

Lao National Unexploded
Ordnance Programme
(UXO Lao)



WORK PLAN 2018

Credits
UXO Lao Programme Office
and Public Information Unit
01 July 2018



Lao National Unexploded
Ordnance Programme
(UXO Lao)

ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Contact Information

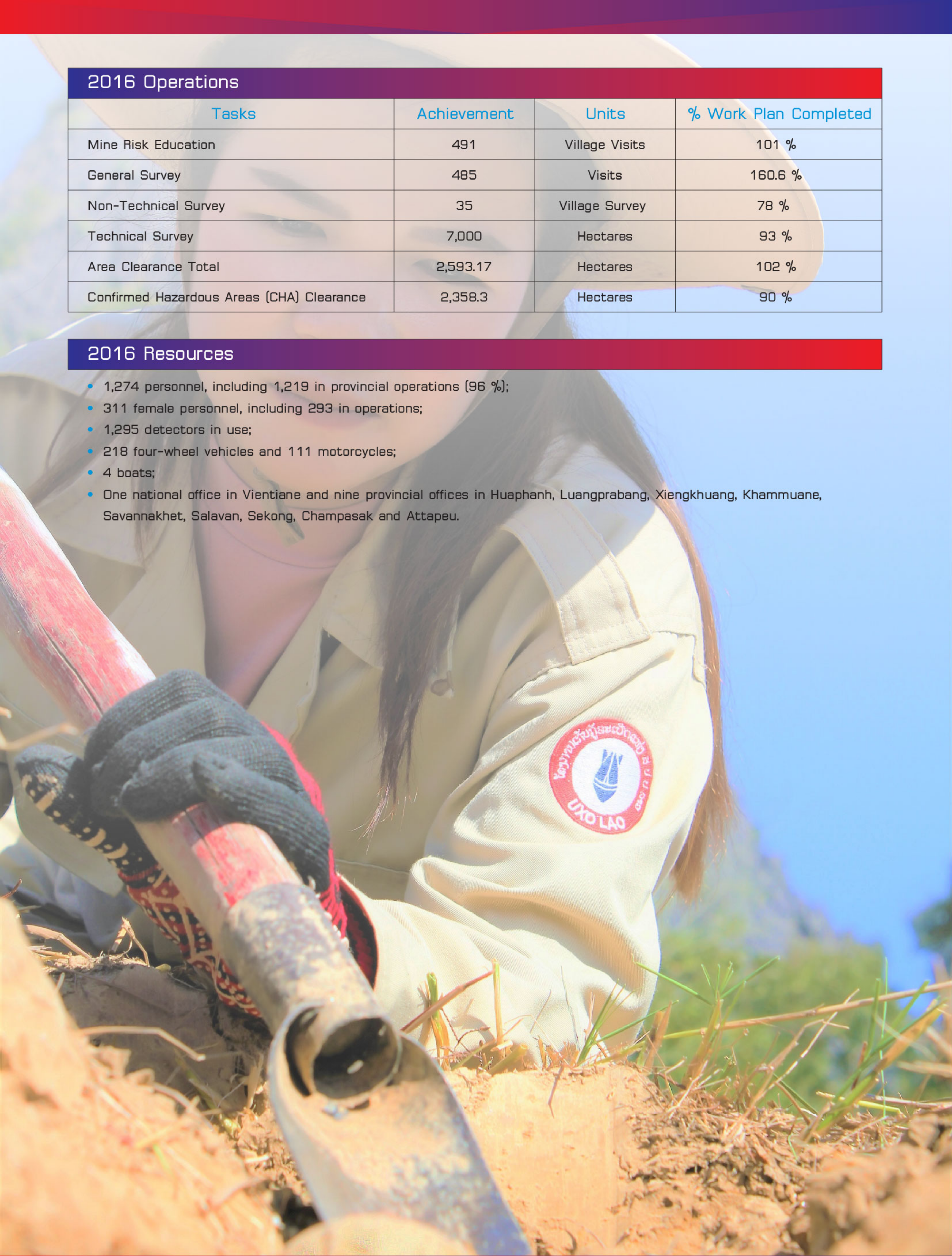
Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO LAO)
Khampeangmeuang St., Thongsangnang Village, Chanthaboury District,
P.O.Box 345, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: (+856-21) 225 023-4
Fax: (+856-21) 225 025
Email: uxolao@uxolao.gov.la
Website: www.uxolao.gov.la

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2016 Operations

Tasks	Achievement	Units	% Work Plan Completed
Mine Risk Education	491	Village Visits	101 %
General Survey	485	Visits	160.6 %
Non-Technical Survey	35	Village Survey	78 %
Technical Survey	7,000	Hectares	93 %
Area Clearance Total	2,593.17	Hectares	102 %
Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) Clearance	2,358.3	Hectares	90 %

2016 Resources

- 1,274 personnel, including 1,219 in provincial operations (96 %);
- 311 female personnel, including 293 in operations;
- 1,295 detectors in use;
- 218 four-wheel vehicles and 111 motorcycles;
- 4 boats;
- One national office in Vientiane and nine provincial offices in Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Xiengkhuang, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Salavan, Sekong, Champasak and Attapeu.

