



**UNMAS**



**UNMAS**

**ANNUAL**

**REPORT**

**2013**

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**Cover Photo:** A woman with her child in the Territory of Western Sahara walking away from an unexploded Mark 118 high-explosive-anti-tank cluster bomb. This cluster submunition would have been dropped from a cluster bomb unit holding more 240 anti-tank bombs. An unexploded Mark 118, embedded in the sand, is extremely dangerous and could be detonated if touched.  
UNMAS Photo



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.  
UN Photo/ Eskinder Debebe

“Peace and stability are essential prerequisites for socioeconomic development.

United Nations interventions and programmes in mine action continue to enable the protection of civilians, peacekeeping and political missions, humanitarian assistance, early recovery and development. Mine action enables the safe deployment of United Nations personnel, access for humanitarian aid, the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons and their access to basic services. As a direct result of mine action, socioeconomic and development programmes can be implemented.”

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon,  
Report to the General Assembly  
on Assistance in Mine Action,  
August 2013 (A/68/305)

# FOREWORD

The United Nations has a proud record of helping millions of people in mine-affected countries. In 2013, mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards, continued to take a tragic toll by killing or injuring thousands worldwide. The presence of a single landmine freezes development activities, stunts the deployment of peacekeepers and prevents or delays the delivery of essential humanitarian relief.

The results of UNMAS interventions are immediate and long lasting. In Afghanistan, community-based demining and risk education contribute directly to stabilization and security, including through the employment of thousands of Afghans. In Mogadishu, freedom of movement has improved considerably and trade is resuming. Much has indeed been achieved and yet remaining challenges call for more intense and focused efforts.

The flexible, innovative and forward thinking programming of UNMAS is an important part of the United Nations “Force for the Future”. In practical terms, UNMAS is nimble and agile, able - at any time and without delay - to deploy specialized personnel and technical equipment to remove explosive hazards and clear the way for peacekeepers and humanitarian workers to access those most in need.

UNMAS is versatile, able to train and establish national explosive ordnance disposal capacities and able to quickly build safe arms and ammunition storage areas where they are needed to ensure security.

In line with the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Assistance in Mine Action (A/68/305) and the related General Assembly resolution (A/RES/68/72), this Annual Report provides evidence of the central role of UNMAS in the protection of civilians, peacekeeping, peace-building, humanitarian relief and development, enabling missions to deploy rapidly and assisting refugees and internally displaced persons to safely return to their homes.

I would like to thank all of the donors who supported the work of UNMAS in 2013. UNMAS continues to honour its commitment to continuous improvement of its processes to provide affected countries and donors with “value for money”. Your political and financial support saved lives. It is vital that the United Nations vision of a world free from the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war remains a priority on peace and security, humanitarian and development agendas.



Under-Secretary-General Hervé Ladsous.  
UN Photo/ Eskinder Debebe

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "H. Ladsous". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hervé Ladsous  
Under-Secretary-General  
for Peacekeeping Operations

## FROM THE DIRECTOR

During 2013, the expertise of UNMAS staff and specialized equipment continued to be in incredibly high demand. UNMAS was requested to remove explosive threats caused by armed conflict and respond to emergencies in a dozen countries. UNMAS expert advice and good practices were also sought by many, in international and regional diplomatic and technical settings, from the conference rooms of Geneva and New York, to Mali and the Central African Republic.

Thanks to partners' support, UNMAS continued to create conditions conducive to sustainable peace, development and respect for human rights. Rapid response and expert interventions saved lives, released land for productive use, built national capacity and provided critical support to peacekeepers and the humanitarian community.

In 2013 UNMAS made the world safer; UNMAS spearheaded humanitarian mine action in Mali, assisted United Nations deployment in the Central African Republic, completed the landmine survey of the 11 provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, attained agreements to demine in the West Bank and built secure weapons storage facilities in Libya. In Abyei, Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and the territory of Western Sahara, UNMAS coordinated, led and implemented large-scale clearance operations and risk awareness campaigns to facilitate freedom of movement and public safety.

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

UNMAS, in New York, Geneva and through its 16 programmes, provided state-of-the-art mine action capabilities, enhanced coordination, and promoted the universalization of international humanitarian and human rights law. To demonstrate its commitment to inclusiveness and action-oriented partnership, UNMAS successfully engaged a wide range of partners to elaborate the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. In line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative, UNMAS



UNMAS Director Agnès Marcaillou.  
UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

is actively promoting public access to information on its field activities in partnership with UNOPS. To illustrate its active support to "One UN" in mine action and to meaningful coordination, UNMAS coordinated the drafting of the 2013 Secretary-General's Report on Assistance in Mine Action and supported the debate on the mine action resolution in the General Assembly.

The UNMAS 2013 Annual Report demonstrates efforts to increase cost-effectiveness, accountability, transparency and build innovative partnerships, to serve United Nations Member States and affected communities. UNMAS thrives to secure maximum impact as a reliable service provider.

With your support, UNMAS had a remarkable year. I am confident that joint initiatives will continue to demonstrate to all mine action stakeholders that supporting the work of UNMAS is a sound investment.

I am pleased to present to you UNMAS accomplishments.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Agnès Marcaillou". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Agnès Marcaillou  
Director, UNMAS

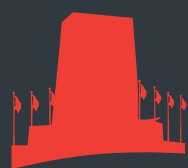


An UNMAS team of explosive experts transferred out of the centre of Bamako, dismantled and destroyed 85 SA3 missiles in Mali. This is the controlled blast of a few of the warheads from these missiles.  
UNMAS Photo/Marc Vaillant



# UNMAS 2013

# SNAPSHOT



**33** in UNHQ & Geneva  
UNMAS STAFF

**16** PROGRAMMES around the world

in these 16 programmes

**115** INTERNATIONAL staff

**13,000** NATIONAL staff



**DESTROYED** landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)  
**1,480,000**



**RELEASED**  
apx. **165** sq.km.



**RAPID RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS**  
in ► **Central African Republic, Haiti & Mali**



**RISK EDUCATION** People from mine and ERW affected communities, UN personnel  
over **2,150,000**



**CAPACITY OF STORAGE AREAS CONSTRUCTED**

**18,000** small arms. **1,900** tons of ammunition.

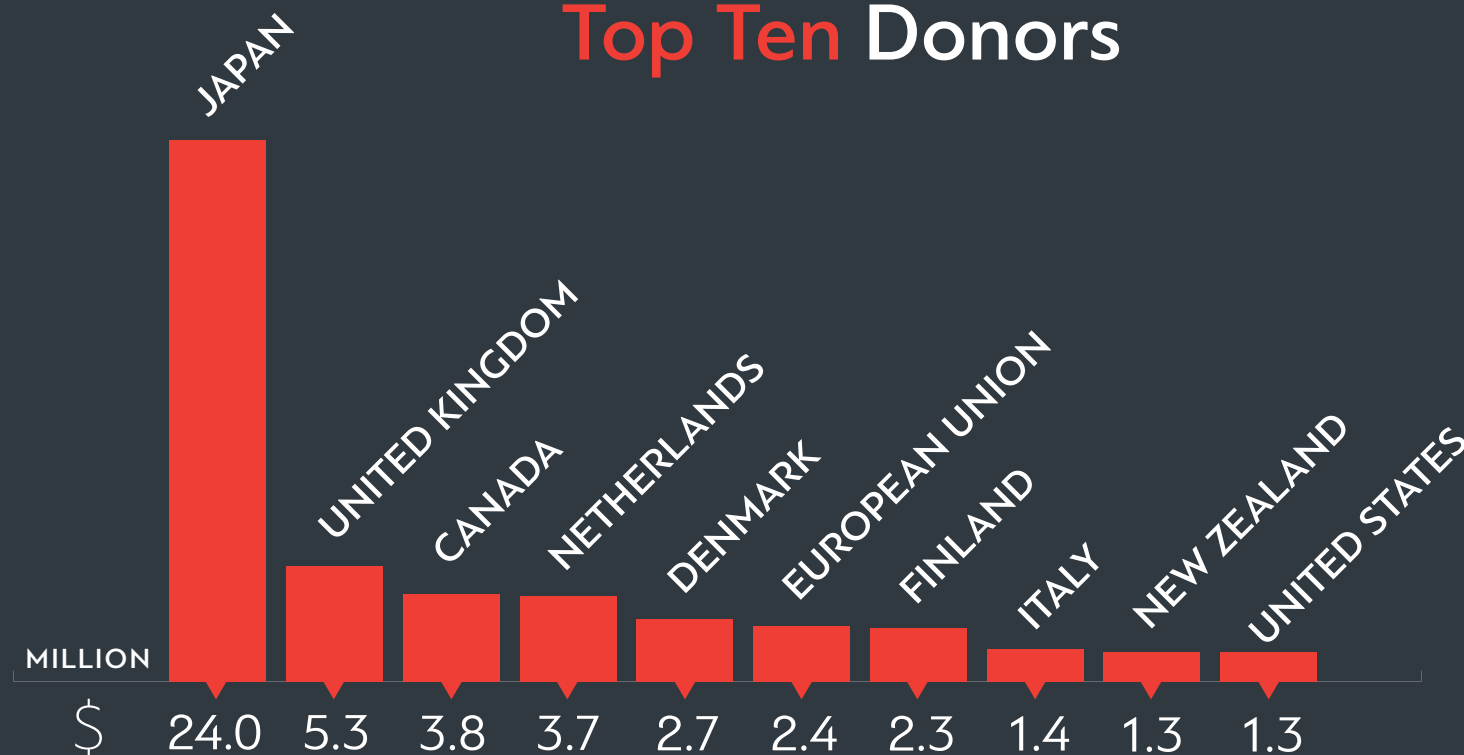
(Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan)



**1,810** ► NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS TRAINED

**832** ► NATIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL TRAINED

## Top Ten Donors



**UNMAS INCOME** ► **\$ 202.6 million**

**\$ 151.0**  
Assessed Budget for Peacekeeping

**\$ 50.6**  
UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action

**\$ 0.978**  
Peacekeeping Support Account

# CONTRIBUTORS

UNMAS is grateful to the Governments of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lichtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, for their generous contributions. UNMAS is also grateful for the support from the European Union and the Common Humanitarian Fund.



