Account for coordination **\$1 million**

Top Five Donors to VTF in 2012

- 1 EUROPEAN UNION** ▶ \$ **13.1** million → 22.1%
- 2 JAPAN** ▶ \$ **8.4** million → 14.3%
- 3 UNITED KINGDOM** ▶ \$ **7** million → 11.8%
- 4 AUSTRALIA** ▶ \$ **6.4** million → 10.9%
- 5 NETHERLANDS** ▶ \$ **4.5** million → 7.6%

Aggregates



DESTROYED 1,150,000 landmines, explosive remnants of war, unexploded ordnance



FREED apx. **16,000** sq. km. ▶ **for productive use**



RAPID RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS in ▶ **Democratic Republic of Congo, the Gaza Strip, Libya, Mali, the Republic of Congo and Syria**



PROVIDED RISK EDUCATION over **1,800,000** People from mine and ERW affected communities, UN military & civilian staff



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MIINADA



HALIS

FOREWORD

The year 2012 was an important one for UNMAS. Delivering on its commitment, UNMAS has successfully led and completed the United Nations Mine Action Strategy, which was endorsed, last December, by the heads of United Nations entities active in mine action. This was a welcome reaffirmation of UNMAS leadership and coordination role. Simultaneously, my counterparts entrusted UNMAS with the responsibility of establishing, hosting and operating the United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for Mine Action, a commitment to accountability and transparency that I wholeheartedly support. The Secretary-General appointed a new Director, the first woman to occupy this post, who immediately focused her attention on management reforms, strengthening partnerships, forging new ones and improving dialogue and coordination, both at Headquarters and at the country level.

Every year, mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards kill or injure thousands of human beings worldwide. This is a tragedy. These indiscriminate explosive devices sow constant fear in scores of countries, affecting millions of people. A single landmine – or even the fear of its presence – can hold an entire community hostage, effectively robbing people of their livelihoods. Furthermore, their presence blocks the rapid deployment of peacekeepers and the delivery of humanitarian relief, thus delaying in real terms the reconstruction of areas affected by war.

The results of UNMAS interventions are immediate and long-lasting. In South Sudan, markets are bustling for the first time in 20 years because people are now more free to move about, allowing trade to resume. In Afghanistan, community-based demining and risk education contribute directly to stabilization and security, including by employing thousands of Afghans.

In 2012, the scope of UNMAS work continued to evolve in response to the needs of the millions of people

increasingly exposed to all types of explosive hazards. For example, the current crisis in the Sahel shows how the proliferation of weapons fuels insurgency, as illicitly acquired ammunition is used for nefarious purposes, including for improvised explosive devices.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and Mali, to name just a few countries, Governments are requesting UNMAS help in improving the safety, security and management of their weapons and ammunition. UNMAS has also been increasingly called upon to provide its expertise to other sectors, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and security sector reform.

The 2012 annual report chronicles the central role of UNMAS in the protection of civilians, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian relief and development, allowing missions to deploy rapidly and assisting refugees and internally displaced persons in safely returning to their homes.

A lot has been achieved. Nonetheless, the remaining challenges demand more intense and focused efforts. Thanks to the invaluable trust and support of its partners, UNMAS will continue to ensure that lives are spared, that the needs, rights and dignity of survivors are protected and restored and that the fear and insecurity that landmines and remnants of war instill in so many can be alleviated.

I applaud UNMAS for spearheading mine action and addressing so humanely the needs and aspirations of communities and survivors affected by these terrible and indiscriminate weapons. I pay tribute and am grateful to the staff of UNMAS for their dedication.



Hervé Ladsous
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations



FROM THE DIRECTOR

Throughout 2012, there was barely a moment when the specialized staff and equipment of UNMAS were not needed to mitigate the effects of explosive threats caused by armed conflict and emergencies. UNMAS expert advice and good practices were also sought by many, at the international and regional levels, as well as in diplomatic and technical settings, from Geneva to Addis Ababa and Bogota.

Thanks to the support of its partners, UNMAS has continued to create conditions conducive to sustainable peace, development and respect for human rights. Its rapid response and expert interventions have saved countless lives, released vast territories for productive use and provided critical support to peacekeepers and the humanitarian community.

Building on its first responder and coordination capacities, UNMAS has paved the way for international assistance in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the State of Palestine, Libya, Mali, the Republic of Congo, as well as in Syria. In Abyei, Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and the territory of Western Sahara, UNMAS organized and led large-scale clearance operations and risk awareness campaigns to facilitate freedom of movement and public safety.

One of UNMAS proudest achievements is that years of expert assistance allowed Afghanistan to own its mine action programme entirely staffed by Afghans and to fulfill its "Ottawa obligations" within a decade.

The crises in Libya, Mali, the Republic of Congo, Syria, and Somalia have highlighted the dangerous consequences of unsecured and poorly-managed stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, as well as of Improvised Explosive Devices. As the United Nations lead entity on explosive hazards, UNMAS worked with national security forces and troop-contributing countries to strengthen their capacity to respond to these evolving threats.

Whether in New York, Geneva or in one of the 17 programmes it managed in 2012, UNMAS has provided innovative approaches and enhanced coordination, and has additionally promoted the universalization of international humanitarian and human rights law. In accordance with its commitment to inclusiveness and action-oriented partnership, UNMAS successfully engaged a wide range of partners to elaborate the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018. And, in keeping with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative, UNMAS, in partnership with UNOPS, is actively promoting public access to information on its field activities. Further, to enhance its active support of "One UN" in mine action and to meaningful coordination, a "re-profiled" UNMAS Geneva Office is in the process of serving as the "hub" for humanitarian and human rights coordination of mine action.

This 2012 Annual Report illustrates UNMAS determined efforts to increase transparency, accountability, cost-effectiveness and meaningful partnerships, to secure maximum impact and to serve member states and affected communities as a nimble and reliable service provider.

It was a successful year for UNMAS because you trusted its ability to make a positive difference and supported its activities. I am confident that the many management and other initiatives undertaken in the past few months will continue to demonstrate to all mine action stakeholders that UNMAS and mine action are a worthwhile investment.

I look forward to many more years of life-saving accomplishments.


Agnès Marcaillou
Director, UNMAS

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Focal Point for Mine Action

UNMAS is the United Nations focal point for mine action. Fourteen entities are working together in the United Nations system to implement the United Nations vision of a world free from the threat of mine, and explosive remnants of war (ERW) including cluster munitions. UNMAS leads that effort in six key areas:

- Survey, mark, fence-off, and clear explosive hazards, including mines, ERW, cluster munitions
- Educating people on the risks of explosive hazards
- Facilitating and coordinating victim assistance, including emergency and other medical assistance, rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration for survivors
- Advocating adherence to and compliance with relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law
- Assisting countries in the destruction of stockpiles
- Ensuring effective coordination and coherent approaches for greatest impact

UNMAS work provides critical support to the protection of civilians, peacekeeping, humanitarian relief and development, allowing UN staff to rapidly deploy and refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to safely return to their homes and resume their lives without fear.

The UNMAS team includes 30 staff in New York and Geneva, supporting 17 programmes managed by approximately 130 international staff and some 18,000 local personnel.

Mandate

UNMAS leadership and coordination role on explosive hazards reduction relies on a solid foundation of legislative mandates.

UNMAS is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly (GA) to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problem posed by a wide range of explosive hazards. Legislative mandates also recognize UNMAS technical expertise in responding to threats posed by unsecured and unsafe conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles.

UNMAS supports peacekeeping and special political missions throughout the world in accordance with Security Council mandates.

It also intervenes at the request of Member States and United Nations Country Teams in the context of humanitarian emergencies.

UNMAS also contributes to the implementation of instruments of International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law, including the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBT); the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), its Amended Protocol II and Protocol V; the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM); the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); as well as the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPoA).

Vision

UNMAS mission is to achieve a world free of the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where the human rights and the needs of mine and ERW victims are met and survivors are fully integrated as equal members of their societies.

- Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018

Coordination

As the United Nations focal point, UNMAS seeks to improve the effectiveness of the Organization to address explosive hazards by ensuring greater operational and policy effectiveness, accountability and partnership. UNMAS leads critical inter-agency coordination mechanisms such as the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA-AoR) under the Global Protection Cluster and contributes to the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (IASG-CRPD) and the Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) mechanism.

UNMAS develops policies and standards for the mine action community as well as common positions on mine action for United Nations entities. UNMAS mobilizes resources and coordinates mine action interventions on the ground, including through processes such as the annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects.

From its headquarters, in New York and Geneva, UNMAS provides policy direction and technical and financial support to its field offices and partner organizations.

Programme management

UNMAS operates in some of the most challenging environments in the world. From Afghanistan to Mali, from Somalia to Colombia and elsewhere, UNMAS provides advisory support as part of peacekeeping operations and special political missions and rapid response deployment to humanitarian emergencies. Working with governments and other actors to provide timely and effective mine action responses, UNMAS funds, manages and carries out mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance and stockpile destruction activities and provides expert guidance and training to national authorities.

As first responders, UNMAS explosive hazards experts are standing by to provide essential rapid response capability to deploy at short notice to emergencies, paving the way for humanitarian assistance, and to facilitate access for affected communities and peacekeepers.

UNMAS runs 17 programmes around the world on a US \$200 million average annual operational budget, including over US \$59 million of contributions from donors in 2012.

Policy

UNMAS identifies emerging trends and best practices, and develops policy to enhance sector-wide operational effectiveness and accountability as the coordinator of the Inter Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (IACG-MA).

UNMAS policy work promotes adherence to normative standards for the full range of explosive hazards. UNMAS articulates and integrates mine action priorities into the agendas of United Nations legislative bodies and leads United Nations advocacy for the development, strengthening and implementation of international agreements related to explosive hazards and the rights of persons affected by them.

Global advocacy, outreach and public information

UNMAS ensures that mine action receives the highest profile in publications, social media, websites, and world press arenas. From annual commemorations of the “Mine Action Day” to organization of specific exhibits, films, and press events, UNMAS outreach materials reach a wide audience to generate greater awareness, activism, and funding for mine action. The E-MINE website (<http://www.mineaction.org/>) managed by UNMAS presents an online “gateway” to all issues related to mine action and to the network of actors and stakeholders.