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Foreword

National Programme Director

I am proud to introduce this summary report of the progress made by UXO Lao in 2017, the twenty-second year of the organisation's existence. We have continued to contribute to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic's efforts to remove the UXO obstacles to development in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR).

During 2017, we managed to increase the amount of land cleared year-on-year while maintaining high performance in terms of the number of cluster munitions found per hectare. This report details the figures which I believe demonstrate UXO Lao moving into the effectiveness of implementing evidence-based survey and clearance. With implementing this procedure, UXO Lao is now well-positioned to be the most significant contributor to survey and clearance across the country for many years to come. With new commitments from UNDP, the United States, Japan and other partners, we look forward to working together to make major progress in the coming years. Now that data is being generated more comprehensively, we intend to take the opportunity to strengthen our efforts towards relieving poverty, improving human security and boosting livelihoods in some of Lao PDR's poorest areas.



I would like to take this opportunity to thank the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector (NRA), the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and all donors and development partners for their continued and valued support to the sector as a whole.

Thiphasone Soukhathammavong

Foreword

UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

2017 has been another successful year for UXO Lao. The work undertaken by UXO Lao has shown that with the final transition to evidence-based operations, UXO Lao can be more responsive to the needs of people living in UXO contaminated villages and more effective in the use of resources through concentrating its clearance efforts exclusively on contaminated land. Also the work of UXO Lao contributes to the system development of the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic (GOL) to better forecast its long-term needs to mitigate the impact of cluster munitions on sustainable development and human security. UXO Lao, as an organization, has transformed itself, and has proven that it has the technical expertise necessary to support the GOL at this important phase of mitigating the impact of UXO. UNDP, along with our many development partners, are proud to have had the opportunity to work with UXO Lao in addressing these critical steps.

2018 and the years to come bring challenges—both old and new. The focus on the national cluster munitions survey may overshadow the need to finance the clearance of hazardous areas, mine risk education delivery may need to be adapted to align with the work being done by organisations undertaking survey, and victims' assistance mechanisms need to be strengthened to allow victims to lead safe, happy and productive lives. UXO Lao and the National Regulatory Authority (NRA), with support from UNDP, are working on ensuring that policies are in place for the entire sector to implement evidence-based



operations and the successful results can be felt throughout the sector.

Together with the Government of Lao PDR, UNDP has implemented its new support framework 2017-2021 to the UXO sector programme. This framework provides an overview of the requirements of the NRA and UXO Lao operating under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The framework, also, aims to continue the GOL's efforts to achieve the targets set in the National Sustainable Development Goal 18 on Removing the UXO Obstacle to Development, the 8th National Social and Economic Development Plan and the internal five-year UXO sector plan.

We from the UNDP look forward to closely working together with UXO Lao in the coming years, to ensure that the organizational transformation yields the best possible outcome for the sustainable development of Lao PDR, and help the people to remain safe from UXO.

Balasubramaniam Murali

Executive summary

Everyday people in Lao PDR are exposed to the dangers associated with unexploded ordnance (UXO). Sixty eight per cent of Lao's 6.8 million population live in rural and poor areas¹ and are those most affected by the presence of UXO. The existence of these munitions affects the livelihood, education and wellbeing of those located in contaminated areas and hinders infrastructural and agricultural development.

In response to this problem, Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) was established in 1996 by the Lao Government in conjunction with UNDP, UNICEF and other stakeholders, and operates under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. UXO Lao's vision is to increase the land available for socio-economic development and reduce the number of casualties caused by UXO.

Tying in closely to UXO Lao's mandate is Lao PDR's national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 18: "Lives Safe from UXO", launched in 2016 and aimed at reducing the UXO obstacle to development. The concept of SDGs was formed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 with the objective to produce a set of universal goals that target urgent environmental, political, social and economic issues. SDG 18 contains three specific targets to Lao that the government must propel to eradicate UXO contamination nationwide.

Key highlights and achievements in the sector include an 85% decline in the number of UXO-related accidents from 2008 to 2017, notably from 302 to 41, proving the work completed by UXO operators in Lao has had a remarkable impact on saving lives. This achievement corresponds to SDG 18 which aims to ensure UXO-related accidents are reduced to the lowest number possible. The substantial decrease in the number of casualties is linked to the effective transmission of mine risk education and the clearance of high risk areas throughout Lao's nine most heavily contaminated provinces. UXO Lao's mine risk education teams visited almost 500 villages, reaching over 170,000 beneficiaries, and provided communities with a better understanding of the dangers associated with this life-threatening hazard through refresher activities for older members and games and shows for the younger generations. Regarding land clearance, UXO Lao has released over 381 square kilometers (approximately 381,000 hectares) of land safe from UXO since commencing the UXO programme in 1996. During this period, more than one million six hundred thousand items of UXO have been destroyed, the majority of those being cluster munitions. A stark improvement in the efficiency and productivity of UXO clearance can be seen since the adoption of the new "Evidence Based Survey and Clearance" operation in 2014, whereby UXO Lao achieved a threefold increase of 'bombies' destroyed per hectare from 5 items in 2014 to 18 in 2017. Regarding key visits, UXO Lao had the pleasure of welcoming royalty and many figureheads to Lao in 2017, providing guests with an insight into the work and operation of UXO Lao which in turn, created world-wide public awareness of the UXO issue in Lao PDR.