Andorra



European Union



New Zealand



Australia



Finland



Oman



Austria



France



Republic of Korea



Belgium



Italy



Spain



Canada



Japan



Switzerland



Colombia



Liechtenstein



United Kingdom



Denmark



Netherlands



United States



Estonia

# UNMAS

## SAVES LIVES

In 2013 UNMAS made the world safer. Whether it was through spearheading humanitarian mine action in Afghanistan and Mali, assisting United Nations deployment in the Central African Republic, completing the landmine survey of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, attaining agreements to demine in the West Bank or building secure weapons storage facilities in Libya, the lead United Nations entity on explosives hazards saved lives. UNMAS carried out United Nations Security Council mandates, emergency humanitarian deployments and fulfilled many requests from UN entities and governments to provide mine action assistance.

### Survey and Clearance

The survey and clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war continued in Abyei (Sudan/South Sudan), Afghanistan, Darfur (Sudan), Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and the territory of Western Sahara. More than 1.4 million landmines and explosive remnants of war were destroyed. Approximately 165 square kilometres of land were released. In carrying out this work, UNMAS continued to promote and comply with International Mine Action Standards.

### Risk Education

UNMAS conducted risk education activities in Darfur (Sudan), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and coordinated risk education activities in Afghanistan, Libya, State of Palestine, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. More than 2.1 million people from affected regions were reached through these activities and thousands of United Nations and African Union peacekeepers were sensitized about risks in the areas where they were deployed.

### Victim Assistance

UNMAS supported and implemented victim assistance activities in Afghanistan and South Sudan.

In the State of Palestine, UNMAS supported community liaison activities that enabled the Palestinian Mine Action Centre to carry out a comprehensive census of mine and explosive remnants of war victims in the West Bank. UNMAS initiated discussions with the Palestinian Mine Action Centre and potential partners to facilitate the introduction of support mechanisms for victims.

UNMAS called on governments to address and integrate the needs of landmine and explosive remnants of war victims into the wider context of the Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Consultations on the new United Nations policy on victim assistance began in 2013.

### Weapons and Ammunition Management

UNMAS continued to contribute to regional and national stability through improving weapons and ammunition management. UNMAS reduced stocks of degraded and obsolete munitions to prevent possible human, socioeconomic and environmental catastrophes caused by unplanned explosions or the proliferation of weapons or material that could be used to make explosive devices.

In Côte d'Ivoire, UNMAS continued to expand the capacity of the Ivorian security services to safely manage and secure weapons and ammunition through the construction or renovation of 13 weapons and ammunition storage facilities including 5 major ammunition depots. In support of



## UNMAS Protects Civilians

Civilians are all too often victims of armed conflict. In response, since 1999 the United Nations Security Council has mandated some peacekeeping operations with explicit mandates to protect civilians (POC) from physical violence. UNMAS operates under POC mandates in Abyei (Sudan/South Sudan), Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. Landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices are risk factors that affect livelihoods, the freedom of movement, the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as economic recovery. Remnants of war also hinder humanitarian assistance. Following armed conflicts, UNMAS regularly undertakes rapid battle area clearance wherever it is deployed. Most recently, at the end of 2013 in South Sudan UNMAS provided emergency clearance around and inside the United Nations sites where heavy fighting had occurred to ensure the safety of civilians seeking shelter at these sites. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNMAS quickly cleared a number of battlefields in the east of the country once the fighting had subsided and cleared Goma airport in 24 hours to enable the resumption of humanitarian flights.

UN peacekeeping disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, UNMAS destroyed more than 3,750 weapons and 250,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

In Libya, at the request of the Government, UNMAS conceived and implemented a number of weapons and ammunition management projects. These included the construction of temporary ammunition storage areas, a 400-ton capacity ammunition depot in Misrata, first phase construction of a depot in Zintan, the safe relocation of ammunition in line with international standards and the training of Libyan personnel to oversee these new facilities.

In 2013, in response to a number of requests, UNMAS carried out weapons and ammunition management projects in Abyei (Sudan/South Sudan), Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone and South Sudan. UNMAS contributed to the development and roll-out of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the International Small Arms Control Standards, guidance that is central to all UNMAS efforts related to weapons and ammunition security. UNMAS continued to provide expert advice to the inter-agency Coordinating Action in Small Arms network (CASA) Strategic Framework 2013-2018.

In total, in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, the State of Palestine and Somalia UNMAS oversaw the construction of more than 20 storage areas in 2013 with a total capacity of almost 4,000 tons.

## Protecting Peacekeepers

In accordance with United Nations Security Council mandates, UNMAS provided explosive ordnance disposal and counter improvised explosive device training to peacekeepers to help prevent incidents and enable them to operate under quickly evolving and volatile security situations.

In Somalia, UNMAS completed the basic and intermediate explosive ordnance disposal training of 120 African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) officers who were deployed to the four sectors where AMISOM operates: Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Belet Weyne.



Warning sign at a battle area clearance site in Maridi, South Sudan. UNMAS Photo/Yumiko Yoshioka

## UNMAS Promotes Women in Mine Action

In all of its work UNMAS ensures that mine action data is disaggregated by gender and age. It adheres to gender requirements in United Nations contracting procedures and fund allocations. In 2013 an increasing number of UNMAS projects submitted to the Consolidated Appeal Process scored higher on their gender marker than any year before. In line with the objectives of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 to promote gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes, UNMAS contracted the Gender in Mine Action Programme (GMAP). In 2013, GMAP completed baseline assessments and advised UNMAS programmes to design gender mainstreaming strategies for South Sudan and Afghanistan. In 2014, GMAP will work with two other UNMAS programmes to develop mainstreaming strategies and address this goal. In addition, in its capacity as mine action coordinator for the Mine Action Global Protection Cluster, UNMAS promoted the integration of gender considerations into mine action programming and planning in the context of humanitarian interventions. A special meeting of the Mine Action Global Protection Cluster was held in 2013 to highlight this approach. Organized by UNMAS, GMAP and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee the UNMAS South Sudan programme was selected as a case study.

In Mali, UNMAS provided extensive safety training to United Nations police, military and civilian peacekeepers about explosive risks in the country, types of munitions that have been found and types of improvised explosive devices or IEDs that were or could be used. As the UN peacekeeping operation deployed throughout the north of the country counter-IED training became an intrinsic mission requirement. UNMAS prepared a Mali-specific explosive ordnance disposal and counter-IED training package for all new and rotating MINUSMA peacekeepers.

In addition to its mandated activities UNMAS provided risk education to thousands of UN deployed personnel in Mali.

## Developing National Capacity

In line with the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, UNMAS concentrated on building or strengthening the capacity of national authorities in all of the countries where it operates. In Côte d'Ivoire, 20 officers from the national army, the gendarme and police were trained in explosive ordnance disposal. Thirteen officers received training in stockpile management, 11 officers received training in medical trauma, 33 officers received counter improvised explosive device training and 11 officers received training in improvised explosive device disposal.

The Somali police teams that UNMAS trained in 2012 and 2013 in explosive ordnance disposal became the "first responders" for all explosive alerts in Mogadishu and Baidoa. These teams identified and secured over 1,300 items, including more than 100 improvised explosive devices.

In Mali, 1,884 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces were given explosive hazard awareness training. With technical support from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, UNMAS provided 63 officers with intermediate level explosive ordnance disposal training. Working with the Humanitarian Demining Training Centre (CPADD) in Benin, UNMAS facilitated the ordnance disposal training of 20 Malian staff officers to expert level. In January 2014, one year after the deployment of UNMAS to Mali, there was a fully qualified Malian explosive ordnance and bomb disposal capacity in the Malian army.

All mine action training was compliant with the International Mine Action Standards and the ammunition stockpile and management training was in accordance with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

UNMAS continued to provide technical advisory and institutional managerial support to the mine action coordination centre in Afghanistan (MACCA) and to the Afghan Government's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC).

In the State of Palestine, UNMAS continued to coordinate and advise all stakeholders, Palestinian and Israeli, implementing partners, donors and UN development and humanitarian entities working in the region to enable and shape a solution acceptable to all parties and in line with International Mine Action Standards. As a result of these efforts UNMAS received permission from the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Arms Control Department to clear 11 mined areas in central West Bank.

The UNMAS-Mali team demonstrate the new remote-controlled demining equipment to the Force Commander of the UN peacekeeping operation in Mali (MINUSMA).  
UNMAS Photo/Jin-Hee Dieu



## STORY FROM THE FIELD

### Gender Mainstreaming Makes a Difference

In Afghanistan, young boys are often sent to collect firewood or scrap metal which their families depend on for survival. In a country where in 2013 over 360 people were killed or injured by mines and explosive remnants of war, this can be an exceptionally dangerous task. This means that mine risk education campaigns in Afghanistan must be tailored to help young boys understand and avoid the risks.

This is just one example of why understanding the different roles of men, women, boys and girls within their local communities is crucial when developing humanitarian mine action programmes.

“Putting this strategy into action will mean mine action interventions are tailored to the specific needs, attitudes and practices of Afghan women, men, boys and girls. It will also help partners to carry out their work as effectively as possible,” explained Kurt Chesko, UNMAS Programme Officer for Afghanistan.

Sasha Logie, UNMAS Programme Officer in South Sudan explained how the strategy is beginning to have an impact on national policy and programming: “The National Technical Standards and Guidelines now include the requirement for gender-balanced community liaison teams. This means we can better understand the needs, fears, expectations and knowledge of women, girls, boys and men in the communities where we work. It also helps us to gather the gender disaggregated data that can be fed back into programme design and prioritisation.”