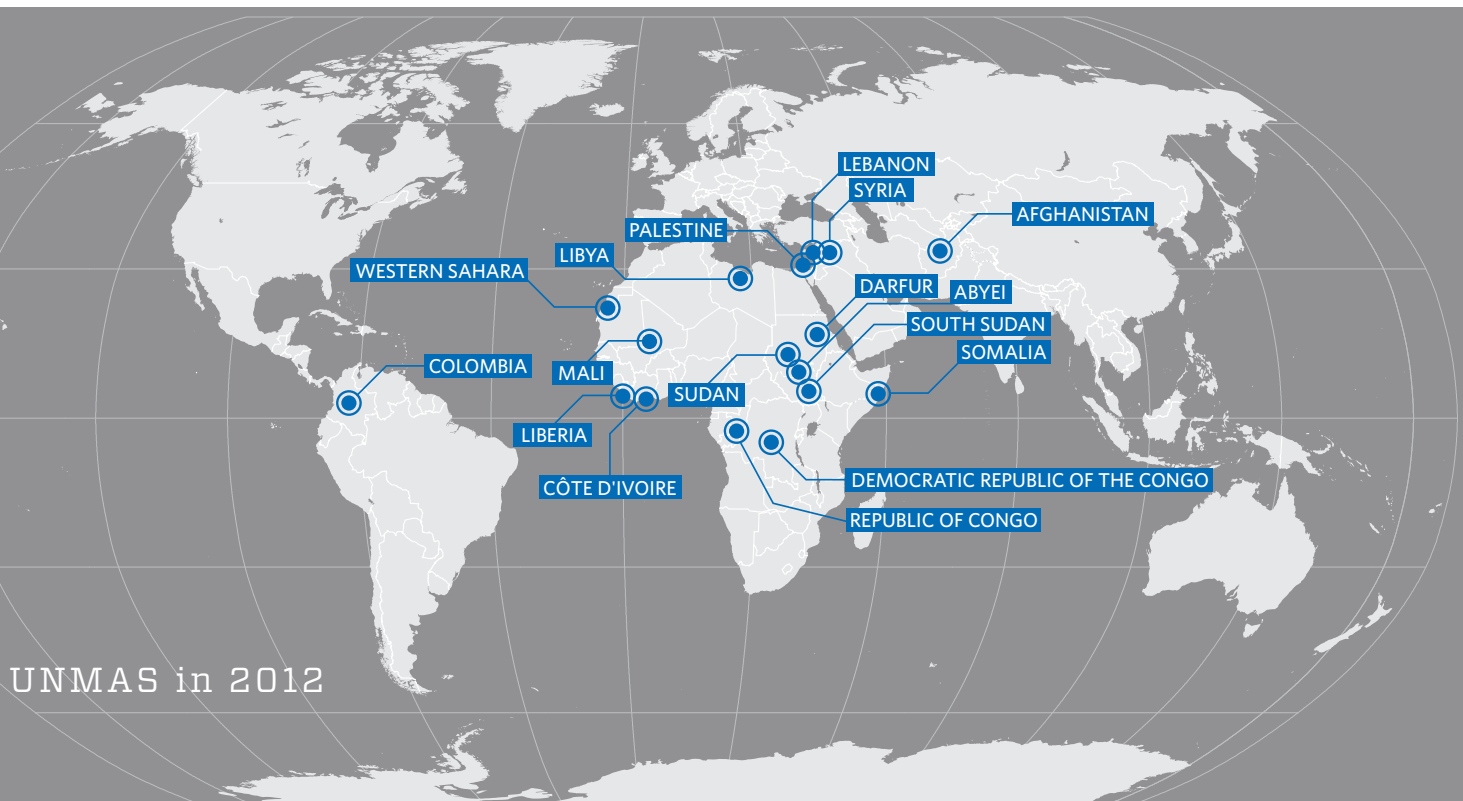
Resource mobilization and management

UNMAS is the manager of an inter-agency funding mechanism – the United Nations Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF) –, which has received over US \$760 million in contributions since 1998. Since 2010, the VTF has supported 24 countries and one territory¹. In addition to country level support, advocacy,

headquarters coordination and the Standing Mine Action Capacity depend on critical funding. The funds allocated to the VTF have been distributed to key United Nations partners, national partners and non-governmental organizations². UNMAS maintains a close relationship with donor governments and affected countries, and seeks innovative partnerships with civil society and the private sector to mobilize resources for mine action and essential headquarters coordination functions.

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, and territory of Western Sahara (MINURSO)

² Association for Aid and Relief Vocational Training for the Disabled (AAR), Geneva Call, Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine (CICM), Dan Church Aid (DCA), Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Handicap International, Information Management and Mine Action Program (IMMAP), International Campaign to Ban Landmines, International Trust Fund, Danish Demining Group (DDG), National Mine Action Center in Senegal, and National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development in Mauritania.



Highlights 2012

- As the UN focal point for mine action, UNMAS led the development and ensured the adoption of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, which will guide the work of the 12 UN entities working on mine action over the next six years.
- UNMAS continued to develop policy, standards and good practices and to provide training to national authorities and peacekeepers to strengthen sector-wide capacity, most notably in emerging areas including Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and weapons and ammunition safety management.
- UNMAS continued to coordinate United Nations advocacy efforts for the universal adoption and implementation of international instruments aimed at protecting civilians from the threat of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions. UNMAS delivered key United Nations statements, provided substantial inputs to expert meetings and assisted other entities, notably civil society, engaged in advocacy campaigns with states and non-state actors. On the ground, UNMAS provided advocacy and advisory support to member states in fulfilling their obligations under relevant treaties.
- Rapid Response - UNMAS was the first responder to emergencies caused by armed conflict and explosive hazards in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Gaza Strip, Mali, the Republic of Congo as well as Syria.
- In Afghanistan, UNMAS supported transition to full national ownership of mine action coordination to an all-Afghan Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA). To declare Afghanistan mine-free by 2023, UNMAS supported the Afghan Government in drafting a ten-year extension request to meet its obligations under the APMBT.
- Following the devastating explosion of an ammunition depot in the heart of Brazzaville in the Republic of Congo, UNMAS led the international emergency response and safely destroyed 94 tons of explosive items, enabling national authorities and the population to safely reclaim the city.
- In Colombia, UNMAS worked closely with national authorities to establish the legal and technical framework to allow civilian demining to resume and strengthened national capacity to coordinate and manage mine action in line with international standards.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, UNMAS cleared unexploded ordnance (UXO) following the post-election violence of 2011, disposed of all known stockpiles of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, and rehabilitated ammunition storage facilities for the army and police.
- In Libya, UNMAS secured millions of US dollars' worth of ammunition stockpiles thereby preventing illicit use in or beyond Libya, and worked with UNICEF to facilitate the promotion of mine and ERW risk education for more than 150,000 Libyans.
- In Palestine, UNMAS supported the Palestinian Authority in establishing the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) in Ramallah to coordinate mine action activities in the West Bank.
- In South Sudan, UNMAS released more than 900 square kilometres of land - almost three times the size of Malta - for agricultural development and infrastructure reconstruction.
- In Syria, UNMAS provided critical expertise on explosive hazards to the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) and provided risk awareness and counter-IED training to over 400 UN military observers and UN civilian staff.
- In Somalia, UNMAS supported the African Union Mission In Somalia (AMISOM), the Somali security sector and the humanitarian community. As a result of capacity development support, the police in Mogadishu are able to systematically respond to explosive threat callouts.

A. Saving Lives, Enhancing Stability and Development

In 2012, UNMAS supported 18 countries and territories, running clearance and life-saving mine awareness activities, building national capacity for mine action and working with governments and other actors to provide rapid and effective mine action responses. The nature and scope of UNMAS work continued to evolve beyond its traditional focus on landmines and ERW, to encompass a broader spectrum of explosive hazards including weapons and ammunition management and disposal, as well as mitigating the threat of IEDs.

1. Emergency response, coordination and technical support

As first responder, UNMAS, through its rapid response team of explosive hazards experts, continues to be a critical resource for the international community to respond to humanitarian emergencies, as well as to provide technical support at the request of governments.

Funding

- VTF - US \$1.8 million
- Donors - Netherlands; United Kingdom

Central African Republic

At the request of the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) and the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Central African Republic (BINUCA), UNMAS conducted a technical assessment mission in December 2012, and destroyed stockpiles including over 11,600 excess munitions and ERW, and 165,900 small arms ammunition (SAA) items, of which 90 per cent were stored in a Central African Armed Forces (FACA) facility in central Bangui. UNMAS also advised the Government on improving physical security and control measures of their stockpiles against potential theft and illicit use by rebel groups.

Mali

In Mali, in the immediate aftermath of the crisis in January 2012, UNMAS established a programme to prepare for an emergency assessment of explosive threats, support risk education and provide coordinated assistance, expertise, training and equipment to the Malian Defense and Security Forces and the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). Further to Security Council resolution 2071 (2012) and 2085 (2012), UNMAS participated in the DPKO/DFS planning team deployed in Bamako in October 2012 to assess the capacity and needs of national authorities, the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU). UNMAS support ensures a coherent mine action response through Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), mine clearance, counter-IED activities, weapon and ammunition management operations and related training to ECOWAS and national forces.

Funding

- VTF - US \$64, 715
- Donor - France



Republic of Congo

On 4 March 2012, Brazzaville was devastated by explosions in an ammunition depot in the heart of the city, killing more than 280 people, injuring 1,500 and displacing some 20,000. The resulting contamination by UXO scattered across the city was extremely high within a one kilometre radius from the impacted area with around 15,000 people directly at risk of further explosions.

Acting as first responder in the aftermath of the explosion, UNMAS led an emergency response and established the United Nations Mine Action Team (UNMAT) to coordinate the international response in cooperation with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and other actors on the ground including the Congolese Armed Forces. Mine action experts were deployed immediately to assess the risk, immediate measures were taken to secure high-risk areas and coordination functions were established. UNMAT formed a joint civilian-military headquarters to ensure optimal working cooperation, transparency and involvement of national authorities. By the end of 2012, UNMAS and partners were able to clear most of the UXO with no casualties since the beginning of the UNMAS response. A temporary ammunition storage area was created to keep the enormous amount of UXO and munitions found in the area under secure and safe conditions. Pending additional funding, it is envisaged to organize systematic demolitions at an external location throughout the first half of 2013 when the temporary stock reaches full capacity.

Syria

The crisis in Syria has resulted in massive civilian casualties, internal and external displacement, the destruction of infrastructure and essential services, extensive use of IEDs as well as devastating levels of ERW contamination in major urban centers throughout the country. UNMAS began its engagement in Syria in April 2012 following the adoption of Security Council

resolution 2043 (2012) which established the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) for an initial period of 90 days. UNMAS successfully provided strategic advice to humanitarian and peacekeeping planning processes and risk awareness and safety training to over 400 UN military observers and UN civilian staff. UNMAS technical analysis and safety training protected UN staff and military observers from the risk of injury or death from ERW and IEDs.

On cessation of the mission, and at the request of the UN Country Team, UNMAS continued to provide various explosive hazards-related services including IED post-blast assessments to the humanitarian community. Since October 2012, UNMAS is a full member of the UN Humanitarian Response Team in Syria maintaining a small presence in Damascus and an office in Amman, Jordan.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$1.4 million



2. Country Support

Abyei Area

The final status of the Abyei region remains one of the main unresolved issues of the Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Fighting between Sudan and South Sudan in May 2011 over the disputed border area resulted in the total destruction of the town of Abyei and surrounding villages, the displacement of over 100,000 people from their homes, and additional mine and UXO contamination. In response, the UN established the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and deployed 4,200 Ethiopian peacekeepers.



As mandated by Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2024 (2011), UNMAS conducts mine threat assessments and clearance operations in support of UNISFA, local communities and humanitarian partners. UNMAS operations have been pivotal in allowing the deployment of UNISFA military units and opening access to humanitarian organizations and civilians throughout the Abyei Area. UNMAS enables the work of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) along the 2,100 kilometres international border between South Sudan and Sudan. UNMAS provides training to UN and national observers prior to deployment and facilitates access on the ground by assessing and clearing priority areas and routes.

In November 2012, Security Council resolution 2075 expanded UNMAS role to include identification and clearance of mines in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

- UNMAS assessed over 10 million square metres in Abyei town and 25 villages in the Abyei Area; over 838 ERW items were recovered; over 309 kilometres of roads were surveyed and 32 kilometres have been verified and cleared; 229 kilometres of route assessment conducted.
- UNMAS assessed, constructed and marked helicopter landing sites in Todach, Tajalei and Noong, and cleared the site of the 20 March 2012 mine incident which destroyed a UNISFA truck near Tajalei, reopening the route for mission use.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$14.5 million

Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of

Despite tremendous progress, Afghanistan is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. UNMAS estimates that over 670,000 Afghans (3 per cent of the total population) live within 500 metres of landmine contaminated areas. The presence of mines and ERW has serious implications for security and stabilization. Lost access to productive land reinforces poverty, de-stabilizes communities and undermines opportunities for development.

Since 2002, UNMAS has provided technical assistance and oversight to the Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA) to clear the nation of mines and ERW, provide life-saving mine risk education and assistance to victims. Through MACCA, UNMAS was able to build national capacity in Afghanistan, helping the country manage its clearance operations under the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) and creating 14,000 jobs in the process. The programme is saving lives and achieving development impacts across the country. For example, clearance work around the Mes Aynak copper mine, south of Kabul, will enable the creation of an estimated 8,000 jobs and is forecasted to generate US \$300 million a year for Afghanistan by 2016.