While the UXO sector can mark great achievements in 2017, some lessons learned and challenges were also identified. In short, the main challenges to UXO Lao in 2017 included balancing community needs and compliance with National Survey Procedure, the adoption of "Evidence Based Approach" in all 9 provinces and the lack of community support to cut vegetation prior to survey and clearance operations.

The beneficiary stories included in the annual report present, at grassroots level, the importance of resource mobilization to this sector and highlight the benefits of UXO operators to better people's lives through employment, clearance, education and victim assistance. Furthermore, with the continued support from donors, UXO Lao will be in a position to maintain that significant progress and eventually remove UXO from Lao PDR to achieve safe, sustainable land free from UXO.

¹Refer to UNDP in Lao PDR statistics on website:

http://www.la.undp.org/content/lao_pdr/en/home/countryinfo.html

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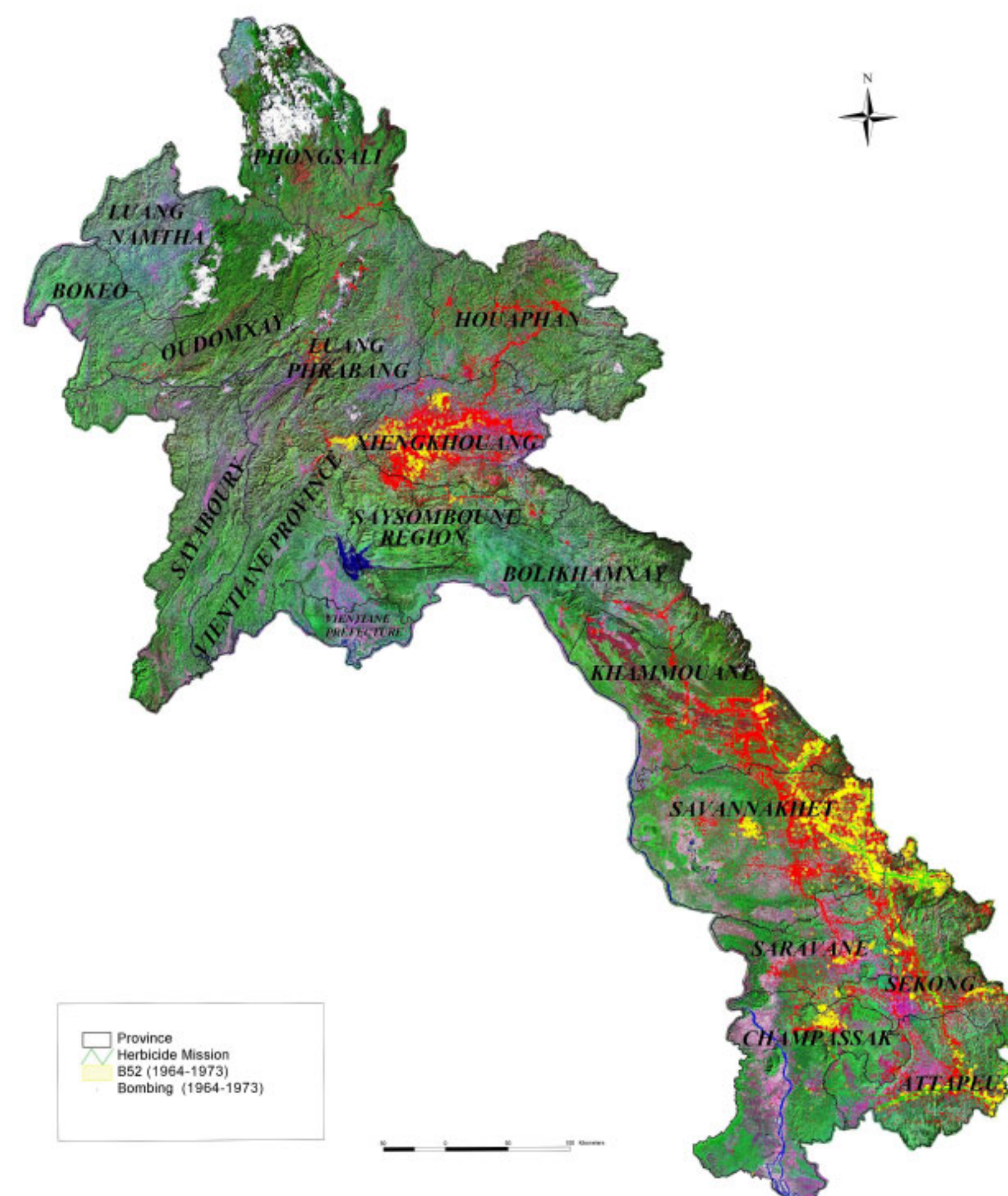
The UXO Problem in Lao PDR

During the Second Indochina War (1964–1973), more than two million tons of explosive ordnance were dropped on Laos, making it, per capita, one of the most heavily-bombed countries in the world. Cluster sub-munitions, or ‘bombies’, are the most common form of unexploded ordnance (UXO). It is estimated that up to 30 percent of the cluster munitions dropped failed to explode, and even today, these continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of the people of Lao PDR. There have been over 20,000 UXO-related casualties since hostilities ceased, resulting in debilitating injuries, loss of livelihood and all too frequently, death.