As the United Nations promotes more women into demining programmes, the impact resonates in societies. Women are proving their capability and courage in South Sudan, as much as in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the territory of Western Sahara.

Micheline Yaisimbi, who has worked as a deminer in her home country of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for five years is a firm believer in the importance of women’s involvement:

“In African societies, there is a cultural tendency to separate jobs for men and women. Difficult and risky jobs are usually reserved for men, while women are expected to manage the household. Mine action shows that cultures and traditions change as society changes. Women continue to contribute to the well-being and survival of their communities in new ways. Women are involved in landmine clearance, risk education, contamination surveys and assistance to victims. Women are able to reach and engage communities that men cannot, making the projects better.”

In the territory of Western Sahara, landmines are cleared by both men and women. Seeing that the women are capable of the physical and technical demands of the job has had a powerful impact on many, particularly the older generation who had initial reservations about women working as deminers. Responses to a survey demonstrated that the new roles of women have strengthened their status with the community, generated a new type of respect for the safety they create and the income they earn and they hope this will lead to a better standard of life for all women and their daughters.



Ms. Shafiq Zurmata gives a course on explosive risk education (mines and explosive remnants of war) to students at the Mehrabuddin High School in Kabul city. UNMAS Photo/MACCA Communications Dept.

# UNMAS

## RESPONDS RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY

Through the Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity, UNMAS is uniquely prepared and equipped to rapidly deploy experts and specialized equipment to mitigate threats posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and insecure ammunition and weapons stockpiles.

UNMAS serves the United Nations as a global first responder to assess, survey, secure, clear and destroy explosive hazards, arms and unsecured ammunition. Stopping the circulation of explosive material, which can be smuggled to other countries and used to make weapons or used to destabilize peace processes, continues to be a serious concern. The UNMAS Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity includes a counter-improvised explosive device (IED) capability as well.

In 2013 peacekeepers were deployed to Somalia and Mali. The UNMAS Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity provided both emergency response capability, addressing urgent problems like battle area clearance following armed fighting and technical support for United Nations entities and national authorities to tackle weapons and ammunition management issues. In Mali, UNMAS also enabled the coordination of mine action assistance and supported the establishment of the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA).

In the Central African Republic, UNMAS was requested by both the Government and the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to provide technical support for an emergency survey of explosive remnants of war and unsecured ammunition storage areas. UNMAS also provided planning support and assessment for the transition of the peacekeeping mission from the African Union to the United Nations, which took place in early 2014.

UNMAS responded quickly to an urgent request from the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to safely destroy expired ammunition that belonged to peacekeeping troops and the Haitian National Police. In record time and in a cost-effective manner UNMAS successfully destroyed over 11 tons of ammunition and provided technical support to the Haitian police to improve their weapons and ammunition management capacity.



An UNMAS explosive ordnance disposal training for Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDFS) in Bamako. UNMAS Photo/Marc Vaillant

## STORY FROM THE FIELD

### UNMAS Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity: Protecting Civilians in the Central African Republic and Elsewhere

Explosive hazards left behind from conflict pose an immediate, life-threatening danger to civilians and UN personnel which means that the UNMAS rapid response team often needs to be one of the first in with experts and equipment on the ground.

Gabrielle Chaizy is one of these mobile experts.

Based in Entebbe, Uganda, Gabrielle is often posted to support the set-up of new missions. A multilingual expert skilled in programme design and management, she often also fulfils the invaluable role of enabling effective communication and seamless partnership between technical mine action operators and national authorities.

In the Central African Republic, UNMAS helped the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office, (BINUCA), to protect civilians from arms and explosive threats by improving the safety of weapons and ammunition in the country. Gabrielle described what she saw on her recent assignment and the progress of the project so far:

“In the Central African Republic, the ammunition depots had been looted and much of the remaining ammunition was being stored in very unsafe ways in military camps in the heart of Bangui. If there were an explosion, many civilians would die and the damage to infrastructure would be extreme. UNMAS started to clear the stores and destroy unsafe weapons. Quickly securing, destroying or safely storing this material reduced the threat of an accidental explosion and the diversion of explosives to various actors in the country. The faster this work can be done, the more effective it is.”

An ammunition depot in an army barracks in the centre of Bangui that UNMAS helped to clean out – safely disposing of obsolete munitions and building new, secure and safe storage areas for the security services. UNMAS Photo



# UNMAS

## PROMOTES NEW TECHNOLOGY

### UNMAS uses New Tools

UNMAS introduced a number of new tools to make mine action work safer and more efficient. Remotely operated vehicles known as ROVs were used in Somalia to help security services and African Union peacekeepers safely identify and destroy improvised explosive devices. This pilot programme was expanded to Mali and will be launched in 2014. In the territory of Western Sahara UNMAS introduced a Vehicle Mounted Mine Detection System into landmine/explosive remnants of war clearance operations. This initiative resulted in a 400 per cent increase in clearance productivity.

### UNMAS builds Mobile Applications

UNMAS Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Application was launched in 2013 to accompany the UNMAS Safety Handbook. It is available in IOS and Android formats in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The application is an interactive training course that allows users to learn the basics about explosive devices they may find while working in conflict affected zones. It also enables anyone to send information about explosives to specialists based at UNMAS headquarters. Development of a similar training application for improvised explosive devices (IEDs) was initiated in 2013 and will be launched in 2014.



Mine action specialists in the UN peacekeeping operation in Lebanon (UNIFIL) demonstrate a remotely operated vehicle that can be used to safely check for explosives. UNMAS Photo



# UNMAS

## UPHOLDS AND PROMOTES INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

### UNMAS Promotes International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)

UNMAS continued to support, promote and implement the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

### UNMAS Chairs the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Review Board

UNMAS continued to serve as the Chair of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) review board as well as its Steering Committee. UNMAS supported several initiatives designed to increase the implementation of IMAS. In order to increase access UNMAS partnered with the Inter-American Defense Board to translate the standards from English to Spanish. UNMAS continued to advocate for the expansion of IMAS to take into account improvised explosive devices.

Non-standard storage of ammunition in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire. UNMAS assisted security services in Côte d'Ivoire to dispose of obsolete munitions including landmines and to catalogue, secure and safely store munitions and light weapons. UNMAS Photo



UNMAS is the focal point for mine action in the United Nations system. UNMAS aims to strengthen inter-agency cooperation at headquarters and in field operations and chairs the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group for mine action to ensure that the United Nations delivers coherently and efficiently.

### **Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance in Mine Action**

At headquarters level UNMAS coordinated the drafting of the Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance in Mine Action. The report was prepared by UNMAS, as the United Nations system-wide leader, convener and coordinator of mine action, in consultation with members of Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action, which represents the 14 United Nations entities that work on issues related to mine action. The Report demonstrates the people-centred approach of mine action initiatives, the link to protection of civilians and development initiatives, as well as the United Nations commitment to “Deliver As One”.

### **General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/72 on Assistance in Mine Action**

In December 2013 General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/72 on Assistance in Mine Action was adopted by consensus. UNMAS worked closely with Poland, which led the drafting of the resolution on behalf of the states of the European Union. The resolution builds on the foundations of previous resolutions, takes note of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 and the efforts of the UN to implement it, and introduces new language related to gender considerations, increased support for rapid response and victim assistance and encourages sustainable funding of mine action through multi-year arrangements.

### **United Nations Mine Action Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism**

The Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 committed to “establishing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess progress made by the UN in the implementation of its vision, strategic objectives and internal initiatives”. In 2013 UNMAS led, implemented and coordinated the development of a United Nations mine action monitoring and evaluation mechanism. UNMAS consulted closely with UN partners and non-governmental organizations and sought to build on existing lessons learned and to ensure that approaches were complementary. In order to avoid duplication, UNMAS continued to prioritize strategic partnerships with entities such as the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, the World Bank and many others. Three joint meetings were held with non-governmental and governmental organizations in 2013, including a three day practitioner’s workshop in Copenhagen hosted by UNMAS and the Danish Demining Group. After a piloting period planned for early 2014, full roll-out of the mechanism is expected to begin later in the year.

### **Global Protection Cluster Mine Action Area of Responsibility**

UNMAS continued to coordinate the Global Protection Cluster mine action Area of Responsibility via its office in Geneva and improved integration with UNMAS field work. UNMAS also provided strategic advice to the Global Protection Cluster Coordinator (UNHCR), thus contributing to enhancing the visibility of mine action as a protection and humanitarian issue at the global level. As a



UNMAS outreach material.  
UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

result of integration of UNMAS field components into the respective field protection clusters, mine action was effectively addressed within the Strategic Response Plans coordinated by UN Humanitarian Country Teams. Emergency response in Mali and the Central African Republic demanded rapid reaction and a coordinated response. Through the Global and Field Protection clusters, UNMAS ensured that mine action was addressed coherently by the field protection clusters and the United Nations Country Teams in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

## **Mine Action Coordination Centres/Offices**

UNMAS coordinated mine action in Afghanistan, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan and the territory of Western Sahara through the mine action coordination centres/offices in support of national mine action authorities and peacekeeping missions. Strong coordination ensured the mine action response was properly prioritised, implementation supported national plans, the quality of work was undertaken to international and national mine action standards, data was centrally managed and donor funds delivered value for money.

## **Mine Action Support Group**

In terms of donor coordination UNMAS continued to provide technical support and advice to the Chair of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG). UNMAS secured senior level DPKO participation in the MASG meeting held in October 2013 and assisted in maintaining the MASG website which is hosted on E-mine, the UN Mine Action Gateway.