- A key success in 2012 has been the transition to full national ownership of mine action coordination. MACCA is now an all-Afghan entity, with UNMAS providing support from a new office located a few kilometres from the MACCA.
- UNMAS supported the Afghan Government in preparing a ten-year extension request to meet its obligations under the APMBT and a plan to declare Afghanistan mine-free by 2023.
- With UNMAS technical support, MACCA initiated a nationwide village-by-village survey. The Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey will paint a clear picture of the remaining mine and ERW threat in Afghanistan and ensure better planning as Afghanistan approaches mine-free status.
- Community-based demining contributed directly to stabilization and security by employing hundreds of



villagers to clear fields in addition to the 13,500 Afghans that are currently employed in the mine action sector.

- Despite a highly volatile environment, UNMAS cleared 125 square kilometres of land and the number of mine and ERW victims decreased by 26 per cent.
- Over 26,000 landmines, 886,000 ERW and 690 remnant IEDs were destroyed.
- Over 780,000 people from mine and ERW affected communities were given mine and ERW risk education. 290,000 were boys, who are most at risk.
- A telephone hotline and an electronic message system were established for communities to report ERW hazards or casualties – one of the first of its kind in any landmine and ERW affected country.
- UNMAS trained 31 community police and 6 Ministry of Education Child Protection Officers to deliver mine and ERW risk education as part of a pilot project to instruct the Afghan Police on mine risk education.

Funding

- Total contributions to the VTF – US \$21.8 million
- Donors – Australia; Austria; Canada; Denmark; European Union; Finland; Germany; Italy; Japan; Republic of Korea; Lithuania; Netherlands; Oman; Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates³; United Kingdom; United States.

³ The contribution from United Arab Emirates was applied in 2012, and already accounted for in the UNMAS 2011 Annual Report. This multiyear commitment enabled significant progress in Kandahar Province, one of the most mine-affected and unstable regions in Afghanistan, in 2012.

Chad

Following nearly 30 years of armed conflicts, large areas of Chad remain contaminated by mines and ERW, in the East on the border area with Darfur, in the North as a consequence of the Chadian-Libyan conflict and in the West due to various rebellions. The presence of mines and ERW represent a permanent danger for the Chadian population, obstruct freedom of movement and access to pasture land, water points, road networks and economic hubs.

At the request of the Government of Chad, UNMAS continued to provide mine action support to national authorities following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) in 2011. UNMAS works, as part of the Mine Action Team (MAT), with other UN and NGO partners to facilitate manual clearance operations and assist the Centre National de Déminage in building national capacity to reduce the threat and support victims.

- Despite limited resources and a challenging operating environment, UNMAS conducted road and area clearance in eastern Chad to help limit casualties and allow affected communities to resume use of resources formerly blocked by mines and ERW.
- On behalf of the Government of Japan, UNMAS completed a survey identifying the scope and nature of landmine and ERW contamination throughout Chad.
- A clearance operation was initiated in Tibesti, with support from the European Union, which is contributing to opening a major line of communication in the northwest of the country.

Funding

- UNMAS suspended its operations in Chad due to a funding shortfall.

Colombia

Colombia is another country significantly affected by landmines. Since 1990, mines, IEDs and other explosive ordnance have been used by non-state armed groups, narcotics traffickers and paramilitary forces. As a result, 31 out of 32 departments of the country are thought to be contaminated.

In the context of renewed peace negotiations between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), humanitarian demining is emerging as an important element in the context of the restitution of suspected contaminated land but also as a potential factor in post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration scenarios.

Since 2010, UNMAS has assisted the Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action (PAICMA) with initiating and coordinating civilian demining operations in the country in line with international standards. UNMAS is also supporting the implementation of a quality management system for the entire sector including the military humanitarian demining battalion.

- The technical and legal framework is now established to move humanitarian demining forward and allow the deployment of an essential civilian demining national capacity able to address land release and land restitution needs.
- UNMAS worked closely with PAICMA and the Organization of American States (OAS) to implement the national accreditation system and improve the external monitoring of operations. Following the initial deployment of a civilian capacity, over 594,000 square metres and two municipalities were declared free of the threat of mines.
- At the request of the Ministry of Defense, UNMAS provided technical advice to the humanitarian demining military battalion to upgrade existing standard operating procedures in line with the newly developed national standards.

Funding

- Total contributions to the VTF - US \$280,000
- Donors - Colombia; Netherlands



Côte d'Ivoire

The post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in 2011 left a trail of ERW, which posed a direct threat to human security and hampered reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. UNMAS deployed to conduct an emergency assessment in the immediate aftermath of the crisis. In addition to the threat from UXO, UNMAS identified the need to secure and manage weapons and ammunitions scattered throughout the country.

Mandated by Security Council resolutions 2000 (2011) and 2062 (2012), UNMAS works in support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and clears explosives on request and ensures the safe handling and storage of weapons and ammunition in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. UNMAS secures and rehabilitates poorly managed stockpiles of weapons and ammunition and builds the capacity of Ivorian security forces in managing these stockpiles.

- UNMAS significantly reduced the immediate threat caused by UXO in Abidjan with just 26 EOD spot tasks conducted. More than 360 UXO

and over 6,600 kg of unserviceable and expired ammunition were destroyed.

- UNMAS processed and destroyed more than 1,850 weapons and 87,890 items of small arms ammunition in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations conducted by UNOCI and Ivorian authorities.
- UNMAS technical support has significantly strengthened the national capacity to manage and secure weapons and ammunition in Côte d'Ivoire. In 2012 alone, 11 assessments of ammunition storage depots were carried out; some 36 weapon and ammunition storage facilities were constructed and 26 Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), Gendarme and Police officers received training in EOD and Ammunition Safety Management (ASM).
- UNMAS advocated for compliance with the APMBT and provided technical and advisory assistance to the FRCI for the destruction of 842 stockpiled landmines.

Funding

- Assessed Budget - US \$6.1 million



Darfur

In Darfur, ERW pose a serious threat to civilians, UN peacekeepers and the delivery of humanitarian aid. All routes travelled on by UN entities and international NGOs convoys require continuous assessment and clearance to guarantee safe travel. Although the landmine threat appears relatively low in Darfur, there are known areas of contamination, mostly on the borders between Chad and West Darfur, South Kordofan and South Darfur, and north towards Libya. Most of these areas remain closed for UNAMID operations but may require future attention if the situation changes.

The Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) mandated UNMAS to provide coordination, technical advice and operational demining capacity to the UN Assistance Mission In Darfur (UNAMID) in support of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. UNMAS works in direct support of mission priorities to create a safe environment, protect civilians, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure freedom of movement. UNAMID operations, logistic patrols and escorts rely on UNMAS ability to ensure

that all routes and team sites are assessed and cleared of any ERW contamination. UNMAS also works with the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) to strengthen national capacity in all aspects of planning, coordination of operations and data management.

- National capacity building remained a key focus as UNMAS provided basic EOD training to national staffs who are now deployed in all five sectors of UNAMID.
- One hundred per cent of previous total dangerous areas were cleared despite an increase of 60 per cent in recorded new dangerous areas due to renewed conflict.
- Approximately 93,000 individuals benefited from community-based mine risk education.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$10.1 million



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have left mines and ERW throughout the country, and continue to cause significant population displacement, in particular in the east where hostilities have been on the rise since March 2012. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there were more than 2.2 million IDPs in DRC as of December 2012, an increase of 25 per cent since January 2012. Mine and ERW contamination affect communities and the peacekeepers.

UNMAS, mandated by Security Council resolutions 1291 (2000) and 1756 (2007), established the UN Mine Action Coordination Center (UNMACC) to support the mandate of MONUSCO, to coordinate humanitarian mine action activities in the DRC and to assist with capacity development of national authorities. Since 2002, UNMAS released more than eight million square metres of land for productive use. Over 27,700 kilometres of roads have been assessed to mitigate risks to communities, facilitate freedom of movement as well as humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities.

- UNMAS handed over four square kilometres of land to local authorities near Kisangani airport, enabling local communities to safely resume agricultural activities.
- More than 30,000 items of UXO were removed or destroyed throughout the country.
- As first responder in the aftermath of the M23 crisis in North Kivu, UNMAS assessed and cleared various sites including Goma Airport, enabling humanitarian assistance to resume. From November to December 2012, UNMAS emergency response teams collected and destroyed over 2,660 UXO and 51,400 small arms ammunition. UNMAS also supported the MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the destruction of

more than 660 small arms collected from armed rebel groups in North Kivu.

- UNMAS assisted the armed forces in improving the management of ammunition stockpiles in Kisangani.
- UNMAS initiated a National Landmine Contamination Survey to assess all suspected and known mined areas in compliance with the APMBT. This undertaking will provide a detailed picture of the extent of the contamination.
- UNMAS assisted the Congolese Center for Mine Action (CCLAM) to develop its transitional work plan for 2012-2014 and national standards on Victim Assistance.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$6.6 million
- VTF contributions – US \$1.1 million
- Donors – Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands
- In-kind contribution – Switzerland



Lebanon

Lebanon has some 425,000 landmines, more than 18 square kilometres of land contaminated by cluster bombs and, following the conflict between Lebanon and Israel in 2006, south Lebanon was further contaminated with thousands of ERW. A total of 56 people have been killed and 362 injured since August 2006.

Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006), mandated UNMAS to provide information management training, accreditation, quality assurance and monitoring to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) clearance units in compliance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and National Mine Action Standards (NMAS). Since September 2011, UNMAS has validated UNIFIL troop contributing countries conducting demining operations on the Blue Line. UNMAS assists the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) in developing national capacity for managing clearance operations.

- UNMAS supported training, quality assurance, and monitoring and validation activities to ensure compliance of UNIFIL demining troop contributing countries with IMAS and NMAS for the completion of the Blue Line project.
- Just over 60 per cent of approved Blue Line markers were completed by the end of 2012. The clear marking of the Blue Line between Israel and Lebanon, which is the focus of UNIFIL demining activities, is an important part of resolution 1701 (2006) to minimize the risk of violence.
- UNMAS facilitated the contribution of US \$1 million for humanitarian demining activities in south Lebanon from Saudi Arabia.
- UNMAS provided LMAC with victim assistance support.

Funding

- Assessed Budget - US \$6.6 million
- VTF contributions - US \$1.1 million
- Donors - Austria; Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia



Libya

The 2011 conflict in Libya exacerbated the threat of ERW⁴. The massive amount of unsecured weapons and ammunition is a major challenge. National and regional proliferation of unsecured ammunition and weapons pose a major challenge. The full extent and scope of the threat has yet to be determined. With dozens of storage areas damaged or destroyed, vast amounts of territory are potentially affected. This holds serious implications for the security of Libya and international security.

UNMAS activities in Libya were informed by Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) and mandated by resolutions 2009 (2011), 2022 (2011) and 2040 (2012). UNMAS supports the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and provides technical advice to the Government on all aspects of humanitarian mine action and explosive hazard risk mitigation, including weapons and ammunition safety management.

⁴ Most contaminated areas include Ajdabiya, Brega, Misrata, and the Nafusah Mountains.



UNMAS currently supports the Government in developing a national institutional governance structure for humanitarian mine action, arms and ammunition management. Through collaboration with national and local counterparts, UNMAS continues to strengthen requisite capacities and to support the coordination of international assistance. Twenty five clearance teams and seven risk education teams, employing on average 150 Libyans are deployed on the ground to clear explosive items and secure viable ammunition stockpiles that lie unguarded.

- UNMAS secured millions of US dollars worth of ammunition stockpiles thereby preventing illicit use in or beyond Libya.
- UNMAS contributed to Security Council resolutions and reports of the Secretary-General to call attention to the impact of unsecured ammunition, ERW and stockpiled weapons, including SALW and chemical weapons.
- UNMAS initiated a weapons survey to fully establish the scope of the problem and inform plans for disarmament.
- Over 173,000 ERW were cleared and destroyed across Libya in 2012, freeing essential infrastructure and economically viable land while enabling Libyan communities to resume their lives. Numerous homes and schools were made safe. Through coordination with UNICEF, more than 115,000 Libyans received risk education to avoid explosive items.