High contamination of UXO poses a significant threat to human security and has a long-term negative impact on the development potential of affected communities. Nine provinces in Lao PDR are considered highly-contaminated with unexploded cluster munitions. The number of UXO casualties was as high as 300 per year in 2008, though this has reduced substantially to 41 in 2017. The worst-impacted areas are poor, rural and remote. UXO needs to be cleared in order for socio-economic development to take place.

UXO contamination has a significant effect on the development of Lao PDR, especially for poor and vulnerable farming communities, for whom land contamination reduces the possibilities of becoming self-sufficient. The development of

MAP OF BOMMING DATA IN LAO P.D.R



major infrastructure and business projects are also hindered by the costs and challenge of UXO clearance.

With the need for both trauma and long-term care, the treatment of UXO victims places a burden on the individuals, families as well as the country's existing limited medical facilities. Even those who recover from their wounds cannot always carry out the work needed in a subsistence-farming village.



2.1 Background and Mandate

The Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) was established in 1996 by the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic with the support of UNDP, UNICEF, and other stakeholders. UXO Lao works in nine of the most-contaminated provinces in Lao PDR: Attapeu, Champasack, Huaphan, Khammuane, Luangprabang, Salavan, Savannakhet, Sekong, and Xiengkhuang.

2.2 UXO Lao's Activities

UXO Lao achieves its mandate through the following activities:

A. Community Awareness or Mine Risk Education (MRE) — these activities aim to increase the awareness of people living in UXO-affected areas to the dangers of UXOs through various educational activities; for instance, songs, dances, plays and puppet shows.

B. Non-Technical Survey (NTS) — NTS involves reviewing all UXO related data on a village-by-village basis and consulting with as many households as possible to locate all known UXO contamination in the village. NTS identifies UXOs for roving clearance and cluster munition evidence for follow-on technical survey (TS). NTS also generates sketch maps of villages showing UXO related information such as previous clearance, confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and evidence points.

C. Technical Survey (TS) — TS follows NTS by using the CM evidence points as start points and detector searching systematically outwards in all directions to find the limits of the CM contamination. Once the boundaries of the CM contamination have been found the contaminat-

ed area is recorded and reported to the NRA as a CHA. 50 metre by 50 metre boxes are used to manage and control the TS. All 50m x 50m boxes bordering the box with the original evidence are searched. Initially this will involve eight boxes but if the TS continues, further boxes outside the first eight may also be searched. Boxes are colour coded to indicate the results of the TS work.

UXO Lao's mandate is:

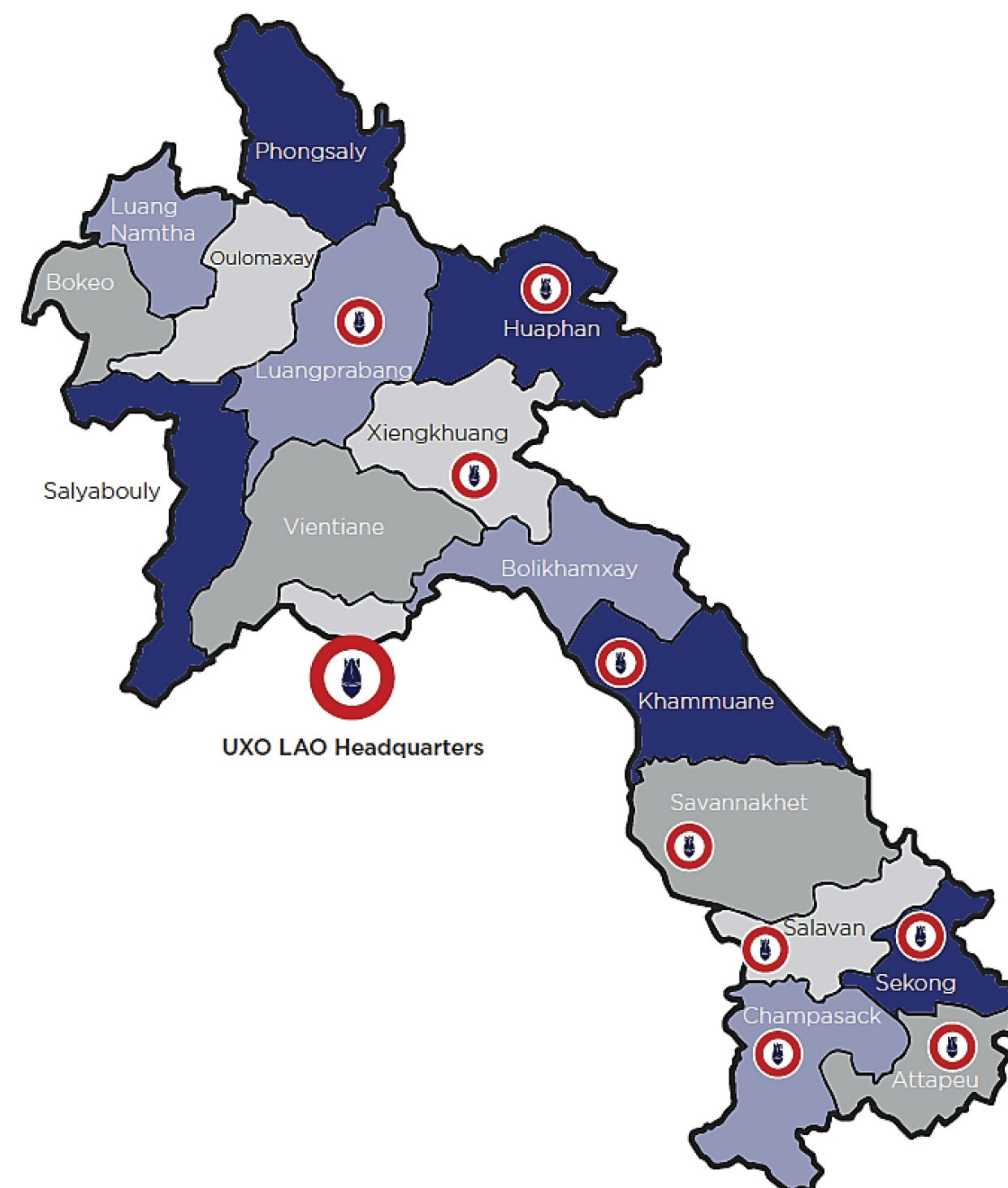
1. Reduce the number of UXO casualties and accidents;
2. Increase the amount of the land available for food production and for other socio-economic development.