## **Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)**

Asymmetric warfare and the increased use of IEDs constitute a serious emerging threat to civilians as well as UN presences and deployments. As the counter IED focal point for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNMAS continued to advise, assist, train and equip UN personnel, national security and defence forces of host countries and troop and police-contributing countries to the threat posed by IEDs.

In 2013 UNMAS provided timely, relevant and lifesaving training and awareness packages to over 157,000 UN military, police and civilian personnel in countries where IEDs are a threat.

UNMAS provided technical guidance and assistance to the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for the development of IED implementation guidelines in support of the UN Safety and Security IED policy. The guidelines will provide sound processes and procedures designed to enhance the safety of United Nations staff members. These guidelines are expected to be completed in 2014.

UNMAS also coordinated a number of initiatives with UNDSS including participation in, and sponsorship of technical forums and UNDSS accredited training courses including Hostage Incident Management, Emergency Trauma Bag and Security Certificate Practitioner.

# UNMAS

## ADVOCATES

UNMAS advocated for those affected by explosive hazards by providing technical and expert contributions in over thirty high level statements on behalf of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action. UNMAS delivered key United Nations positions at governmental meetings and conferences including the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its amended Protocol II on mines, booby traps and other devices (APII) and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War; the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). UNMAS contributed to reports and recommendations of the UN Secretary-General on specific countries and on thematic topics, including the protection of civilians, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, children and armed conflict and women, peace and security.

UNMAS continued to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities through building common United Nations approaches within the Inter-Agency Support Group for the CRPD and at field level through lobbying and capacity building national bodies responsible for persons with disabilities in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, State of Palestine, South Sudan and Sudan (including Darfur).

UNMAS initiated a consultative process aimed at updating the United Nations Victim Assistance Policy, a commitment made in the the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018. As part of this process, bilateral consultations were held with key partners including the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other experts. Work on the new policy will be completed in 2014.

Deminers in the Territory of Western Sahara "lend their legs" in support of the global campaign to eradicate landmines and explosive remnants of war. UNMAS Photo



# UNMAS COMMUNICATES

UNMAS communication and outreach efforts consistently raised awareness throughout 2013 bringing attention to the five “pillars” of mine action - clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction - emphasizing new explosive hazardous threats, including unsecured and unsafe ammunition stockpiles, the circulation of illicit small arms and light weapons and improvised explosive devices. Activities were conducted at headquarters and field level.

## Through Press and Mass Media

Through promotional work by UNMAS programmes in the field and at UN Headquarters, media outlets continued to cover mine action issues and UNMAS regularly gave background and on-the-record interviews. Numerous stories were filed by national radio, TV and press as well as international media outlets such as Al-Jazeera, BBC, Huffington Post, The Independent (UK), LA Times, Le Temps, La Repubblica, People’s Daily, NHK, Asahi, Mainichi and TIME, to name a few.

UN mine action work in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Lebanon, Mali and South Sudan received extensive press coverage locally and internationally as did many other programmes and issues. The continued oversight that the General Assembly provided to the global campaign to eradicate the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war was widely noted as was the Report of the Secretary-General on Mine Action. UNMAS continued to circulate the weekly electronic “Mine Action News” to hundreds of subscribers. This electronic news bulletin highlights news stories about mine action from around the world.

## Through E-Mine: The Digital United Nations Mine Action Gateway

UNMAS launched a new E-Mine website ([mineaction.org](http://mineaction.org)) in 2013, making it easier to navigate and accessible through phones and tablets. UNMAS worked with the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the United Nations Office in Geneva Library and Archives to provide a United Nations Research Guide on Landmines and Explosive Remnants of war which is accessible through the E-Mine site. E-Mine continues to host the Mine Action Support Group website.



The opening of a photo exhibition supported by the German Government, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

## Through Social Media

The constituency of UNMAS social media continued to grow, reaching, by the end of the year, more than 9,500 likes on the UNMAS Facebook page and almost 15,000 Twitter followers. UNMAS worked closely with the United Nations Department of Public Information to expand its Facebook and Twitter outreach in French and Spanish.

## Through Films

UNMAS produced a new introductory film describing the work of the United Nations and UNMAS and bringing into focus the new mandates under which UNMAS works including building ammunition storage and countering improvised explosive devices. This film was produced in English and French. UNMAS produced a short film on its mine risk education work in South Sudan which was widely distributed and used as part of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action events on 4 April. UNMAS released through UNTV, UNIFEED and UN Multimedia two public service announcements in eight languages. UNMAS renewed the permanent exhibitions at the United Nations Visitor's Centre with new installations and photos.

## Through International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action

UNMAS planned events to mark this Day in all of its programmes in partnership with national mine action authorities, United Nation entities and non-governmental organizations. In Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York and Geneva UNMAS organized special events, which included photo exhibi-



A demining demonstration in the lobby of the General Assembly at the United Nations Headquarters.  
UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

tions, panel discussions and press conferences, to raise awareness about mine action work. An accompanying digital media campaign yielded impressive results. With support from the United Nations Secretariat and other partners, more than 17 million unique followers were confirmed to have been reached in just 24 hours.

## With Communication Partnerships

UNMAS continued its partnership with Emmy award winning photographer Marco Grob. Mr. Grob visited the UNMAS programme in South Sudan and produced a film about mine action in South Sudan and created an exhibition of his photos in Juba. These photos were auctioned off as part of a fundraising campaign to assist a non-governmental organization that provides victim assistance to landmine survivors.

UNMAS partnered with the film “Diana” and participated in the film’s New York premiere. The film features Princess Diana’s walk through a minefield in Angola with Mr. Paul Heslop who is the current UNMAS Deputy Director and Chief of Programmes.

UNMAS in partnership with the production company Post Millennium produced two public service announcements to raise awareness about the perils of unexploded ordnance and landmines, the work of the United Nations and the need for financial support to quickly and efficiently address these threats. The public service announcements were posted on You Tube, UN Multimedia and promoted through UNTV and UNIFEED in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish.

UNMAS continued to collaborate with the advertising agency The Brooklyn Brothers, working on short films and other projects throughout the year.



A visitor to the mine action exhibition treading lightly on the “mine carpet”.  
UN Photo/JC McIlwaine



# UNMAS

## PARTNERS WITH REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### African Union

With a full-time UN Mine Action Officer assigned to the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), UNMAS was able to assist the Peace and Security Division of the African Union (AU) in finalizing its mine action strategy. UNMAS also provided technical and planning support to the African Union Commission and the African Union operation in the Central African Republic.

A joint AU/UN Mine Action training for African Union member states affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war was organized in December 2013. As part of its commitment to enhance the African Union's regional training capacity, UNMAS conducted a joint AU/UN assessment visit to the West African Humanitarian Demining Training Centre (CPADD) in Benin.

### NATO

UNMAS continued to develop a mutually reinforcing collaboration with NATO in the areas of weapons and ammunition management, defence sector reform, counter improvised explosive devices as well as physical security and stockpile management. Its engagement with NATO includes collaborative endeavours in United Nations missions and UNMAS programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali and Somalia. UNMAS also increased its interaction and coordination with NATO through participation in NATO's training exercise Northern Challenge in Iceland in September 2013, staff talks in November 2013, and ongoing collaboration with NATO-accredited training establishments in order to identify and develop mutually beneficial specialist training courses.

### Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defense Board

In 2013 UNMAS partnered with the Inter-American Defense Board in order to have the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) translated from English into Spanish. This initiative is ongoing and focused on producing the most technically sound translation possible.

### Regional Expertise

In 2013, UNMAS began working with the Benin-based Humanitarian Demining Training Centre (CPADD) for West Africa. Seeking regional expertise for the advanced explosive disposal training of Malian military officers, UNMAS assessed the centre's capacity and potential to support its mission in Mali and assisted the Malian army to deploy officers for training. A Level 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal course was conducted in September and October 2013. Additional courses are planned for 2014. This cooperation resulted in UNMAS overseeing the training of more than 60 Malian security and defence officers. Using regional centres saves money and reinforces regional connections in the area of explosive threat management.

African Union peacekeepers digging a blast pit on the beach in Somalia.  
UN Photo/Tobin Jones



### **UNMAS Enhances Transparency Through Partnerships and New Systems**

UNMAS is committed to the highest standards of transparency and efficiency. In 2013, UNMAS incorporated into its ProFi management and audit software system a recommendation tracking tool to improve follow-up and decision making.

Umoja, the new United Nations Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) tool, was used for the first time in mine action components of peacekeeping missions. Umoja enhances accountability, transparency and internal controls for financial resources. It improves decision making and planning capabilities by providing up-to-date and accurate reports and data. UNMAS played a key role in providing valuable inputs into the design of the Umoja grants management module that is expected to be implemented by 2015.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 60/283 (2006), UNMAS began the transition to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). In addition UNMAS affiliation with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) through its main implementing partner the United Nations Office for Project Services continues to constitute a major contribution to resource allocation transparency.

### **UNMAS maintains strong Donor Relationships and Support**

A key element of the UNMAS resource mobilization strategy 2011-2013 was to secure adequate financial resources in order to provide a global mine action response to the threat posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war. In 2013, UNMAS continued to nurture strong partnerships with existing donors while investing sustained efforts to expand its donor base to new contributors. The resource mobilization efforts materialized in total voluntary contributions of US \$50.6 million (including a direct contribution of \$6 million by Japan through the special trust fund for Mali).

Though UNMAS efficiently coordinated and led mine action operations, the 14 per cent decrease in voluntary contributions from the 2012 level, curtailed or restricted some of the work that UNMAS was requested to undertake.

UNMAS continued to appeal to donors and United Nations Member States for multi-year, flexible and needs-based funding, in line with the Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship. Given the sometimes urgent and crisis driven context in which UNMAS operates, predictable funding is essential to meet the needs of affected countries and to ensure that activities started can be completed. Moreover, UNMAS strengthening of coordination activities together with its training, advocacy, policy and public information support to the mine action community requires that donors match their expectations with the provision of adequate resources to UNMAS. In 2013, Denmark, the European Union, Switzerland and the United Kingdom entered into multi-year partnerships with UNMAS, allowing more predictable and effective operational management.