Funding

- Regular Budget - US \$1 million
- VTF - US \$5 million
- Donors - Australia; Austria; Brazil; Canada; Estonia; Italy; Republic of Korea; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Switzerland; United Kingdom⁵

⁵ Contributions from both Australia and Republic of Korea were applied in 2012, and already accounted for in the 2011 report.

Palestine

In Palestine, ERW affects both Gaza and the West Bank. People in the West Bank must also contend with living in a land restricted by 89 minefields. These minefields are located mostly in fertile, agricultural and grazing lands. In addition to posing a risk to the lives and limbs of the population – particularly children, farmers, shepherds and Bedouins – the contamination undermines socio-economic development and livelihoods of Palestinian communities. UNMAS is working closely with the Palestinian Authority to strengthen national capacity to coordinate and manage mine action activities.

In the Gaza Strip, UNMAS contributes to the protection of civilians and the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance. It is estimated that over 290 houses and some 100 governmental structures, were destroyed or sustained major damage during the November 2012 escalation of hostilities between armed groups and the Israeli Defense Force (IDF). The number of civilian victims rose by 40 per cent between January and November.

- In West Bank, UNMAS supported the Palestinian Authority to establish the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) within the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah. PMAC coordinates mine action activities in the West Bank. A full-time technical advisor has been deployed to provide guidance, training and mentoring to PMAC employees.
- The PMAC has, with UNMAS technical support, established itself as a credible mine action national entity in full compliance with IMAS and developed a concept of operations to clear 16 minefields in central West Bank. This plan was endorsed by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2012⁶.

⁶ The start of demining operations in the West Bank is scheduled for the second half of 2013. The 16 minefields to be demined in a first phase are located in “the hills” of the West Bank, on privately owned land in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem and Hebron. These minefields, which are no longer deemed operational by the IDF, were laid by Jordan in the 1960s and are considered by the IDF as “Area C” which under the terms of the Oslo Accords is – until final status agreement is reached – under the administration and security control of Israel.



- In Gaza Strip, UNMAS assisted Palestinians, UN Agencies and NGOs in Gaza and coordinated mine action work. Risk education, technical advice and risk assessments were ongoing and increased following the fighting in November. UNMAS facilitated the delivery of humanitarian and rehabilitation projects.
- UNMAS was able to immediately respond to the November 2012 escalation of conflict in the Gaza Strip, with emergency ERW risk assessments of all damaged and destroyed key infrastructures, with EOD technical advice as well as risk awareness campaigns.
- UNMAS launched risk awareness campaigns through TV and radio messages and distributed

thousands of leaflets to all communities potentially at risk.

- UNMAS, together with partners, delivered 170 ERW risk awareness sessions to over 2,970 individuals as well as community-based organizations, NGOs and UN agencies.

Funding

- VTF - US \$773,680
- Donors - Belgium; CERF; Germany⁷; Netherlands; New Zealand⁷; Spain
- In-kind contribution - SIDA/MSB

⁷ Contributions from both Germany and New Zealand were applied in 2012 and were already accounted for in the 2011 report.



Somalia

Armed conflict with Ethiopia and two decades of civil war have littered Somalia with landmines, ERW, and unsecured stockpiles of weapons and ammunition. According to reports received by the United Nations, new mines were laid as recently as 2012 in south-central Somalia in the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions. The use of IEDs by armed groups has compounded the threats facing peacekeepers and aid organizations.

UNMAS Somalia is the largest and most diverse UNMAS programme in the world. Mandated by Security Council resolutions 1863 (2009) and 2036 (2012), UNMAS provides essential coordination, capacity building and explosive management support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Somali Security Sector and humanitarian organizations.

UNMAS teams are deployed in eight regions of south-central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland and are implementing large-scale clearance and mine risk education programmes. In 2012, UNMAS expanded life-saving services into newly accessible areas throughout south-central Somalia. UNMAS also operates the EOD Coordination Centre (EODCC).

- UNMAS continued EOD and counter-IED training and mentorship for AMISOM and Somali security sector personnel. The national Police in Mogadishu were able to systematically respond to explosive threat callouts for the first time, identifying and securing over 1,300 items, including over 100 IEDs.
- EOD/C-IED mobility interventions enabled AMISOM operations with Somali National Forces to expand into newly accessible areas in south-central Somalia including Afgoye, Baidoa and Beletweyne.
- UNMAS awareness raising messages reached over 200,000 people, enabling communities to live in greater safety.

- UNMAS supported an area reduction initiative together with the HALO Trust and the Somaliland Mine Action Center. Over 13 square kilometres of previously suspected hazardous areas were officially confirmed to have no mine or ERW contamination in Somaliland.
- More than 20,000 items of UXO were safely destroyed.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$32.3 million
- VTF – US \$12 million
- Donors – Austria; European Union; Italy; Japan; United Kingdom



South Sudan

After 50 years of civil war and the six-year Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) implementation period, the Republic of South Sudan gained independence in July 2011. The pervasive use of landmines throughout the conflict meant that years after the peace agreement was signed, mines and ERW continue to impact communities across the country. In 2012, military clashes between the armed forces of Sudan and South Sudan significantly increased the threat posed by landmines and ERW to civilians and humanitarian aid workers, especially in the northern bordering states. The socio-economic cost of landmines and ERW in terms of inhibition of agricultural production, food security, economic activities, and freedom of movement is incalculable.

UNMAS was mandated by Security Council resolutions 1996 (2011) and 2057 (2012), to oversee and coordinate all mine action operations in the country in support of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). UNMAS oversees and coordinates large-scale clearance operations to restore freedom of movement, facilitate the safe return of refugees and IDPs and ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNMAS also provides technical and logistical support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform components of UNMISS and provides EOD training to the national police service.

- UNMAS released more than 900 square kilometres of land - almost three times the size of Malta - for agricultural development and infrastructure reconstruction.
- With funding from ECHO, UNMAS deployed a dedicated road clearance capacity in the northern border states of Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Warrap. Additional teams worked in the northern areas and, to date, over 20,900 kilometres of roads have been opened for access.
- Over 280,000 individuals benefited from

community-based mine risk education.

- Socio-economic reintegration projects have enhanced living standards of mine and ERW survivors and their families. Over 3,180 landmine survivors and persons with disabilities have received victim assistance interventions, approximately 1,800 of which were supported with assistive devices.
- In 2012, UNMAS continued to work with the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) to strengthen national capacity through technical support and on-the-job training. UNMAS facilitated the development of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan for 2012-2016, and supported the construction of the Juba Head Office as well as the Wau Office, which coordinates mine action operations at the regional level.
- The universalisation of key instruments related to mine action is an integral component of UNMAS support to the Government of South Sudan, under the umbrella of the South Sudan Mine Action Programme Transition Plan. UNMAS assisted the NMAA in drafting its first Transparency Report for the Ottawa Treaty in preparation for the Twelfth Meeting of State Parties in December 2012.

Funding

- Assessed Budget - US \$37.2 million
- VTF - US \$2.2 million
- Donor - EU



Sudan, Republic of

While Sudan is reaching the end of its first ten years since becoming a state party to the APMBT, landmines and ERW continue to cause human suffering. In June 2011, a new outbreak of fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states resulted in additional contamination. More than 300,000 people were displaced and the number of mines and ERW victims continues to increase. There remains an urgent need for mine action intervention to provide safety and freedom of movement for IDPs, UN agencies, NGOs and, most notably, the local population.

The UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) was established in March 2005 as an integral component of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to coordinate, facilitate and oversee quality assurance for all mine action activities in Sudan, support UNMIS and help strengthen national capacity. After the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 and the closure of UNMIS in 2011, UNMAS was one of the few UN organizations requested by the Government to remain in country with the aim of strengthening the capacity of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) and provide technical advice on coordination for the effective implementation of the Sudan Mine Action Programme.

- UNMAS continued to work with the National Mine Action Center to strengthen national capacity through technical advice and training.
- Over 530 landmines and 2,850 ERW were removed.
- Over 194,900 individuals received community-based mine risk education.
- To date, 88 per cent of identified potential hazards have been cleared.

Funding

- VTF - US \$4.3 million
- Donors - Common Humanitarian Fund Sudan; Japan; United Kingdom

Western Sahara, Territory of

Both sides of the 2,700 kilometres along the earthen berm which divides the Territory of Western Sahara remain contaminated with landmines and ERW as a result of 16 years of fighting between the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA) and the Frente POLISARIO. These explosive items continue to endanger the lives and limbs of UN Military Observers monitoring the ceasefire, along with those of refugees and Saharan nomads. Contamination hinders the repatriation of an estimated 165,000 Saharan refugees and IDPs, as well as the safe pursuit of livelihood opportunities. In 2008, a dangerous area survey completed in five locations by UNMAS implementing partner Action on Armed Violence suggested that the Territory of Western Sahara could be one of the most heavily affected territories in the world⁸.

Security Council resolution 690 (1991) mandated the establishment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in the Territory of Western Sahara (MINURSO). UNMAS established the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) in 2008 in support of MINURSO. UNMAS EOD and mine risk education teams work to protect nomadic population from the threat of explosive items. UNMAS supports the MINURSO mandate to the east of the berm and engages the RMA to clear remaining landmines and ERW to the west of the berm.

- More than 3.5 million square metres of land have been released for productive use.
- Over 710 cluster munitions, 4,100 landmines, and 3,200 UXO have been destroyed, saving lives and increasing freedom of movement for UN personnel and the local population.
- Over 240 UN military and civilian personnel have benefited from mine and ERW safety briefings.
- On behalf of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development, UNMAS initiated

an extensive risk education campaign targeting the refugee camps and, for the first time, the nomadic tribes.

- By 2012, the cluster munitions threat east of the berm was reduced by 85 per cent. Now that less than 20 cluster strike areas remain to be cleared, the focus will shift to clearance of the 38 known minefields to the east of the berm.

Funding

- Assessed Budget – US \$2.6 million
- VTF – US \$259,388
- Donor – Spain



⁸ Dangerous Area Survey: Western Sahara; A Survey of Dangerous Areas and Items in POLISARIO-controlled Western Sahara.

B. Strengthening the United Nations System

UNMAS continued to coordinate United Nations efforts to improve strategic planning, develop policies, and set industry standards for the mine action community. UNMAS highlighted the importance of results-based programming and of strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity.

1. Supporting coordination frameworks

United Nations Inter-agency coordination

Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (IACG-MA) – As UN focal point on mine action, UNMAS puts a premium on strengthening inter-agency coherence under a “One UN” approach. UNMAS leads the IACG-MA through monthly meetings to coordinate major institutional activities related to mine action, to monitor threats and to enhance transparency and strategic planning amongst United Nations partners and the mine action community. Through the IACG-MA, UNMAS coordinates and delivers key United Nations positions and messaging at major treaty-related international meetings and conferences (See p.27).

- In 2012, UNMAS led the development of the Strategy of the UN on Mine Action 2013-2018. The Strategy is the product of an inclusive consultative process led by UNMAS and involving all UN partners together with affected and donor countries, and other stakeholders including the ICRC and non-governmental organizations. (See Box p.25)

Global Protection Cluster (GPC)⁹ Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA-AoR) – UNMAS coordinates the GPC MA-AoR to ensure the full integration of mine action in the overall United Nations humanitarian response.

⁹ The Global Protection Cluster is coordinated by the UNHCR and comprises four areas of responsibilities, namely Child Protection; Gender-based Violence; Housing; Land and Property; and Mine Action.

- At the global level, UNMAS raised the relevance of mine action in humanitarian coordination efforts through its active participation in the Protection Cluster. UNMAS enhanced the visibility of the MA-AoR, including through the development of the mine action webpage embedded in the newly created GPC website¹⁰.
- To enhance coherence and accountability among mine action operators at the field level, UNMAS supported the establishment of mine action sub-cluster groups under the field protection cluster.