D. Area Clearance (AC) — UXO Lao's focus for AC is clearance of CHAs; however as a GOL organisation UXO Lao does sometimes get involved in approved non CHA clearance for development projects (rephrase??). AC involves dedicated teams detector searching and clearing 100% of CHAs to a depth of clearance based on the intended land use. For farming this depth is normally 25 centimetres. During AC all UXOs are removed from the cleared area to the required depth of clearance.

E. Roving Clearance — roving or spot tasks involve the removal and destruction of UXOs when they are reported by villagers or survey teams.



UXO Lao works in the nine most-contaminated provinces





- More than 381 square kilometers of land cleared for safe use.
- Land cleared for hundreds of schools, water facilities, roads and other important projects.
- More than 1,617,000 items of unexploded ordnance destroyed.
- More than 12,000 risk education village visits conducted.
- Over 3,000 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) established.

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR PARTNERS

The following table shows UXO Lao's operational achievements during 2017.

Provinces	Operations					
	Mine Risk Education (villages)	Non-Technical Survey (villages)	Technical Survey (hectares)	Area Clearance (hectares)	Roving Tasks (visits)	UXO Found and Destroyed
Luangpabang (LPB)	50	15	512	132	84	5,573
Huaphan (HP)	50	20	1,313	180	99	12,562
Xiengkhuang (XKH)	50	19	1,485	723	321	28,036
Khammuane (KHM)	59	18	1,442	255	115	13,687
Savannakhet (SVK)	56	19	1,327	642	209	19,942
Salavan (SLV)	83	15	1,096	484	78	15,921
Sekong (SEK)	50	24	555	223	81	7,361
Champasack (CHP)	50	12	395	186	133	6,623
Attapeu (ATP)	50	17	670	394	82	12,240
GRAND TOTAL	498	159	8,795	3,219	1,202	121,945

4.1 Community Awareness or Mine/UXO Risk Education

UXO Lao has mine/UXO risk education teams in the nine most heavily-contaminated provinces. These teams undertake village visits to disseminate information and materials to increase the awareness of UXO risks among communities. During 2017, UXO Lao undertook 498 such visits, reaching 172,286 beneficiaries. The continued efforts to ensure awareness of risks has contributed to the major decline in the number of UXO accidents and casualties over the past decade. The mine/UXO risk education teams' activities include puppet shows and games targeting children as new generations need to be informed of the danger of UXO. Refresher activities for older villagers are also conducted by the MRE teams to ensure these residents are not taking undue risks in their daily lives.



4.2 Non-Technical Survey

During 2017, UXO Lao's Non-Technical Survey (NTS) transitioned from what was previously called General Survey (GS) to NTS, that followed and supported the new survey methodology (?). GS was used to follow up on UXO reports from villagers for roving tasks and to survey areas of land for clearance. GS ceased in August 2016 when NTS training on the new methodology commenced. The training began with centralised theory training for all provinces and then follow-on practical training on a province-by-province basis. NTS now involves data analysis of all historical clearance data to determine which tasks can be used as evidence for TS and then village visits conducted to check and verify the results of the data analysis to find new CM evidence. NTS generates sketch maps of villages with UXO contamination marked on them, as well as GPS coordinates of all "evidence points", which are then provided to the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/ Mine Action Sector to enter into

4.3 Technical Survey

During 2017, UXO Lao implemented technical survey to establish Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) based on evidence points of UXO contamination. By doing so, UXO Lao was able to establish a total of 599 sites which covered 8,796 hectares of CHAs.