UNMAS received flexible contributions from Andorra, Lichtenstein and New Zealand in 2013. Donor's contributions to the work of the United Nation in Mine Action complement their bilateral funding to international actors. Un-earmarked funding remains essential and gives UNMAS the flexibility to effectively coordinate and respond to increased country demands.

UNMAS is grateful to the Governments of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lichtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, for their generous contributions. UNMAS is also grateful for the support from the European Union and the Common Humanitarian Fund.

UNMAS also benefited from in-kind contributions from Australia, Benin, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Flags of member nations flying at United Nations Headquarters. UN Photo/Joao Araujo Pinto



## Contributions to UNMAS in 2013

Donor	Advocacy	Afghanistan	Colombia	Core Funding	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flexible	Lebanon	Libya	Mali	Monitoring and Evaluation	State of Palestine	Somalia	South Sudan	Rapid Response and Tech Support Capacity	Sudan	Syria	Western Sahara	Grand Total
Andorra						19,646												19,646
Australia				316,800														316,800
Austria		179,457					58,455	145,024										382,937
Belgium											332,700							332,700
Canada		3,826,717																3,826,717
Colombia			10,000															10,000
Common Humanitarian Fund															709,121			709,121
Denmark								525,142		50,000				2,150,000				2,725,142
Estonia									20,000									20,000
EU			1,006,577										795,300		569,042			2,370,919
Finland		1,060,080		1,199,340														2,259,420
France				130,220														130,220
Italy	176,369	269,060						342,300				69,904	68,127		68,127	417,043		1,410,929
Japan		3,500,000		104,240	3,600,000			1,827,360	6,000,000			4,000,000	5,000,000					24,031,600
Korea, Republic of		50,000					50,000											100,000
Liechtenstein						26,488												26,488
Netherlands		1,000,000	100,000	1,749,970	200,000					100,000	100,000			500,000				3,749,970
New Zealand						803,277					531,216							1,334,493
Oman		100,000																100,000
Spain																	135,881	135,881
Switzerland								21,690										21,690
United Kingdom								1,985,899	352,851			2,978,710						5,317,461
United States									60,000						1,221,500			1,281,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>176,369</b>	<b>9,985,315</b>	<b>1,116,577</b>	<b>3,500,570</b>	<b>3,800,000</b>	<b>849,411</b>	<b>108,455</b>	<b>4,847,415</b>	<b>6,432,851</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>963,916</b>	<b>7,048,614</b>	<b>5,863,427</b>	<b>2,650,000</b>	<b>2,567,790</b>	<b>417,043</b>	<b>135,881</b>	<b>50,613,634</b>

## The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (UN VTF) is an inter-agency mechanism established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1994 (A/RES/49/2015).

The purpose of the UN VTF is to support a coherent multilateral humanitarian response to risks posed by mines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions as well as by other conventional explosive hazards, such as unsafe munition stockpiles and improvised explosive devices. The UN VTF is also intended to be used as the United Nations “one stop shop” to support emergencies and other activities in situations where funding is not immediately available. As such, the UN VTF complements other funding mechanisms.

### Management and Governance of the UN VTF

Under the authority and with overall oversight of the United Nations Secretariat Controller, the Director of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has been entrusted with the management of the UN VTF on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General. The United Nations Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts is also mandated to provide UNMAS with relevant advisory support.

The UN VTF is governed by the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules, as promulgated by Secretary-General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2013/4 dated 1 July 2013, as well as by ST/SGB/188 on the “Establishment and Management of Trust Funds” and ST/AI/284 on “General Trust Funds”.

Programme support costs amount to three percent. Should recipients of UN VTF funds, including implementing partners, decide to charge associated programme support costs the total costs shall not exceed the thirteen percent ceiling established by the United Nations General Assembly.

### Transparency and Accountability

Donor contributions are formalized through agreements signed by the United Nations Secretariat Controller and recorded in the United Nations Integrated Management Information System. Income and expenditure are subject to United Nations financial reports, certified by the United Nations Secretariat Accounts Division and sent to donors. Starting in 2014, the Division will publish



Disposing of unexploded ordnance in Somalia.  
UN Photo/Tobin Jones

annually, instead of biennially, audited financial statements of UN VTF income and expenditures. This information is also reflected in UNMAS Annual Reports together with programmatic achievements. Interim reports as well as additional reports may be submitted as specified in contribution agreements. UNMAS is a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative through the United Nations Office for Project Services.

Donors can contribute earmarked and/or un-earmarked funding to the UN VTF. Such contributions shall comply with the UN VTF Terms of Reference and correspond to mandated activities.

Un-earmarked contributions are essential to ensure effective responses to emergencies as well as to the overall support of UNMAS in its mandated coordinating role. As in the case of earmarked contributions, the allocation of such contributions is subject to a rigorous consultation process with donors.

The UN VTF is subject to United Nations internal and external audit and oversight mechanisms through the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of External Auditors elected by Member States.

### Contributors

The UN VTF is open to voluntary contributions of Governments, organizations and individuals.

### Trust in the Fund

Since its establishment in 1994 more than US\$830 million has been channelled through the UN VTF to support assistance in mine action. More than sixty United Nations Member States and observers together with other public and private donors have contributed to the UN VTF to support assistance in mine action in dozens of countries and territories. Year after year, in resolutions adopted by consensus, the United Nations General Assembly has encouraged the use of the UN VTF.

## Financial Performance Overview

### Income received

Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget	\$150,998,058
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	\$50,613,634
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the UN Peacekeeping Support Account	\$977,913
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$202,589,605</b>

### Provisional expenditures

Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the peacekeeping budget <sup>1</sup>	\$104,842,043
Voluntary contributions and funds received under inter-organizational arrangements <sup>2</sup>	\$59,441,768
Funds appropriated by the UN General Assembly for the mine action component of the Peacekeeping Support Account	\$938,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$165,221,866</b>

### Analysis

Voluntary Trust Fund contributions decreased by 14 per cent in 2013.

The US \$ 150.9 million in appropriations by the United Nations General Assembly for mine action from the peacekeeping and regular budgets represents an increase of 29 per cent over 2012 which is a result of new peacekeeping missions.

The US \$ 977,913 from the Peacekeeping Support Account represents a slight increase of 1 per cent over 2012.

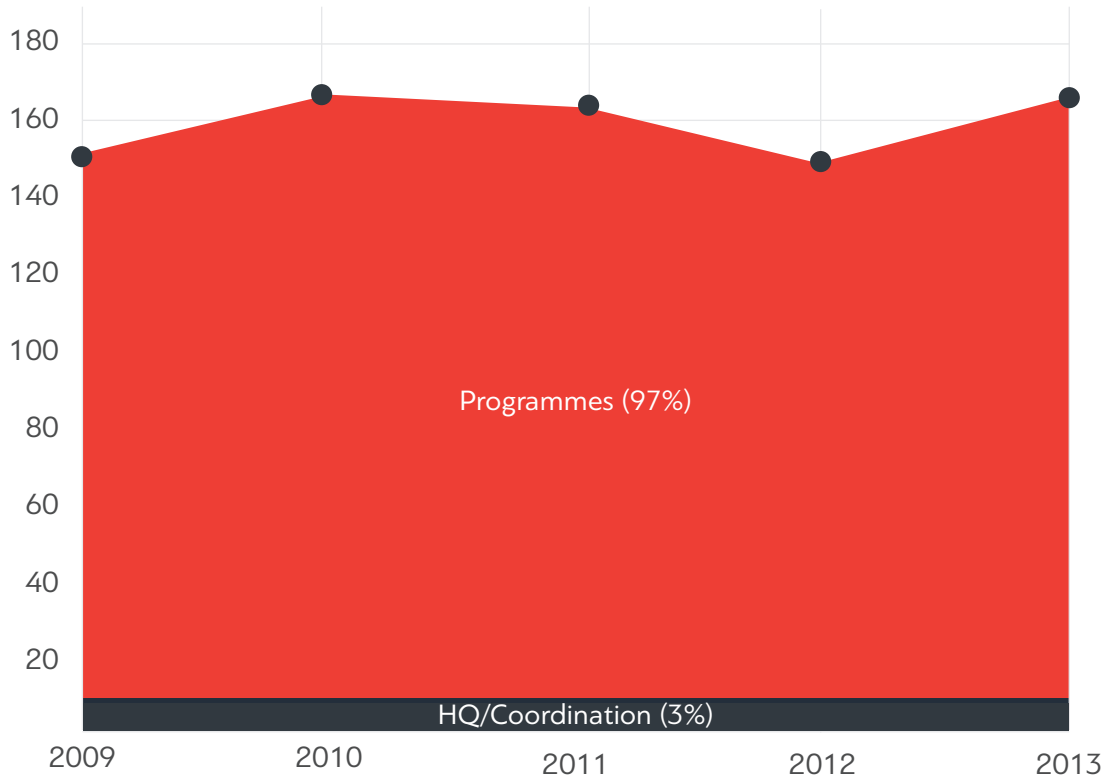
<sup>1</sup> Peacekeeping budget cycle starts 1 July every year, hence the low provisional expenditures at the time of the production of the Annual Report.

<sup>2</sup> Includes previous year's carry over.

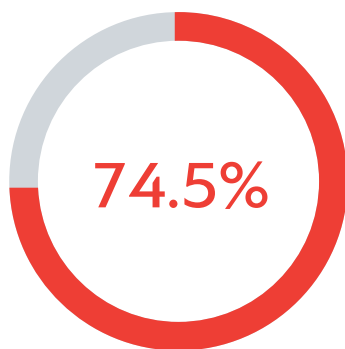
## Income and Expenditure at Headquarters and in the Field

In 2013 UNMAS continued to spend only 3% on its HQ and Geneva Coordination costs compared to 97 % on Programmes.