Coordinating Action in Small Arms network (CASA) – UNMAS contributes to meetings of CASA chaired by the Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). UNMAS field experiences have been featured in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Small Arms. UNMAS is the operational implementing partner for UNODA and the technical expert for the jointly developed International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

- In 2012, UNMAS provided expert advice to the CASA Strategic Framework 2013-2018. In the run-up to the UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) conference in July 2012, UNMAS contributed to the United Nations position on the impact of unregulated arms transfers, expanding on the dangers of poorly managed ammunition stockpiles and storage areas. United Nations advocacy maintained the momentum leading to the adoption of the ATT in 2013.

¹⁰ www.globalprotectioncluster.org

The Strategy of the UN on Mine Action 2013-2018

UNMAS led the development of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018. The Strategy presents the common objectives and commitments that will guide the work of the United Nations in mine action over the next six years.

The Strategy reaffirms the contribution of mine action to the full range of UN work in peace and security, human rights, humanitarian affairs and development. The Strategy also recognizes that mine action must evolve to respond to the needs of populations increasingly exposed to all types of explosive hazards.

The Strategy contains four strategic objectives focused on:

Saving lives through reducing the risk to individuals and communities as well as the negative impact on socio-economic recovery

Promoting victim assistance, taking into account links to healthcare and disability agendas

Promoting national ownership through the accelerated transfer of mine action responsibilities

Mainstreaming mine action in international and national agendas

The Strategy highlights monitoring and evaluation, and directs the UN to strengthen reporting, transparency and accountability. UNMAS is committed to lead UN efforts to establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism. We are already consolidating our own monitoring and evaluation frameworks and tools both at headquarters and field level.

The Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 is accessible on <http://www.mineaction.org/>

Coordination with other mine action stakeholders

Affected states, donors, non-governmental organizations and commercial contractors are key stakeholders in the international effort to address and eradicate the global mine and ERW problem. As such, UNMAS strives to bring the mine action community together through dialogue and partnerships.

Annual Meeting of the Mine Action Sector - To build consensus, share good practices and explore partnerships, UNMAS and UN partners organize the annual International Meeting of National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisors in partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). This major gathering is an opportunity for all mine action stakeholders to assess progress achieved and future challenges. Multiple side-events provide a platform for national directors and United Nations partners to showcase their activities to donors and reach out to the mine action community.

- UNMAS led the organization of the 15th International Meeting of National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisors (Geneva, 26-30 March 2012) bringing together more than 360 participants from the mine action community. Attention was focused on requirements for improving operational effectiveness, transition and exit strategies and resource mobilization for the mine action sector.

Mine Action Support Group (MASG) - UNMAS works closely with the MASG, a forum of donors committed to providing financial, political and technical support to UN mine action, to identify common priorities for support.

- UNMAS provided the Australian Chair of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) with secretariat support and substantive advice on its work to enhance donor coordination in support of the United Nations Completion Initiative.

This initiative will enhance the role of the MASG in countries that are nearing completion but require assistance to fulfill their mine clearance obligations. UNMAS fed into MASG studies on “Mine Action Coordination and Partnerships” and “Completion Initiative: a Business Case”, highlighting the importance of United Nations coordination efforts with the donor community. UNMAS pays tribute to the Australian Chair for their work to strengthen coordination of mine action donors.

- The annual MASG meeting was held in September in New York, with representatives from over 20 donor governments sharing information on current funding and future plans. UNMAS, together with UN partners, provided an update on major activities in 2012 and priorities for 2013. The UNMAS Libya programme was featured as an outstanding model of effective mine action emergency response and coordination.

Coordination with NGO partners and other stakeholders – Significant progress has been made in enhancing dialogue and deepening relationships with

NGO partners and civil society. UNMAS chairs and actively participates in meetings of the Committee on Mine Action (CMA), and established the UN-NGO Forum in 2011 to further improve collaboration on strategic issues.

- UNMAS continued to chair the CMA to discuss issues of common concern such as coordination to enhance operational effectiveness, UN mine action exit strategies and gender mainstreaming.
- UNMAS continued to co-convene the UN NGO Forum on the margins of international meetings. The Forum continues to be a useful medium to ensure transparency and improve communication for enhanced cooperation and collaboration on strategic issues. UNMAS expresses its appreciation to Norwegian People’s Aid and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines-Cluster Munitions Coalition for their consistent support.
- Both fora proved instrumental as key networks for consultations undertaken for the development of the new United Nations Strategy and the planned establishment of a UN monitoring and evaluation mechanism.



2. Developing policy

UNMAS ensures that mine action efforts are efficient, safe, reliable and of good quality. By developing and ensuring implementation of policy, standards and good practices, UNMAS supports the strengthening of capacity sector wide.

International Mine Action Standards

As chair of the IMAS steering committee and review board, UNMAS leads the development of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). IMAS allow mine action operators to reduce costs and increase safety and productivity. These standards govern all United Nations mine action operations, and the United Nations only engages contractors that comply with them. When supporting national programmes, UNMAS assists governments in developing national standards and legislation based on IMAS.

- In 2012, UNMAS supported the revision of the land release IMAS and IMAS review of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs).

Gender and Mine Action

UNMAS works to empower women and girls by incorporating gender concerns in mine action. UNMAS has developed the revised Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes at the global and field levels. Gender is also used as an indicator throughout the the Strategy of the UN on Mine Action 2013-2018.

- In 2012, UNMAS and United Nations partners supported a number of events on gender in mine action organized during mine action-treaty related meetings, including the side event “Does gender in mine action make a difference”, in partnership with Gender in Mine Action Programme (GMAP), during the 3rd Meeting of States Parties to the CCM (11-14 September).

- UNMAS mainstreams gender in its programmes focusing on the collection of mine action data disaggregated by gender and age, and adherence to gender requirements in UN contracting procedures and fund allocation. An increasing number of UNMAS projects submitted to the Consolidated Appeal Process are taking into account gender considerations.

Ammunition Safety Management

Poorly managed weapons and ammunition stockpiles threaten public safety and pose a risk to the security of states. Building on its expertise, UNMAS was instrumental in the development in 2011 of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), the UN standard for ammunition safety management aimed at securing weapons and ammunition storage and managing stockpiles.

- UNMAS was increasingly required to address security and humanitarian hazards posed by unsafe and unsecured arms and ammunition stockpiles, most notably in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and Somalia.

For more information on the IATG: www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Ammunition/IATG/

Improvised Explosive Devices

The threat of IEDs has increased in many areas where the United Nations has operations. The versatility, adaptability and method of employment make IEDs a uniquely dangerous weapons system. From Somalia to Syria and Afghanistan, the United Nations has been affected by IEDs resulting in devastating loss of human life. UNMAS is ideally placed to assist states in the removal and destruction of remnant IEDs, IED awareness, recognition and reporting education, as well as capacity development on counter-IED measures. UNMAS provides emergency response when IEDs threaten public safety and state security

forces. UNMAS has created a “Pool of Experts” of IED disposal-qualified officers with experience in training, detection, and destruction of IEDs.

- In 2012, UNMAS provided expertise for the development of the IED chapter of the UN Security Policy Manual. Efforts are currently underway with UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to develop accompanying guidelines for policy implementation.
- UNMAS strengthened the capacity of peacekeeping contingents to mitigate the threat of IEDs. In Somalia, UNMAS pioneered training and mentoring on IED Disposal (IEDD) for the Ugandan and Burundian contingents of AMISOM. In Syria, UNMAS provided risk awareness and safety training to over 400 UN military observers and UN civilian staff.

Portfolio of Mine Action Projects

Each year, UNMAS manages the elaboration and publication of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects (the Portfolio) in partnership with national authorities, UN entities, NGOs and other actors at the local, national and international levels. The Portfolio of Mine Action Projects provides an overview of how affected countries plan to address their mines and ERW problem. The Portfolio is also an important resource mobilization tool that provides visibility for smaller programmes and builds local capacities for proposal writing, budget development and strategic planning.

- The 2013 Portfolio contained 220 projects from over 25 affected countries, territories or missions, with a total budget of US \$361 million.

The Portfolio is available and fully searchable on www.mineaction.org



C. Supporting Integration of Mine Action into Global Frameworks

Whether UNMAS is integrating mine action into broader United Nations frameworks, mobilizing Member States to support international agreements, or raising public awareness, UNMAS is committed to maintaining mine action high on the world list of priorities.

1. Mine action at the United Nations

UNMAS works to deepen integration of mine action within UN peacekeeping, humanitarian, development and human rights frameworks. As evidenced by explicit reference to mine action in mission mandates, mine action remains a critical component of peacekeeping and special political missions.

- UNMAS contributed to reports and recommendations of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians, the use of explosive weapons on populated areas, children and armed conflict, and women, peace and security.
- Mine action components were integrated into 11 peacekeeping missions and two special political missions¹¹.
- The impact of mine action in all its aspects continued to feature prominently in the work of the Security Council, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.

¹¹ The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA, established on 25 April 2013), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS, closed on 9 July 2011), the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL, established on 16 September 2011), the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA).

- UNMAS assisted the African Union (AU) in developing a three-year plan (2013-2015) to galvanize support for a Landmine Free Africa. Recognizing that mine action is a growing component of AU peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts¹², UNMAS looks forward to further strengthening its cooperation with the AU.

2. Mine action in international norms

UNMAS coordinates United Nations advocacy efforts for the universal adoption and implementation of international instruments aimed at protecting civilians from the threat of landmines and ERW. These include the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty (APMBT), the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its amended Protocol II on mines, booby traps and other devices (APII), and Protocol V on ERW, the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBT)

Despite the progress made towards a mine-free world envisaged by the APMBT, a significant number of mine-affected States Parties is still missing the ten-year deadline for clearance and relying on extension requests. In 2012, UNMAS coordinated United Nations participation in the meetings of the standing committees (Geneva, 21-25 May 2012), as well as the 12th Meeting of State Parties (12MSP; Geneva, 3-7 December 2012). The 12MSP considered progress made and remaining challenges in the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan (2011-2014) and extended Article 5 deadlines for the clearance and destruction of anti-personnel mines for Afghanistan, Angola, Cyprus and Zimbabwe.

¹² The African Union Council of Ministers adopted resolution CM/Res.1593 on the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Pursuant to this resolution, the OAU/AU convened three Continental Conferences of African Experts in May 1997, September 2004 and September 2009, which resulted in an African Common Position on Anti-personnel Landmines.

- UNMAS coordinated and delivered seven United Nations statements, contributed to the UN message of the Secretary-General and organized two side event: “Fresh from the Field: Afghanistan Mine Free 2023 and UNMAS Rapid Response in Goma, Gaza, Mali and Syria”.
 - UNMAS support represents a key element to ensure that mine-affected countries make progress in the implementation of the APMBT. Nowhere is this more evident than in the case of Afghanistan, where UNMAS contributed to the preparation and submission of an Article 5 extension request regarded by many State Parties as exemplary.
 - UNMAS advocacy and technical support also facilitated the accession of Somalia to the APMBT in October 2012, as well as the participation of Palestine in the 12th Meeting of State Parties, for the first time ever as an Observer State.
 - In line with the MASG support to the “Completion Initiative” and with funding from Australia, UNMAS provided critical support for Uganda to be able to declare itself in compliance with its APMBT obligations in December 2012.
 - With funding from the Government of Italy, UNMAS supported advocacy and public awareness activities of the Italian Campaign to Ban Landmines. UNMAS also supported the International Campaign to Ban Landmines - Cluster Munition Coalition advocacy towards the implementation and universalization of the APMBT and the CCM.
- Nations participation in meetings of governmental experts of the High Contracting Parties to APII and Protocol V (Geneva, 23-27 April), the CCW Open-ended Expert Meeting on Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines (MOTAPM) (Geneva, 2-4 April 2012), the 6th Conference for Protocol V (Geneva, 12-13 November), as well as at the 2012 Meeting of States Parties (Geneva, 15-16 November).
- UNMAS provided expert advice and substantial input to meetings of governmental experts of the High Contracting Parties to APII and Protocol V (Geneva, 23-27 April) and the 6th Conference for Protocol V (Geneva, 12-13 November) to foster substantial dialogue on the humanitarian impact of IEDs, as well as unsecured ammunition stockpiles. On both occasions, UNMAS delivered statements highlighting its IED related expertise and on going initiatives, as well as reaffirming its role as lead agency on counter-IED training, clearance and disposal.
 - At the 6th Conference for Protocol V (Geneva, 12-13 November), UNMAS highlighted the importance of ensuring that parties to a conflict take all necessary measures to record and maintain information on the use and abandonment of explosive ordnance, and submit this information to mine action operators in order to protect civilians, as required by Article 4 of the Protocol. The International Committee of the Red Cross organized a workshop on Article 4 in which UNMAS highlighted its experience in Libya on the reception of information regarding use and abandonment of explosive ordnance.
 - In line with statements by the Secretary-General on anti-vehicle mines, UNMAS and United Nations partners called again in 2012 for the revision of existing rules applicable to MOTAPM. During the CCW Open-ended Expert Meeting on MOTAPM (Geneva, 2-4 April 2012) and at the 2012 Meeting of States Parties (Geneva, 15-16 November), UNMAS worked closely with Ireland, as Friend of the Chair, to highlight the humanitarian impact

The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

The CCM and its Associated Protocol II (APII) and Protocol V on ERW are increasingly considered to address the humanitarian impact caused by the use or abandonment of explosive ordnance during armed conflict, regardless of the specific category of weapon. In 2012, UNMAS coordinated United

of these weapons in Afghanistan and South Sudan. UNMAS was also called upon to provide a technical expertise on IED clearance, removal and disposal in recognition of its emerging leading expertise.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)

UNMAS continued to support the universal accession and implementation of the CCM both through its advocacy efforts and advisory support to national authorities. The 3rd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Oslo, Norway (11 to 14 September 2012) discussed the establishment of an Implementing Support Unit (ISU) to present funding model proposals to States Parties.