This approach contributes to the national effort to establish an overall baseline understanding of the total contamination in Lao PDR. Once complete, such effort will enable the Government of Lao PDR to make projections about the costs and timeline of the overall task of clearing the country of its remaining UXO.



the national UXO database. The evidence points will then be used by the Technical Survey teams. Throughout 2017, the NTS activities engaged 159 villages, with more than 6,500 UXO items found, including 4,386 cluster munitions (66 %) and 47 aircraft bombs.



4.4 Area Clearance

During 2017, UXO Lao cleared 3,219 hectares of UXO contaminated land. This included 3,084 hectares for agriculture, and 135 hectares for development projects, which included educational facilities, roads, water services, and other infrastructure. The criteria that UXO Lao uses to prioritise its clearance takes into account existing village, district, provincial and national development plans and priorities. All land is cleared to a depth commensurate with its intended land use; however if no land use is specified the default clearance depth of 25cm is applied. Most agricultural land is cleared to this default depth. On completion of clearance, the land is formally handed over to the land owner/user and a certificate provided. Cleared land hand overs are required to be witnessed by village authorities. Of the 3,219 hectares cleared, 3,084 hectares were cleared within established Confirmed Hazardous Areas. These figures represent an increase in the clearance outputs from 2016 (2,593 hectares).

The increase can be attributed to more teams being deployed but also better application of the adopted methodology. In fact, the UXO sector as



a whole, under the coordination of the NRA, has reflected the change to the new methodology by creating new targets for the sector, no longer based on maximising the number of hectares cleared in absolute terms. The indicator of UXOs per hectare is now used as a measure of efficiency. UXO Lao fully supports this overall trend and will continue its efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to increase the overall number of hectares cleared.

4.5 Roving

Roving or Spot Tasks involve the on-demand removal and destruction of UXOs when they are reported by villagers or non-technical survey teams by undertaking roving tasks to destroy them on a day-to-day basis.

With 1,202 visits made in 492 villages across the country in 2017, 26,638 UXO items were destroyed through this activity, of which, 20,891 were cluster munitions, 62 big bombs, 14 mines and 5,571 were other UXOs.



4.6 Casualties

The number of UXO casualties has reduced drastically from over 300 in 2008 to only 41 in 2017, far lower than the national target of <75 set in the Safe Path Forward II National Strategy; however, 41 is still too high. The following table summarises casualty figures from 2008 to 2017, with details of the gender and adult/child breakdown. Note: In Lao PDR a child is a person 18 years or younger.

Year	Accidents	Injuries				Deaths				Total Casualties
		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	
2008	186	99	22	67	15	66	8	20	5	302
2009	77	50	8	25	3	25	1	6	2	120
2010	75	33	8	47	7	9	1	9	5	119
2011	64	32	9	34	4	6	0	14	0	99
2012	36	17	11	11	2	6	1	6	2	56
2013	18	9	2	12	5	5	0	7	1	41
2014 ²	22	8	5	9	7	4	0	12	0	45
2015 ³	27	15	1	16	1	6	1	2	0	42
2016 ⁴	35	17	3	24	5	2	0	8	0	59
2017	19	12	11	8	6	3	0	0	1	41

²Figures for 2008 to 2014 taken from UXO Sector Annual Reports available on NRA website.

³Figures for 2015 taken from the NRA Completion Report dated 13 January 2016

⁴This figure is taken from the NRA Completion Report for 2013-2016.



4.7 UXO Destruction

The number of UXO destroyed by UXO Lao AC operations in 2017 was 72,409 items. This is a substantial performance improvement and is the result of the 2014 adoption by UXO Lao of the new Concept of Operations, which has seen UXO Lao switch to an evidence-based approach to clearance. The implementation of this approach has meant that, across the country, the number of cluster munitions found per hectare cleared (CM/ha) increased from 5 items in 2014 to 18 items in 2017. This largely accounts for the increase in the number of UXO found and destroyed. The following table shows the number of cluster munitions found per hectare cleared in each province. This demonstrates that the new methodology maintained real efficiency improvements in 2017.

Number of Cluster Munitions found per hectare per province 2016										
2014 National Average for comparison										5
2015 National Average for comparison										22
2016 National Average for comparison										22
2017 Monthly	LPB	HP	XKH	KHM	SVK	SLV	SEK	CHP	ATP	Average
January	20	21	10	15	10	21	16	16	17	16
February	20	23	16	16	9	21	19	73	21	24
March	20	26	16	15	10	17	21	12	10	16
April	20	20	13	21	12	11	20	30	11	17
May	20	19	44	21	12	15	23	24	30	23
June	15	23	19	17	11	20	31	31	20	20
July	20	44	17	14	12	17	17	15	20	19
August	22	14	30	12	11	25	17	21	18	18
September	18	22	33	17	12	24	30	17	20	21
October	23	0	9	25	13	13	26	19	21	16
November	23	16	8	17	11	23	21	6	18	15
December	17	14	2	11	12	5	45	14	18	15
Average	19	20	18	16	11	17	23	23	18	18

4.8 Brush Cutter Machine

UXO Lao has received several “brush cutters” under Japan’s Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peace Building. This activity aims to support UXO clearance activity in Sekong, Salsavan and Champasack provinces by making overgrown areas easier to clear of UXOs. This has reduced the reliance on manual vegetation clearance thus, increasing UXO clearance speed. After identifying monthly clearance priorities, the brush cutter teams would conduct the vegetation cutting to prepare the areas for clearance teams. Between 1 January to 30 December 2017, brush cutter teams in three provinces were able to clear 132 hectares of vegetation areas.