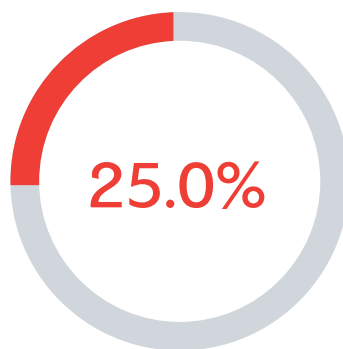
Programmes versus HQ Coordination expenditures trend over the past five years



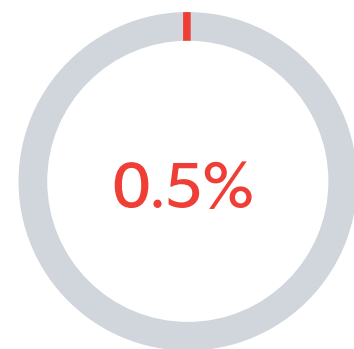
## Source of Funding in 2013



Regular and Assessed  
Budget for Peacekeeping  
\$150,998,059  
74.5%



UN Trust Funds  
(for mine action activities)  
\$50,613,634  
25%



Peacekeeping Support  
Account for coordination  
\$977,913  
0.5%



## UNMAS Core

### Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

Donor	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
Australia	316,800		
Finland	1,199,340		
France	130,220		
Japan	104,240		
Netherlands	1,749,970		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>3,500,570</b>		

### Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

Expenditure Total		14,488	3,909,633
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500,570</b>	<b>14,488</b>	<b>3,909,633</b>

## UNMAS Joint Projects with United Nations Partners

### Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

Project	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
Guinea-Bissau	13,468	124,108
Lao PDR	0	43,941
UNDP Completion Initiative	71,049	1,692,558
UNICEF Landmines and Small Arms Team	166,344	1,267,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,862</b>	<b>3,128,226</b>

## Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity

### Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

	Donor	Income	Outstand- ing advanc- es to imple- menting partners as of 31 Decem- ber 2013	Expend- iture for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 De- cember 2013
	Denmark	2,150,000		
	Netherlands	500,000		
<b>Income Total</b>		<b>2,650,000</b>		

### Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

Expenditure Total

33,197 2,645,676

**Total**

**2,650,000**

**33,197**

**2,645,676**

Expenditure breakdown (see Programmes Section for individual programmes and see Overview expenditures table below by source of funding).



Children playing near a remnant of war in Darfur, Sudan.  
UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran

# UNMAS FIELD PROGRAMMES

- 43 ABYEI (South Sudan/Sudan)
- 44 AFGHANISTAN
- 45 COLOMBIA
- 46 CÔTE D'IVOIRE
- 47 DARFUR (Sudan)
- 48 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
- 49 LEBANON
- 50 LIBERIA
- 51 LIBYA
- 52 MALI
- 53 STATE OF PALESTINE
- 54 SOMALIA
- 55 SOUTH SUDAN
- 56 SUDAN
- 57 THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
- 58 TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAHARA

## ABYEI

The final status of the Abyei area is one of the main unresolved issues between Sudan and South Sudan following the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. In May 2011 Abyei was a war zone. The United Nations responded with Security Council resolutions 1990 and 2024 (2011) establishing the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM). UNMAS deployed to oversee surveying, clearance and risk education for UN staff in the region and to ensure the safe deployment of JBVMM Teams along the 2,200 kilometres border between Sudan and South Sudan.

### Facts and Figures

- 95 communities assessed for hazardous items
- 57,760 square metres of battle area clearance completed
- 760 explosive remnants of war items and 516kg of small arms ammunition recovered and destroyed
- 422 kilometres of roadways surveyed
- 115 kilometres of route verification and/or clearance conducted
- More than 30,000 square meters of minefield clearance conducted
- Over 100 Sudanese and South Sudanese National Monitors and United Nations Military Observers trained

	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Income Total	17,297,932	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Expenditure Total		11,984,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,297,932</b>	<b>11,984,232</b>

# AFGHANISTAN

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan is one of the largest in the world. In 2002, the Government of Afghanistan entrusted interim responsibility for mine action to the United Nations, via a coordination body managed by UNMAS. In January 2008, through the modality of an Inter Ministerial Board for Mine Action, the Government designated the Department of Mine Clearance under the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority to work jointly with the UN coordination body, the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan or MACCA. Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affect a significant number of Afghan communities: 4,681 minefields and 192 battlefield areas threaten the lives and livelihoods of 1,655 Afghan communities in the country. Over 670,000 Afghans (3 per cent of the population) live within 500 metres of contaminated areas. Currently, mines/ERW injure or kill an average of 31 civilians per month. In 2013 there was an increase in civilian ERW accidents caused by left-over contamination at closed International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) bases and firing ranges.

## Facts and Figures

- 53 mine action organizations work in Afghanistan
- 12,000 people across 59 districts in 19 provinces work for these organizations
- 1,178 minefields cleared
- 67 battlefields cleared
- 740,270 explosive remnants of war destroyed
- 20,735 anti-personnel mines destroyed
- 977 anti-tank mines destroyed

## In-Kind Contribution

- Sweden

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
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### Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

Austria	179,457
Canada	3,826,717
Finland	1,060,080
Italy	269,060
Japan	3,500,000
Korea, Republic of	50,000
Netherlands	1,000,000
Oman	100,000
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>9,985,315</b>

### Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)

<b>Expenditure Total</b>	<b>5,965,540</b>	<b>21,055,482</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,985,315</b>	<b>5,965,540</b>	<b>21,055,482</b>

## COLOMBIA

With over 10,500 victims of landmines reported since 1990 and 359 in 2013, Colombia is second only to Afghanistan in the number of new victims each year. A staggering variety of landmines and explosive remnants of war have been used by non-state armed groups and narcotics traffickers throughout the 45-year conflict. As a result, 31 out of 32 departments of the country are thought to be contaminated. As in many countries in conflict, the presence or suspected presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance is a major obstacle to stabilization and security, the safe return of refugees and internally displaced peoples, local development and ultimately sustainable peace building. UNMAS continued to assist the Colombian Government anti-mine programme PAICMA in its operational transition to integrate civilian humanitarian demining organizations into the national mine action framework. In September, the first civilian demining operator commenced work. By mid-2013 the final steps allowing the deployment of civilian demining operators were concluded. UNMAS worked with PAICMA and the Organization of American States on the implementation of the national accreditation system and on the improvement of the external monitoring of demining operations.

### Facts and Figures

- 359 people killed or injured by landmines in 2013
- 170 landmines and items of unexploded ordnance destroyed
- 468,038 square metres cleared

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Columbia	10,000		
EU	1,006,577		
Netherlands	100,000		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>1,116,577</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
<b>Expenditure Total</b>		<b>114,471</b>	<b>901,916</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,116,577</b>	<b>114,471</b>	<b>901,916</b>

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UNMAS deployed mine action staff to Côte d'Ivoire in April 2011, in the immediate aftermath of the post-electoral crisis, in order to conduct an emergency assessment of the situation with regards to explosive remnants of war. Security Council resolution 2112 (2013) called on the United Nations to “assist the national authorities [...] in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate.” UNMAS has enhanced the protection and stabilization efforts in Côte d'Ivoire by carrying out battle area clearance in Abidjan, developing national standards for ammunition storage, assessing ammunition storage facilities throughout the country, training Ivorian security services in ammunition management and explosive ordnance disposal. UNMAS disposes of non-serviceable ammunition, stockpiles of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions and has refurbished ammunition storage facilities and armouries. In support of the United Nations disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme UNMAS provides small arms and light weapons disposal and assists in an armed violence reduction project.

### Facts and Figures

- 2,175 landmines and explosive remnants of war destroyed
- 244 explosive ordnance disposal rapid response interventions
- 52,600 kg of unserviceable and expired ammunition destroyed
- 3.5 square kilometres battle area clearance completed
- 18 weapon and ammunition storage facilities built or renovated
- 3,750 weapons and 250,000 items of small arms ammunition in support of 145 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations conducted by the UN peacekeeping operation UNOCI

	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Income Total	6,312,050	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Expenditure Total		4,834,807
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,312,050</b>	<b>4,834,807</b>



## DARFUR (Sudan)

In Darfur, explosive remnants of war continued to pose a serious threat. There were 26 accidents in 2013 that killed 20 people and injured 39. UNMAS continued to build national capacity and provided explosive ordnance disposal training to the staff of national demining unit. UNMAS also trained Sudanese police officers at team sites around Darfur in explosive recognition. UNMAS increased its cooperation with the Darfuri authorities, looking into arms and ammunitions management and increasing the explosive ordnance disposal training. UNMAS continued to support the National Mine Action Centre helping this body to establish and maintain offices in three Darfur states.

### Facts and Figures

- 750 items of unexploded ordnance destroyed
- 9,204 small arms ammunition destroyed
- UNMAS mine action assessment teams visited 359 villages and assessed an area covering 947 square kilometres
- 99,597 men, women, boys and girls received risk education
- 5,568 kilometres of roadways assessed

	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Income Total	9,515,018	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Expenditure Total		6,367,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,515,018</b>	<b>6,367,999</b>

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In 2013 UNMAS completed the nationwide Landmine Contamination Survey, a multi-year project covering all 11 provinces of the country. The province of Bas-Congo was officially declared “free of landmines”. UNMAS released more than 500,000 square meters of land for agricultural and other development purposes and assessed more than 800 kilometres of roads, which facilitated freedom of movement and humanitarian access. UNMAS carried out risk education in affected areas for humanitarian organizations, refugees and internally displaced persons. UNMAS conducted multiple emergency investigations and clearance in North-Kivu, South-Kivu, Province Orientale and Katanga regions. More than 30,000 items of unexploded ordnance were cleared and destroyed. UNMAS completed the construction of a new regional ammunition depot in Kisangani for the national army and six mobile armouries in Kinshasa in compliance with the International Ammunitions Technical Guidelines. In July 2014 humanitarian demining will no longer be funded through UN peacekeeping.