- UNMAS coordinated the delivery of nine IACG-MA thematic statements during both meetings, as well as IACG-MA inputs to the message of the Secretary-General to the 3rd Meeting of States Parties (Oslo, 11-14 September).
- In line with the Secretary-General's message on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, UNMAS promoted the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks and universal accession to the CRPD; the use of age and gender disaggregated data and the inclusion of victims of cluster munitions in legal frameworks. UNMAS and UN partners co-sponsored with the NGO Gender in Mine Action Programme (GMAP) a side event on Gender in mine action.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

UNMAS continued to promote the integration of victim assistance in mine action and broader national health care and disability frameworks. UNMAS actively participates in the Inter-Agency on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (IASG-CRPD) to ensure the needs of mine and ERW victims are addressed in broader health and disability agendas.

- At the 5th CRPD Conference of State Parties (COSPP), UNMAS continued to advocate for assistance to landmine victims. UNMAS partners with international stakeholders (e.g. ICRC, ICBL, APMBT ISU) to link assistance to landmine victims to the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- UNMAS continued to participate in the Inter-Agency Support Group on the CRPD (IASG-CRPD). At the 7th meeting of the IASG-CRPD (New York, 16-17 July), as well as the annual video conference, UNMAS highlighted its advocacy efforts on victim assistance and in support of the CRPD.
- Under the UN Strategy on Mine Action 2013-2018, one of the four strategic objectives addresses "victim assistance" with a focus on health and disability agendas. As one internal commitment, the Strategy commits the United Nations to update its 2003 Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action. UNMAS announced that it will lead the revision of the policy in 2013.

The UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPoA)

Stockpile management and destruction emerged as a high priority for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPoA) as several member states called for greater emphasis to be placed on this issue during the UNPoA 2nd Review Conference (New York, 27 August-7 September).

- UNMAS hosted a side event highlighting its contribution to the implementation of the UNPoA through its activities in stockpile management as well as technical support to DDR operations.

D. Communication and Outreach

UNMAS continued to deepen recognition within the UN system, among donors and Member States, of its role as the lead UN entity for explosive hazards. UNMAS stepped up our social media tools to boost the visibility of mine action with the general public.

- Communication and outreach efforts in 2012 led to extensive global press coverage, particularly in the occasion of the annual commemoration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. In New York, UNMAS, in partnership with the Australian Permanent Mission to the UN, organized a photo exhibit on mine action in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Libya. The event was heralded as such a success that the UN Exhibits section recommended the exhibit travel to Brussels, Belgium for a show at the National Museum of Military History in 2013. A strategic digital media campaign yielded impressive results. With support from UN Secretariat partners, UNDP, UNICEF and many others, more than 5 million unique followers were confirmed in just 24 hours.
- UNMAS partnered with Time Magazine photographer Marco Grob for photo exhibitions documenting mine action in Afghanistan and Cambodia.
- UNMAS significantly expanded its social media advocacy efforts. Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and Google+ pages are now major tools for UNMAS to engage with a diverse audience, and reach millions of people worldwide. For example, UNMAS organized film screenings and advocacy events in New York and Geneva in support of the global “Lend Your Leg” campaign which covered over 70 countries, reached over 5 million unique followers on Twitter in 24 hours and garnered over 65,000 views on YouTube.
- UNMAS also stepped up activities on You Tube. In 2012, UNMAS films on Libya, South Sudan and

the Territory of Western Sahara were viewed by more than 26,000 on UNMAS You Tube channel.

- UNMAS works closely with the media to develop news and feature stories, helping to boost reporting on mine action. Numerous stories were filed by media outlets such as Al-Jazeera, BBC, Huffington Post, The Independent (UK), LA Times, Le Temps, La Republica, People’s Daily and TIME, to name a few. For example, the BBC covered the work of UNMAS in Syria, The New York Times covered the work of UNMAS in Libya and the Huffington Post covered the new UNMAS Libya film.
- An essential element of UNMAS communications continues to be the circulation of electronic “Today in Mine Action News” updates with highlights from worldwide media sources on topical mine action stories.
- UNMAS will overhaul its website in 2013 to increase the flexibility of the site and strengthen its interactive content.



E. Operating Transparently and Efficiently

UNMAS is committed to meeting the highest standards of transparency and efficiency in its administration of public resources. In 2012, UNMAS continued to strive for better management of financial resources and improved business processes.

1. Accountability and transparency

Ensuring accountability, transparency and timely disbursement of its spending is critical to UNMAS. The UN Controller has delegated certifying authority to UNMAS resulting in a significant reduction in time required for allocation and disbursement of funds. Throughout 2012, UNMAS worked closely with competent UN Secretariat financial and management authorities to increase the transparency and efficiency of the UN Trust Fund for Mine Action, including through strengthening its disbursement procedures and business processes.

The UNMAS resource mobilization strategy for 2011-2013 is closely aligned with operational requirements in the field and supportive of the aid effectiveness agenda of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action principles. The Strategy focuses on risk management, quality control, transparent and timely donor reporting and appropriately conservative resource management. It responds to donors' increased focus on results-based budgeting, measurable results and effective, impact-based operations. The resource mobilization strategy is being reviewed for 2014.

UNMAS is engaged in further strengthening transparency by adhering to regular reporting to its donors. Donors are provided with financial and substantive reports as per the funding agreement in addition to the multi-donor annual reports that are on the E-MINE website. In 2013, UNMAS will provide donors with quarterly reports in addition to its Annual Report.



To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in allocating, monitoring and reporting on financial resources, and to strengthen oversight and control, UNMAS uses the ProFi system, a programme and financial management tool developed in partnership with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Following the successful implementation of core functionalities, UNMAS has been continuously enhancing the system to ensure better management of its programmes. Building on its long-standing efforts to keep administrative cost low, achieve economies of scale and operate in an efficient manner, UNMAS has undertaken to formulate and implement an effective risk management framework for managing identified financial and operations risks.

An internal initiative called the Recommendations Tracking Tool in ProFi captures recommendations from external evaluations as well as internal assessments, and monitors them through to implementation. The tool will ensure enhanced programme performance as well as targeted development of training materials.

In line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), UNMAS is actively promoting public access to information on its field activities. Detailed information about the funding and progress of UNMAS projects implemented in partnership with UNOPS is available online at www.unops.org.

2. Operational preparedness

Maintaining operational readiness is critical to emergency response. This means deploying the right people and equipment in a timely manner. To achieve this UNMAS partners with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to provide UNMAS field operations with ISO 9001 certified transparent, accountable management services. The effective and efficient delivery of UNMAS programmes relies on each entity's comparative advantage: UNMAS mandate, political clout and expertise as the lead UN entity for explosive hazard reduction and support by UNOPS technical and administrative services.

UNMAS recognizes that recruiting and retaining a highly qualified workforce in a transparent, efficient and speedy manner are crucial to be fully prepared to respond to new or escalating emergencies. UNMAS has created a global "Pool of Experts" - managed by UNOPS - that enables on-call rapid deployment of skilled mine action experts and project managers. Our professionals offer expertise in every aspect of explosive hazards management including in ammunition safety management and IED disposal.

With funding from the Government of Sweden and in partnership with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), UNMAS is able to quickly deploy EOD Rapid Response Teams, technical advisors, IMSMA support and mechanical assets in emergency situations. In 2012, this partnership enabled emergency response in Abyei, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Republic of Congo and Syria. This support remains critical for such timely and effective interventions.

UNMAS continuously strives to enhance the skills and competencies required to carry out roles and responsibilities. UNMAS is finalizing an induction package for new staff and relevant training materials. Throughout the year, UNMAS implemented a number of training initiatives for headquarters and field staff across all aspects of mine action, including: IED awareness training; first aid, emergency and paramedic training, Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) courses, project management training such as Prince2, IPDET and UNOPS-developed management courses.

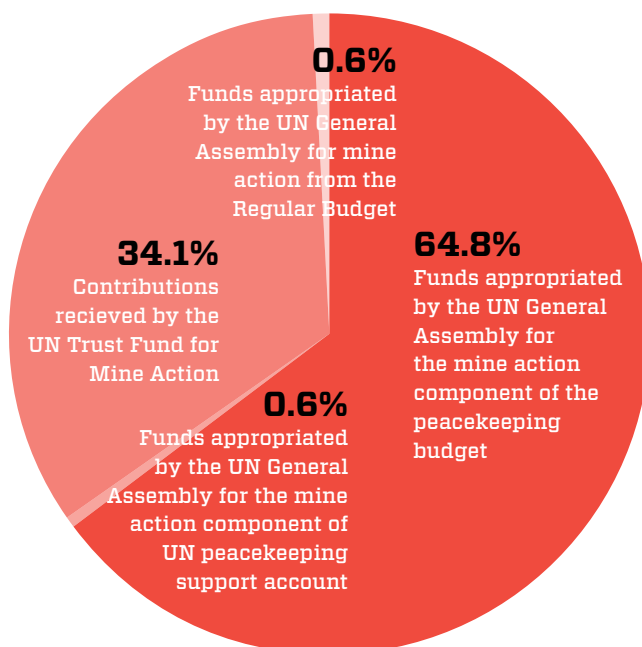
UNMAS supports training and raising awareness to strengthen system-wide capacity. UNMAS developed the Landmine Safety Project, a mandatory basic training delivered by UNDSS for UN field staff. An UNMAS App for I-Phone and Android will incorporate the Landmine Safety Project and other relevant reference materials and will be made available to all UN staff in 2013. UNMAS is also designing an online diploma course for mine action practitioners in partnership with the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI).

F. UNMAS RESOURCES

1. UNMAS funding in 2012

Funding trends for 2012 showed a decline in funding from voluntary contributions to the VTF. UNMAS received approximately US \$173.6 million from all funding sources in 2012.

- Voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF) amounted to approximately US \$59.1 million in 2012; a decrease of 22 per cent from US \$75.5 million in 2011.
- Appropriations by the United Nations General Assembly for mine action from the peacekeeping and regular budgets amounted to approximately US \$113.5 million; an increase of 24 per cent from 2011 resulting from the increase in new missions.
- At the same time, funding from the Peacekeeping Support Account to fund headquarter activities related to mandated missions amounted to approximately US \$970,000 in 2012; a decrease of 11 per cent from US \$1.09 million in 2011.