4.9 Clearance for Development Projects

During 2017, UXO Lao cleared 135.4 hectares for development projects including schools, health facilities, water services, roads, temples, irrigation, bridges, plantations, meeting halls and new villages. These projects were supported by a broad range of actors in the development sector. A few selected examples are given below:

4.9.1 Lao Australia Rural Livelihoods Programme (LARLP)

In 2017, through the support of the Australian Government, five UXO Lao clearance teams in Savannakhet, Salavan and Champasack were able to continue supporting LARLP projects and UXO Lao’s work plan. The teams cleared 166.7 hectares of land and destroyed more than 3,319 UXO items. Their work benefitted over 15,317 inhabitants (7,550 females). These achievements contributed to UXO Lao’s overall 2017 outputs.

4.9.2 Road construction, Huaphanh province

Location: Huay Meay Village, Xone district.

In 2017, UXO Lao supported the clearance for the road construction in Huay Meuy village, Xone district, Huaphanh Province. The clearance took place from 20 to 23 July 2017, which covered 5,523 square meters and 7 UXOs were found and destroyed.

The road construction started 1 August 2017 and was completed on 30 April 2018, supported by the Lao government. The road distance is one kilometer and benefited over 823 people including 589 females.



4.9.3 Coffee Plantation, Huaphan province

Location: Nam Neune village, Xone district.

UXO Huaphan cleared land for the Coffee Plantation Project responded to a request made by Nam Neune Village on 15 June 2017. The clearance took place from 14 to 15 July 2017, covering 2,700 square metres. During clearance, 5 UXO sub-munitions were found and destroyed. On 1 January 2017, the coffee plantation construction begun and was completed on 12 September 2017. This project operated under the support of the United Kingdom and hires 15 local staff (including 7 females).



4.9.4 Thamla-Neua Primary School, Huaphan province

Location: Thamla-Neua village, Hiem district.

In 2017, UXO Lao responded to a request made by Department of Labour and Social Welfare for school construction in Thamla-Neua village. An area of 1,555 square meters was cleared by the UXO Lao team from 30 November to 1 December 2017 and 3 UXOs were found and destroyed. The school construction started on 17 December 2017 and is expected to be completed by 27 July 2018. This school was built to replace the old building and will benefit over 300 students. The construction was supported by Poverty Reduction Fund.



4.9.5 School library at Kang-Yao primary school, Champasack province

Location: Kang-Yao village, Bachieng district.

The library construction supported by Room to Read began on 1 July and was completed on 31 July 2017. The project benefits over 160 students (over 80 females) at this primary school.

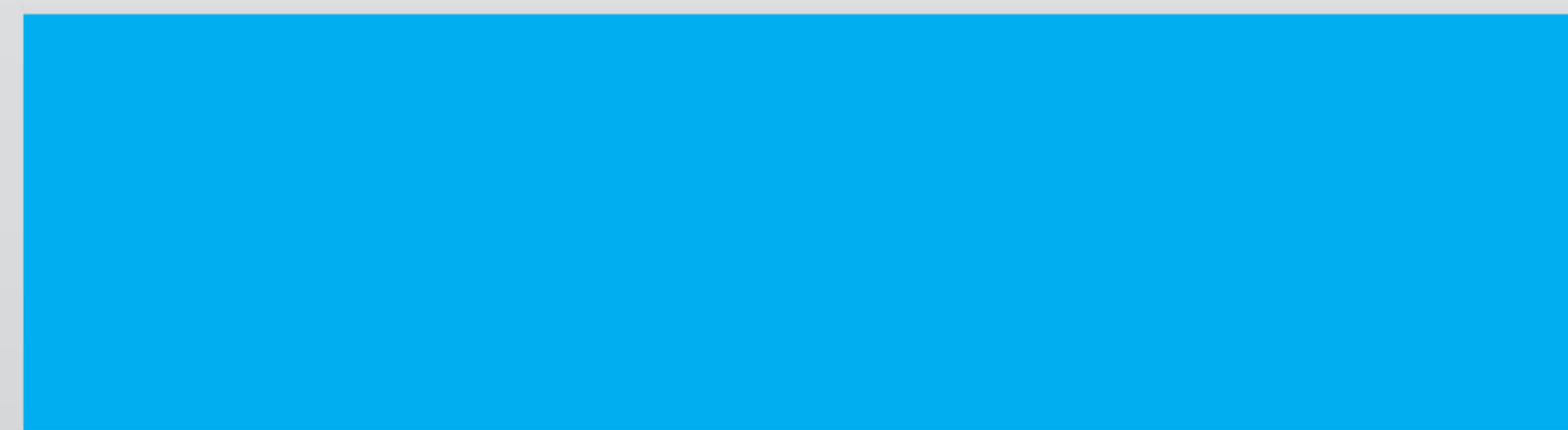
UXO Lao played an important role in clearing UXO from this land. A UXO clearance request was submitted to UXO Lao by Champasack Government office. UXO Lao Champasack, then, sent the request to UXO Lao National office in Vientiane. After the approval from National office, the clearance team in Champasack took action within one day on 31 May 2017. The team cleared 621 square meters and four UXO items (two cluster bombs and two sub-munitions) were found and destroyed.