## Facts and Figures

- UNMAS completed construction of an ammunition depot in Kisangani, Province Orientale
- UNMAS completed a nationwide Landmine Contamination Survey of the country in 2013
- 218,944 recipients of risk education
- Province Bas-Congo was officially declared “free of landmines”
- 1,000 small arms and light weapons destroyed in support of the UN peacekeeping operation MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion programme
- 82 mines, 21 cluster munitions, 49,790 pieces of unexploded ordnance and 373,905 pieces of small arms ammunition destroyed

## In-Kind Contributions

- Belgium, Switzerland

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
	6,017,494		
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Japan	3,600,000		
Netherlands	200,000		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>9,817,494</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
			4,489,682
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
		312,640	4,088,991
<b>Expenditure Total</b>		<b>312,640</b>	<b>8,578,672</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,817,494</b>	<b>312,640</b>	<b>8,578,672</b>

## LEBANON

UNMAS supported demining activities on the Blue Line (the demarcation of the withdrawal line between Lebanon and Israel) and provided training support to demining teams and quality assurance of the teams and operational sites. UNMAS provided the technical support for UN peacekeeping military demining teams to clear more than five square kilometres of land and destroy more than 35,000 explosives remnants of war, including landmines and cluster bombs, since 2006. UNMAS provided resource mobilization assistance to the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) and supported non-governmental organizations working with the LMAC, by loaning vehicles to them for operational use in humanitarian demining.

### Facts and Figures

- 457 landmines and explosive remnants of war were destroyed
- 15,740 square metres of land cleared
- 330 military personnel trained and validated for operations on the Blue line
- Explosive Ordnance Awareness briefings to 115 UN civilian staff, and
- Explosive Ordnance Awareness briefings to 72 UN military staff.

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
	1,254,700		
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Austria	58,455		
Korea, Republic of	50,000		
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,363,155</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
			932,959
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
		67,708	365,445
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>67,708</b>	<b>1,298,405</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,363,155</b>	<b>67,708</b>	<b>1,298,405</b>

## LIBERIA

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been responsible for all explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) in the country for the last 10 years. UNMIL is now in the process of transitioning security responsibilities to the Government and this includes EOD. By June 2014, seven of the 15 counties of Liberia will no longer host UNMIL military units and by 2015, it is anticipated that the UNMIL military capacity will be reduced to one engineering unit which will support EOD activities throughout the country. In July 2013, UNMAS began assisting UNMIL military drawdown and transition by providing training and mentoring to the Armed Forces of Liberia and Liberia National Police. Although the country has been at peace for over a decade, every week between one and three dangerous explosive remnants of war are recovered in Liberia. Approximately 80 per cent are found in densely populated areas around the capital Monrovia and in three surrounding counties.

### Facts and Figures

- 9 Police trainers/instructors trained at the National Police Training Academy
- First 16 of a total of 32 explosive ordnance operators trained

	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Income Total	824,300	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
Expenditure Total		414,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>824,300</b>	<b>414,236</b>

## LIBYA

UNMAS supported the Libyan Government in its efforts to build institutions that oversee arms and ammunition management and humanitarian mine action. UNMAS strengthened the Libyan security structure and ensured compliance with International Mine Action Standards and provided technical and operational support to the Ministries of Defence and Interior. UNMAS coordinated training on safe and secure ammunition management, decanting of toxic propellant from surface-to-air missiles and explosive ordnance disposal. UNMAS is supporting efforts to establish a national arms and ammunition management committee to improve coordination and decision-making between different government ministries and agencies. UNMAS also assisted Libyan authorities at the local and national level to secure weapons and counter the illicit proliferation of arms and explosives. Thousands of tonnes of ammunition remain to be destroyed.

### Facts and Figures

- 478,000 landmines and explosive remnants of war cleared
- 100,000 landmines and explosive remnants of war destroyed
- Approximately 70,500 Libyans received risk education
- 19 Libyan Air Defence personnel received safety equipment and training on decanting the toxic liquid propellant of missiles
- Construction of a 400 ton-capacity ammunition storage area in Misrata completed to International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Austria	145,024		
Denmark	525,142		
Italy	342,300		
Japan	1,827,360		
Switzerland	21,690		
United Kingdom	1,985,899		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>4,847,415</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
<b>Expenditure Total</b>		<b>1,463,201</b>	<b>5,961,048</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,847,415</b>	<b>1,463,201</b>	<b>5,961,048</b>

# MALI

In January 2013, in the immediate aftermath of the crisis, UNMAS deployed staff to Mali to conduct an emergency assessment of explosive threats in support of Security Council resolution 2085 (2012). Later mandated by Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) UNMAS contributed to the following objectives: mitigate explosive threats for the UN peacekeeping operation (MINUSMA) and United Nations personnel; enhance national capacity to mitigate explosive threats and enable compliance with treaty obligations and protect civilians from explosive hazards. UNMAS also coordinated humanitarian mine action in Mali and funded and tasked international operators to survey, mark and clear dangerous areas, as well as to provide risk education to affected communities. UNMAS further ensured that operators complied with international standards through quality assurance oversight from UNMAS field offices in Sévaré, Timbuktu and Gao.

## Facts and Figures

- 726 items of unexploded ordnance were safely cleared from priority contaminated areas
- Over 10,000 people received risk education
- 63 members of the Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF) completed basic explosive ordnance disposal training
- 57 MDSF personnel trained in stockpile management
- Explosive awareness training delivered to over 5,436 people (including AFISMA, MDSF, MINUSMA and UN staff)
- 726 items of unexploded ordnance and 11,664 items of small arms ammunition destroyed
- 512 communities surveyed for explosive remnants of war contamination

## In-Kind Contributions

- Benin, Sweden

Source of Funding	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
	20,004,980	
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>		
Estonia	20,000	
United Kingdom	352,851	
United States	60,000	
<b>Income (From Mali Trust Fund)</b>		
Japan	6,000,000	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>26,437,831</b>	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>11,269,441</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,437,831</b>	<b>11,269,441</b>

## STATE OF PALESTINE

UNMAS implemented two projects contributing to a safer living environment for the Palestinian people and humanitarian and development partners, one in the West Bank and one in Gaza.

### West Bank

There are 89 anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields in the West Bank. Most are in the border area with Jordan but a dozen are in the “central” areas of the West Bank in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem and Hebron. All of these minefields are located in Area C, which under the Oslo Accords falls under Israeli control; as a result, clearance operations are coordinated and controlled by the Israeli Mine Action Authority. In 2013 UNMAS completed agreements for clearance to begin in 2014 and has worked closely with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to establish a Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC).

### Gaza

The Gaza police have stored a large stockpile of explosive remnants of war, in the centre of Gaza City for a number of years. To protect civilians, UNMAS began working with the police to reduce the risk and precarious handling these explosive hazards. As a result, in 2013 the police safely removed most of the unexploded ordnance to outside of Gaza city, and, under the oversight of UNMAS, destroyed over 8.8 tons of explosive items. There continues to be a problem with buried ERW that is unearthed by farmers and others as rehabilitation and reclamation takes place. An important part of UNMAS work is risk education for young people in the region, as most of the casualties in Gaza are young boys.

### Facts and Figures

- In Gaza 8.8 tons of explosive remnants of war destroyed in 2013
- UNMAS provided risk education to 3,645 people living in affected communities and training for school officials in 397 governmental schools and in 243 UNRWA schools who in turn provided risk education to as many as 400,000 children in Gaza
- UNMAS prepared 10 child-friendly risk education videos which were shown hundreds of time on local television stations reaching a diaspora of five million Palestinians from Gaza, West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Belgium	332,700		
Netherlands	100,000		
New Zealand	531,216		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>963,916</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
<b>Expenditure Total</b>		<b>356,557</b>	<b>812,088</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>963,916</b>	<b>356,557</b>	<b>812,088</b>

# SOMALIA

Explosive threats continue to represent one of the most prevalent challenges to security and stabilisation in Somalia today. Contamination continues and the use of improvised explosive devices by armed groups compounds the threats facing communities and aid organizations. UNMAS is the lead UN agency for mine action in Somalia. The UNMAS programme provided three distinct types of support: lifesaving humanitarian programming; support to peacekeeping through the explosive management support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and explosive management support to Somali security services. UNMAS surveyed and cleared all known explosive remnants of war in the 13 central districts of Mogadishu. Areas of Northern Gedo and Hiran, accessible for the first time due to an improvement in the security situation, were surveyed and cleared. Police explosive dog detection (EDD) capacity was established in Mogadishu. UNMAS continued to support the Somali police force to develop safe and secure storage for ammunition, building two armouries in Baidoa.