2. UNMAS staffing and funding

UNMAS is staffed with 30 posts out of which 22 are funded from the VTF and 6 posts (5 professional post and 1 general service), funded from the General Assembly appropriations to the United Nations Peacekeeping Support Account.

This funding trend has compelled UNMAS to become an expert at doing more with less. It is noteworthy that staffing levels have remained the same since 2004 despite expansion of services to cover a wider scope of mandated activities; an increased number of Member States and United Nations entities requests for assistance; and the continuous growth in financial resources under its oversight, such as, in the case of its peacekeeping budget, a 1,427 per cent increase, from US \$6.2 million in 2002/2003 to US \$94.7 million in 2011/2012. However, this year demonstrates that this trend is about to become counterproductive. The exponential growth of requests to lead, coordinate and implement, including in field operations, is now overstressing UNMAS efficiency, in particular its capacity to respond to all demands with continued high quality service.

In contrast with other United Nations entities which charge personnel costs as direct charges against projects, UNMAS staffing cost is charged against the reduced 3 per cent Programme Support Cost (PSC).¹³ Furthermore, since most of the 3 per cent PSC is absorbed by overhead costs for central administration services provided by the United Nations Secretariat, UNMAS is left with a few resources to sustain its workload. UNMAS non-mission activities are therefore funded almost exclusively from un-earmarked voluntary contributions which are extremely limited.

¹³ The United Nations Secretariat Trust Fund for assistance in Mine Action (VTF), a United Nations inter-agency funding mechanism, benefits from a reduced overhead cost of 3 per cent in contrast to the standard Secretariat overhead costs of 13 per cent, and other entities' 7 per cent or more.

Given the current global financial situation and the current trend of donors providing direct funding to individual operators, UNMAS could reasonably expect a decrease in voluntary funding which would result in a reduction of posts and decreased level of services. In line with the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, securing sufficient funding to maintain quality and efficiency of action, including increased coordination at headquarter and country-level, is an UNMAS priority.

3. Good Mine Action Donorship

UNMAS continues to appeal to donors and Member States for multi-year, flexible and needs-based funding that will enable it to plan and manage strategically and ensure a rapid response in emergency settings. This is why UNMAS encourages donors to provide support in line with the Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship¹⁴ - which advocate for flexible, long term funding arrangements, standardized reporting, and harmonization of management requirements to reduce transaction costs and to free up resources for operational work. UNMAS strongly advocates and encourages all donors to accept the Annual Report as the end of year reporting requirement to ensure a higher degree of accuracy, timeliness, and transparency in donor reporting.

¹⁴ The Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship were endorsed in 17 June 2003 by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Acknowledgements

UNMAS is grateful to the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Oman, the United Kingdom as well as the European Union for their multi-year funding contributions which have allowed UNMAS to manage its operation in a more predictable, cost-effective and sustainable way. UNMAS thanks the governments of Australia, Finland, Netherlands and the United Kingdom for their core funding contributions, totaling US \$3.3 million in 2012. UNMAS also appreciates the support of the governments of Andorra, Denmark, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, New Zealand, and Spain for providing flexible funding totaling US \$2.8 million, or 4.8 per cent of voluntary funds. UNMAS is also thankful to the governments of Australia, the United States of America, Sweden, and Switzerland for their contributions in-kind which have made it possible for UNMAS to perform effectively both at headquarters and at country level.

Exploring new partnerships

In a rapidly changing environment, UNMAS is seeking to build innovative partnerships with the private sector to attract financial, technological and logistical resources that enhance operational capacity. In 2012, UNMAS, the United Nations Foundation and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) signed a fiduciary agreement to create an online donation platform for individuals and companies to donate funds to UNMAS rapid reaction capacity. To guarantee that these partnerships comply with United Nations rules and regulations, principles, and goals, UNMAS also developed ethical standards and screening methods.

ANNEXES

1. Donors to the UN Trust Fund for Mine Action

A total of 26 donor governments, the Common Humanitarian Fund and the European Union contributed to the VTF, comparable to the pool of donors in 2011.

The top five donors contributed 66.7 per cent of all contributions: the European Union provided US \$13.1 million (22.1 per cent), Japan US \$8.4 million (14.3 per cent), the United Kingdom US \$7 million (11.8 per cent), Australia US \$6.4 million (10.9 per cent), and the Netherlands US \$4.5 million (7.6 per cent). The top 10 contributors provided US \$52.8 million, representing 89.3 per cent of all VTF resources.

DONOR	ADVOCACY	AFGHANISTAN	COLOMBIA	CORE FUNDING	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	FLEXIBLE	LEBANON	LIBYA	MAURITANIA	MALI	MOZAMBIQUE	MULTI-COUNTRY / INTER-AGENCY ORGANIZATION	PALESTINE	SOMALIA	SOUTH SUDAN	STAND-ING MINE ACTION CAPACITY	SUDAN	UGANDA	WESTERN SAHARA	DONOR TOTAL
Andorra						13,158														13,158
Australia		5,133,000		306,630							489,700							489,700		6,419,030
Austria		176,864					52,404	258,340						461,615						949,223
Belgium													322,500							322,500
Brazil								100,000												100,000
Canada		3,094,519						402,779												3,497,298
CHF																	400,000			400,000
Colombia			30,000																	30,000
Denmark		1,342,955				1,342,955														2,685,910
Estonia								9,970												9,970
EU		1,417,013												9,463,757	2,202,689					13,083,458
Finland		994,720		1,048,080																2,042,800
France										64,715										64,715
Germany		2,471,815																		2,471,815
Italy	169,936	653,600						1,505,615						326,800						2,655,951
Japan		4,000,000			500,000	130,300								1,300,000			2,500,000			8,430,300
Korea (Rep. of)		50,000					50,000													100,000
Liechtenstein						54,163														54,163
Lithuania		6,000																		6,000
Luxembourg					366,324	366,324		313,992												1,046,640
Netherlands		1,500,000	250,000	500,000	250,000			250,000					250,000				1,500,000			4,500,000
New Zealand						815,000														815,000
Oman		100,000																		100,000
Saudi Arabia		100,000					1,000,000													1,100,000
Spain						47,547			58,208				201,180						259,388	566,322
Switzerland								154,975												154,975
United Kingdom		336,500			422,172			2,072,483				1,913,907		501,671		336,500	1,419,975			7,003,208
United States		500,000																		500,000
Grand Total	169,936	21,876,985	280,000	2,276,882	1,116,324	2,769,446	1,102,404	5,068,154	58,208	64,715	489,700	1,913,907	773,680	12,053,843	2,202,689	1,836,500	4,319,975	489,700	259,388	59,122,436

2. Financial Performance Overview

Income received

Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget	\$112,480,161.00
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	\$59,122,434.81
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the UN Peacekeeping Support Account	\$970,635.50
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for mine action from the Regular Budget	\$1,044,109.00
Total	\$173,617,340.31

Provisional expenditures

Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget	76,907,622.05
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	66,584,664.24
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the Peacekeeping Support Account	680,618.13
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for mine action from the Regular Budget	1,035,849.48
Total	145,208,753.90

UNMAS Core Activities in New York and Geneva

The costs of UNMAS coordination at headquarters were partially covered by the UN Trust Fund for Mine Action¹⁵ in the amount of US \$3.9 million in 2012, compared to US \$4.3 million in 2011.

¹⁵ The Peacekeeping Support Account allocated US \$970,636 in 2012 to cover the costs of five professional posts and 1 General Service staff to manage and oversee operational mine action activities carried out within the mandates of peacekeeping missions and support offices.

1. UNMAS Core Activities in New York and Geneva

Income **3,188,661**

Expenditure

	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Personnel	•	2,359,707	2,359,707
Official travel of staff	1,675	219,819	221,494
Consultants and expert groups	•	24,745	24,745
Communications	•	12,186	12,186
Supplies, materials and furniture	•	22,194	22,194
Supplementary conference services	•	1,528	1,528
Contractual services*	98,774	313,692	412,466
Operating expenses (e.g., utilities and rental of equipment)	•	11,630	11,630
Premises	•	414,000	414,000
Sub-Total	100,449	3,379,502	3,479,952
Programme Support Costs	•	413,210	413,210
Total (US\$)	100,449	3,792,713	3,893,162

*(including UNMAS project finance system development, and support and printing services)

Thematic Projects, Joint Initiatives and Support to Implementing Partners

Expenditures for UNMAS thematic projects reached US \$1.9 million, compared to US \$3 million in 2011, while those for joint projects with UNDP and UNICEF totaled US \$4 million, compared to US \$4.6 million in 2011.

2. UNMAS Thematic Projects

Income [From Voluntary Trust Fund] **2,074,057**

Expenditure	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Project			
Advocacy	•	534,011	534,011
Standing Mine Action Capacity and Rapid Response Plan	52,940	1,294,643	1,347,583
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining evaluation of the International Mine Action Standards	•	65,000	65,000
Total (US\$)	52,940	1,893,654	1,946,594

3. UNMAS Joint Projects with United Nations Partners

Country/territory/project activities	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Egypt			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Support to the ongoing operations of the Executive Secretariat for Mine Clearance	1,390	•	1,390
UNDP Completion Initiative			
Income	•	•	852,325
Expenditure	1,592,327	18,574	1,610,901
Risk education, victim assistance and advocacy in support of the UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team			
Income	•	•	1,061,582
Expenditure	•	•	•
Mine risk education, victim assistance and advocacy in support of the UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	1,220,632	783,254	2,003,886
Country/territory/project activities	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	•
Guinea-Bissau			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Guinea-Bissau clearance & mine risk education	137,576	1,530	139,107
Tajikistan			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Coordination	•	155,329	155,329
Laos PDR			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Coordination and clearance support to UXO Lao	43,942	•	43,942
Total (US\$)	2,995,867	958,688	3,954,555

4. UNMAS Support to Other Implementing Partners

Project/implementing partner/ country/territory	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Mauritania			
Income	•	•	58,208
Expenditure	•	•	
Capacity Development		58,208	58,208
Uganda			
Income	•	•	•
Expenditure	•	•	•
Capacity Enhancement Project on the National Demining Operations		489,700	489,700
Total (US\$)	•	547,908	547,908

Field Programmes¹⁶

Abyei Area (South Sudan)

Appropriations under the mine action component of the UNISFA peacekeeping budget totaled US \$14,505,082 in 2012. The UNISFA budget covered support for coordination and operations, including mine detection, ERW clearance and survey activities.

¹⁵ Amounts accounted under the UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget are averages, spread over two years, as the peacekeeping budget runs from 1 July to 30 June. As such, expenditures are also averaged over two years, and do not fully show amounts spent per budget cycle.

Abyei Area

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget

Coordination		2,248,288
Operation		12,256,794
Total (US\$)		14,505,082

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed
Budget

	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination	•	1,367,656	1,367,656
Operation	•	7,455,933	7,455,933
Total (US\$)	•	8,823,589	8,823,589

Afghanistan

The UNMAS programme in Afghanistan is fully funded from the VTF and has no core resources. UNMAS donors contributed US \$21,876,985 in 2012. The top five donors were Australia (23.46 per cent), Japan (18.28 per cent), Canada (14.15 per cent), Germany

(11.30 per cent), and the Netherlands (6.86 per cent). Contributions supported coordination and capacity development, survey, clearance, risk education and victim assistance.

Afghanistan

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	21,876,985
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination and capacity development	392,896	13,308,421	13,701,317
Landmine and ERW survey clearance	3,553,320	18,620,013	22,173,333
Mine risk education and victim assistance	•	911,953	911,953
Victim assistance	•	1,141,322	1,141,322
Total (US\$)	3,946,215	33,981,710	37,927,925

Chad

The UNMAS programme in Chad is facing an acute funding shortage and activities have been suspended pending additional funds. Nevertheless, support from the Government of Japan enabled the purchase

of an Armtrac 100 mechanical demining vehicle. A clearance operation was initiated in Tibesti with a previous contribution of EUR 2 million from the European Union.

Chad

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Clearance	1,042,484	•	1,042,484
Total (US\$)	1,042,484	•	1,042,484

Colombia

The UNMAS programme in Colombia received financial support from the Government of the Netherlands of US \$250,000 and US \$30,000 from the Government of Colombia for its operational transition to integrate civilian humanitarian demining organizations into the national mine action framework.

Colombia

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	280,000
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Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Mine Clearance	57,086	419,238	476,324
Total (US\$)	57,086	419,238	476,324

Côte d'Ivoire

Appropriations under the mine action component of the UNOCI peacekeeping budget totaled US \$6,188,450 in 2012. Expenditures from peacekeeping funds ensured effective coordination and operations in support of UNOCI and Ivorian authorities.

Côte d'Ivoire

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget

Coordination	1,361,459
Operation	4,826,991
Total	6,188,450

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination	•	1,107,752	1,107,752
Operation	•	3,927,483	3,927,483
Total (US\$)	•	5,035,235	5,035,235

Darfur

Appropriations under the mine action component of the UNAMID peacekeeping budget totaled US \$10,115,000 in 2012, in support of coordination, capacity development and clearance operations.

Darfur

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed

Budget

Coordination	4,349,450
Operation	5,765,550
Total (US\$)	10,115,000

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed

Budget

	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination	•	3,061,199	3,061,199
Operation	•	4,057,869	4,057,869
Total (US\$)	•	7,119,068	7,119,068

Democratic Republic of Congo

Voluntary contributions from the Governments of Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland to the UNMAS programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo totaled US \$1,116,324, while appropriations for the mine action component of the MONUSCO peacekeeping budget totaled US \$6,643,956. Expenditures from peacekeeping funds

ensured effective coordination and operations in support of MONUSCO mandate. Voluntary contributions supported coordination, emergency surveys, landmine and ERW clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance as well as ammunition safety management.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund

1,116,324

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed

Budget

Coordination	2,358,604
Operation	4,285,352
Subtotal	6,643,956
Total (US\$)	7,760,280

Democratic Republic of the Congo (continued)

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Clearance		62,619	62,619
Coordination	121,025	3,356,893	3,477,918
Subtotal	121,025	3,419,513	3,540,537
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination	•	1,935,376	1,935,376
Operation	•	3,516,387	3,516,387
Subtotal	•	5,451,763	5,451,763
Total (US\$)	121,025	8,871,276	8,992,300

Lebanon

Voluntary contributions of US \$1,102,404 were provided by the Governments of Austria, Republic of Korea and Saudi Arabia. Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component

of the UNIFIL budget of US \$1,362,750 supported clearance, coordination, quality assurance and victim assistance activities.

Lebanon

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	1,102,404
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	
Coordination	1,362,750
Total (US\$)	2,465,154

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Clearance	•	684,950	684,950
Coordination and quality assurance	•	313,881	313,881
Victim Assistance	49,157	1,378	50,536
Subtotal	49,157	1,000,209	1,049,366
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination	•	955,588	955,588
Subtotal	•	955,588	955,588
Total (US\$)	49,157	1,955,797	2,004,955

Libya

Voluntary contributions of US \$5,068,154 were provided from the Governments of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Estonia, Italy, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, to initiate an emergency response

and further support clearance and ammunition management activities. Contributions from both Australia and Republic of Korea were applied in 2012, and already accounted for in the 2011 report.

Libya

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	5,068,154
From UN Regular Budget	1,044,109
Total	6,112,263

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Emergency response in Libya	1,007,262	5,149,072	6,156,334
Subtotal	1,007,262	5,149,072	6,156,334
From UN Regular Budget	•	1,035,849	1,035,849
Subtotal	•	1,035,849	1,035,849
Total (US\$)	1,007,262	6,184,922	7,192,184

Nepal

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination	•	2,431	2,431
Total (US\$)	•	2,431	2,431

Palestine

Voluntary contributions of US \$773,680 were provided for Palestine by the Governments of Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and Spain, New Zealand, as well as SIDA through in-kind MSB contribution and the CERF. These allowed life-saving operations to take

place throughout the Gaza strip during 2012. Mine action interventions included risk assessments, EOD operations, capacity development and coordination with stakeholders.

Palestine

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund 773,680

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Clearance, mine risk education and capacity building	105,851	1,782,351	1,888,202
Total (US\$)	105,851	1,782,351	1,888,202

Sudan

Voluntary contributions yielded US \$4,319,975 from the Governments of Japan and the United Kingdom, as well as the Common Humanitarian Fund. Funds

covered survey and clearance, technical assistance and coordination, mine risk education and victim assistance activities.

Sudan

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund 4,319,975

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Integrated landmine and ERW survey and clearance	577,188	2,580,446	3,157,634
Technical assistance and coordination	157,508	1,738,580	1,896,087
Mine risk education	▪	207,874	207,874
Victim assistance	107,955	414,796	522,751
Survey and clearance	15,435	689,597	705,032
Total (US\$)	858,086	5,631,292	6,489,378

South Sudan

Appropriations under the mine action component of the UNISFA peacekeeping budget totaled US \$37,258,583 in 2012. In addition, the European Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provided US \$2,753,361 to support the deployment of a dedicated road clearance capacity in the northern border states¹⁶

16 This amount represents 80 per cent of the total funds received from ECHO as the agency provided 80 per cent at the beginning of the project (referred to as "action") and will provide 20 per cent, to reimburse costs incurred for the action upon acceptance of the final report in 2013. To note, the entire contribution from ECHO was spent during the year 2012.

South Sudan

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	2,202,689
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	
Coordination	7,824,302
Operation	29,434,281
Subtotal	37,258,583
Total (US\$)	39,461,272

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Total	111,151	2,091,537	2,202,689
Subtotal	111,151	2,091,537	2,202,689
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination	•	5,206,857	5,206,857
Operation	•	19,587,700	19,587,700
Subtotal	•	24,794,556	24,794,556
Total (US\$)	111,151	26,886,094	26,997,245

Somalia

Voluntary contributions yielded US \$12,053,843 from the European Union and the Governments of Austria, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Funds of US \$32,377,750 for mine action activities supporting AMISOM were made available under the

commitment approved by the UN General Assembly. US \$12,053,843 from the European Union and the Governments of Austria, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

Somalia

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	12,053,843
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	
Coordination	12,141,656
Operation	20,236,094
Subtotal	32,377,750
Total (US\$)	44,431,593

Somalia (continued)

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Integrated Landmine and ERW Survey and Clearance	3,331,444	5,714,271	9,045,715
Subtotal	3,331,444	5,714,271	9,045,715
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination	•	8,232,512	8,232,512
Operation	•	13,720,854	13,720,854
Subtotal	•	21,953,366	21,953,366
Total (US\$)	3,331,444	27,667,637	30,999,081

Syria

Appropriations under the UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget amounted to US \$1,428,000, enabling a strategic presence on the ground that provided technical expertise on explosive hazards, as well as

risk awareness and training to UN military observers and UN civilian staff.

Syria

Income

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	
Coordination	1,428,000
Operation	
Total (US\$)	1,428,000

Expenditure

From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Coordination	•	742,148	742,148
Operation	•		
Total (US\$)	•	742,148	742,148

Western Sahara, Territory of

Voluntary contributions from the Government of Spain totaled US \$259,388, while appropriations under the mine action component of the MINURSO peacekeeping budget totaled US \$2,600,590. These funds ensured that essential resources were

available to conduct mine detection, ERW clearance operations and survey activities to alleviate the threat of landmines to the local population as well as to UN personnel during patrols.

Western Sahara, Territory of

Income

From Voluntary Trust Fund	259,388
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget	702,159
Coordination	1,898,431
Operation	
Subtotal	2,600,590
Total (US\$)	2,859,978

Expenditure

From Voluntary Trust Fund	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2012	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	Total
Clearance	3,533	170,733	174,267
Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance	155,822	29,321	185,143
Subtotal	159,355	200,054	359,409
From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget			
Coordination	•	548,723	548,723
Operation	•	1,483,585	1,483,585
Subtotal	•	2,032,309	2,032,309
Total (US\$)	159,355	2,232,363	2,391,718

ACRONYMS

AMISOM:	African Union Mission in Somalia
CAAMI:	National Mine Action Coordination Centre
CAP:	Consolidated Appeals Process
CASA:	Coordinating Action on Small Arms
CHF:	Common Humanitarian Trust Fund for Sudan
CND:	National Demining Centre
CPN (M):	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
DCA:	DanChurchAid
DDG:	Danish Demining Group
DFID:	Department for International Development
DFS:	UN Department of Field Support
DPA:	UN Department of Political Affairs
DPKO:	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS:	UN Department of Safety and Security
EMSA:	Explosive Management Support to AMISOM
EOD:	Explosive ordnance disposal
ERW:	Explosive remnant of war
EU:	European Union
FRCI:	Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire
FSD:	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GenCap:	Gender Stand-by Capacity Project
GICHD:	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GIS:	Geographic information system
GMAP:	Gender in Mine Action Programmes
HAP:	Humanitarian Action Plan
HI:	Handicap International
IACG-MA:	Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action
IASC:	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASG-CPRD:	Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
IATG:	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICBL:	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC:	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF:	Israeli Defense Forces
IDPs:	Internally displaced persons
IED:	Improvised explosive device
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IMAS:	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA:	Information Management System for Mine Action
INSEC:	Informal Sector Service Center
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPDET:	International Programme for Development Evaluation Training
IPSAS:	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IRU:	International Road Transport Union
JMACT:	Joint Mine Action Coordination Team
LMA:	Landmine Action UK
LMAC:	Lebanese Mine Action Centre
LUTCAM:	Lutamos Todos Contra Minas
MACC:	Mine Action Coordination Centre
MACCA:	Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan
MAG:	Mines Advisory Group
MAPA:	Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan
MASG:	Mine Action Support Group
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MINURCAT:	UN Mission in the Central African Republic of Chad
MINURSO:	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

MONUC:	UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO:	UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MSB:	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
NAMACC:	Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO:	Non-governmental organization
NMAC:	National Mine Action Centre
NPA:	Norwegian People's Aid
OAS:	Organization of American States
OCHA:	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODO:	Office of Ordnance Disposal
OHCHR:	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMAR:	Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
OROLSI:	DPKO Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
PAICMA:	Presidential Programme for Integrated Mine Action in Colombia
Polisario:	Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro
RMA:	Royal Moroccan Army
RMAC:	Regional Mine Action Center
SDC:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMAC:	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SSMAA:	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
SYLAM:	Mine Action Synergy
TMAC:	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
UNAMA:	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI:	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID:	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UN-DESA:	UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDOF:	UN Disengagement Observer Force (Golan Heights)
UNDP:	UN Development Programme
UNFICYP:	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR:	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	UN Children's Fund
UNIFIL:	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIOGBIS:	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNISFA:	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMACC:	UN Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAO:	UN Mine Action Office
UNMAS:	UN Mine Action Service
UNMAST:	UN Mine Action Support Team
UNMAT:	UN Mine Action Team
UNMIS:	UN Mission in the Sudan
UNMISS:	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCI:	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODA:	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC:	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPFN:	UN Peace Fund for Nepal
UNRWA:	UN Relief and Works Agency
UNSMIL:	UN Support Mission in Libya
UNSOA:	UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia
UNSOMA:	UN Somalia Mine Action
UOS:	Ukroboronservice
UXO:	Unexploded ordnance
VTF:	Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
WHO:	World Health Organization

PHOTO

Cover | UNMAS/Gwenn Dubourthoumieu, Democratic Republic of the Congo
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p. IV | HALO Trust, Colombia
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Inside Cover

UNMAS/Marco Grob, South Sudan

Back Cover

UNMAS, Western Sahara, Territory of



Mundari tribe members in South Sudan are especially vulnerable to the threat of land mines and other unexploded ordnance as they move around the country with their cattle. UNMAS has worked in Sudan since 2005 and in South Sudan since it became independent in 2011. UNMAS/Marco Grob, South Sudan



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