## Facts and Figures

- Over 450,000 men, women, boys, and girls were provided with risk awareness including 291,000 in south-central Somalia and the newly accessible parts of the country Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Afgoye, Dollow and Luuq and along the Western Border where returnees are crossing into Somalia from neighbouring Kenya
- 15,987 explosive remnants of war destroyed
- As a result of UNMAS training in 2013 the Somali Police Force became the first responder and identified and secured 1,079 explosive items and more than 140 improvised explosive devices
- As a result of training a Police explosive detection dog capacity was established, the Somali Police Force conducted 23,132 canine assisted searches

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
	43,750,000		
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Italy	69,904		
Japan	4,000,000		
United Kingdom	2,978,710		
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>50,798,614</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			32,803,908
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
		4,036,789	6,169,222
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>4,036,789</b>	<b>38,973,131</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,798,614</b>	<b>4,036,789</b>	<b>38,973,131</b>



## SOUTH SUDAN

Following more than 50 years of civil war and a 6-year Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) implementation period, the Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest country on 9 July 2011. Throughout the long-running conflict, landmines were used by all parties to defend their positions with all 10 states suffering widespread contamination. UNMAS provided humanitarian clearance, coordination and mine risk education throughout the country and focussing on high priority areas in the northern border state of Unity and the heavily contaminated Equatoria States. UNMAS supported the Juba based Japanese Engineering Contingent and the Japan International Cooperation Agency with the implementation of infrastructure projects. With European Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) funding UNMAS conducted humanitarian route clearance operations, creating access for safe delivery of aid. UNMAS supported projects to assist the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) with armory rehabilitation, weapons training and ammunition management. Explosive ordnance disposal training to the SSNPS was delivered with Irish support. In mid-December 2013 fighting between army factions broke out in Juba and spread throughout the country. As the conflict escalated the primary work of UNMAS was to assist the peacekeeping operation (UNMISS) in its efforts to protect civilians and to assess new contamination.

### Facts and Figures

- 174,217 landmines and explosive remnants of war destroyed
- 1,652 kilometres of roadways cleared
- 244,819 recipients of risk education
- 9,198 square metres of arms storage areas constructed

### In-Kind Contributions

- Ireland, Switzerland

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
	40,341,972		
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
EU	795,300		
Italy	68,127		
Japan	5,000,000		
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>46,205,398</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			29,185,055
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
		1,746,019	3,642,334
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1,746,019</b>	<b>32,827,388</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,205,398</b>	<b>1,746,019</b>	<b>32,827,388</b>

## SUDAN

In 2013, significant progress was made in building national capacity to conduct land release operations. Mine action activities were mainly implemented by national counterparts in cooperation with National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). Although, significant progress was made in the Eastern States, with 73 per cent of contaminated land released, the continuing conflict in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile regions reduced survey and clearance operations. The Government of Sudan applied for a five year extension of the deadline for completing the clearance of anti-personnel mines (from 2014 to 2019). In line with its commitment, renewed under the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, UNMAS concluded an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to transition responsibility for Mine Action coordination in Sudan to UNDP by the end of 2013.

### Facts and Figures

- 14,156 landmines and explosive remnants of war destroyed 11,321 square kilometres of land released
- 2,660 kilometres of roadways reopened
- 211,742 recipients of risk education
- 80 per cent of identified potential hazards in the country have been cleared

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
CHF	709,121		
EU	569,042		
Italy	68,127		
United States	1,221,500		
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>2,567,790</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
<b>Expenditure Total</b>		<b>798,116</b>	<b>4,083,764</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,567,790</b>	<b>798,116</b>	<b>4,083,764</b>

## THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

UNMAS projects for risk education were accepted into the national the Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan 2013. Conditions, political and financial did not allow UNMAS to deploy in the country. Since the beginning of the crisis, however, UNMAS has supported the mine action community with a “clash database” recording strikes reported in public sources where clashes have occurred to inform the humanitarian response and reconstruction efforts. Moreover, UNMAS has established and chaired a regional coordination body of mine action organizations to design a set of risk education materials appropriate for the Syrian Arab Republic.

### Facts and Figures

- 37,000 incidents of heavy weapons use in the three-year the Syrian Arab Republic civil war documented

### In-Kind Contribution

- Sweden

Source of Funding	Income	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
	713,964	
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>		
Italy	417,043	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,131,007</b>	
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>		
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>451,620</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131,007</b>	<b>451,620</b>

## TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAHARA

Both sides of the 2,700 kilometres earthen berm which divides Western Sahara remain contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war due to 16 years of fighting. UNMAS continued clearance and risk education in 2013 and assisted the UN peacekeeping operation (MINURSO) to implement its mandate. UNMAS introduced Vehicle Mounted Mine Detection System into landmine/explosive remnants of war clearance operations which resulted in a 400 per cent increase in clearance productivity.

### Facts and Figures

- 1,416 landmines and explosive remnants of war destroyed
- 3,019 square kilometres of land released
- Over 1,500 MINURSO personnel received Landmine Safety Briefings
- Over 16,000 Saharawis received risk education

Source of Funding	Income	Outstanding advances to implementing partners as of 31 December 2013	Expenditure for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
<b>Income (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
	2,997,150		
<b>Income (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
Spain	135,881		
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>3,133,031</b>		
<b>Expenditure (From UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget)</b>			
			2,108,106
<b>Expenditure (From Voluntary Trust Fund)</b>			
		26,876	324,217
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>26,876</b>	<b>2,432,323</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,133,031</b>	<b>26,876</b>	<b>2,432,323</b>

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Emmy award winning photographer **Marco Grob** ([marcogrob.com](http://marcogrob.com)) for his continued support of the global campaign to make a world free of the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war.

The **Brooklyn Brothers** ([thebrooklynbrothers.com](http://thebrooklynbrothers.com)) marketing company for assistance with different outreach projects throughout 2013.

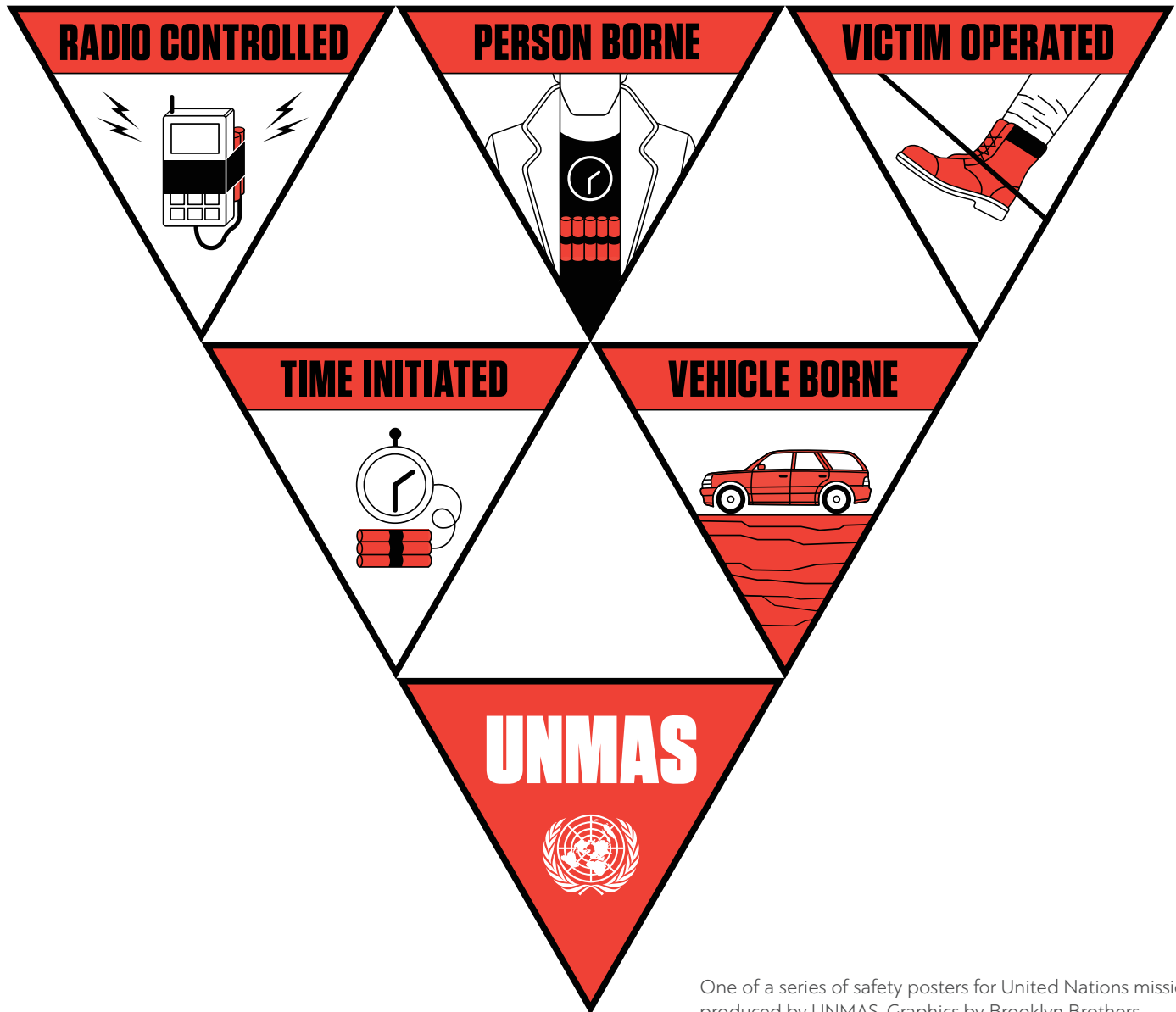
**Critical Mass** ([criticalmass.com](http://criticalmass.com)) the global digital marketing agency for its outreach, digital marketing and graphic design support.

The production company **Post Millenium** ([postmill.com](http://postmill.com)) for producing two public service announcements in 2013 to raise awareness about the perils of unexploded ordnance and landmines.

**Schonstedt Instrument Company** ([schonstedt.org](http://schonstedt.org)) for its Humanitarian Demining Initiative that has donated more than 450 magnetic locators (mine detectors) to 26 demining programmes around the world.

Award winning graphic designer **Marko Srdanovic** from the United Nations Department of Public Information Graphic Design Unit ([www.un.org/depts/dpi/gdu/](http://www.un.org/depts/dpi/gdu/)) for developing UNMAS branding and designing this Annual Report.

# IED THREAT AWARENESS



One of a series of safety posters for United Nations missions produced by UNMAS. Graphics by Brooklyn Brothers.



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