4.9.6 Water Gravity Fed System Development Project, Luangpabang province

Location: Hatpang Village, Pak Ou district.

UXO Luangpabang supported the Water Gravity Fed System Project in Hatpang Village, Pak Ou District, Luangpabang province by responding to a request made by Hatpang village on 1 March 2017. The clearance took place from 15-16 March 2017, covering 3,328 m2 and the total number of UXO found was 6 bombies and 5 sub-munitions. After clearance was completed, the Water Gravity Fed System Project was built, which started on 1 April and was completed on 30 April 2017 under the support of the Japanese Government. The Gravity Fed System Project is expected to benefit over 254 people including 118 females.



4.9.7 Clearance for Water Gravity Fed System, Xiengkhouang province
Location: Samphanxay village, Kham district.

In early 2017, UXO Lao supported the clearance for Water Gravity Fed System Development Project in Samphanxay village, Kham district, Xiengkhouang province. The clearance took place from 2-24 March 2017 covering 4,953 square meters. During this clearance, 11 UXO items were found and destroyed, of which 7 were bombies. After the clearance, the project begun immediately on 26 March 2017 and finished on 25 April 2017. The project was supported by the Grant Assistance of the Government and People of Japan. This project benefitted over 223 people including 106 females.



4.9.8 Clearance for community road construction for village entrance, Xiengkhouang province
Location: Sikhoun Village, Pek district.

UXO Lao Xiengkhuang responded the request of Sikhoun's authority and villagers to clear 26,416 square meters of land supporting the community road (village entrance). The clearance took place from 30 March to 4 April 2017 and 181 UXOs were found and destroyed. The road construction started on 3 April 2017 and was completed on 21 April 2017 by Daosavanh Construction Company. The construction was funded by the Lao Government and has directly benefited over 250 people including more than 120 females.



4.10 Clearance for Agriculture Land

In 2017, UXO Lao cleared more than 3,084 hectares for agriculture. This work has brought confidence to local people who live and work on farming land without putting their lives at risk from UXO. This clearance enables poor families expand areas for farming and cultivate more products to sell. The result is that people now have a greater income thus, making significant changes to their lives.

4.10.1 Clearance for agriculture production, Luangpabang province
Location: Pik Yai Village, Luangprabang district.

Mrs. Keomany, one of UXO Lao's beneficiaries, is 43 years old, living in Pik Yai village with her five family members. In 2015, as Keomany started to prepare the land for rice plantation she found bombies. She immediately reported the incident to the village chief who then reported the discovery to UXO Lao Luangpabang for detonation.

The family was very afraid to work on the land, however, as agriculture was the main food source for the family, they had no alternative but to farm. Therefore, they continued working on their land very carefully to grow agricultural products.

The technical survey conducted on Keomany's land did not take a long time and UXO Lao Luangpabang included Keomany's land into the UXO Lao work plan and began clearing UXO from 3 April to 16 June 2017. The total area was 95,365 m2 and 202 bombies and 28 other UXO items were found and destroyed during this period.

After UXO clearance, Keomany's family was very happy and has worked on the land without fear of UXO accident. The family is planning to expand their rice field in the near future.



4.10.2 Clearing land for farming and increasing rice production, Salavan province

Location: Tahuak Village, Ta-Oiy district.

Mr. Amsone Keth is 31 years old and lives in Tahuak village, Ta-Oiy district, Salavan province. He makes a living by growing rice to support his family of nine. In 2017, Amsone's family has benefited immensely from brush cutting and clearance by UXO Lao.

Amsone's family own 4 hectares of UXO contaminated land, 3.5 hectares was covered by dense vegetation, while the remaining 0.5 hectare was used to grow rice. The available area to grow rice was very limited for the family and they couldn't increase their rice production. As a result of the limited rice growth, the family's expenses increased as they had to buy additional rice to ensure they had enough rice to feed themselves for the entire year. In addition, immediately after harvesting season, Amsone migrated to work in town as a labourer to earn and support his family and return home before the next growing season begins.

He was afraid to expand the rice field because both he and many children in the village found UXO items on his land. The children were not aware of the danger associated with UXO, and they played with UXO items that they found, throwing them away, moments later the bombies exploded. Sadly, some of the children were injured.

In late March 2016, a non-technical survey (NTS) team was deployed to Tahuak village. Amsone informed the team about the UXO items he had found and brought them to the UXO locations. The NTS team recorded the UXO locations as evidence points for the technical survey team to work on. After the technical survey was completed in July 2016, UXO Lao Salavan included Amsone's land in its 2017 annual work plan. On 19 March 2017, the brush cutting team started to remove and clean up all vegetation on his land, which took 10 days to complete. Then UXO clearance took place on 4 June - 16 June 2017. The clearance team found and destroyed 162 UXO items in total on his land, including: 123 BLU 26 and 39 other UXOs.

By the end of June 2017, Amsone's four hectares of land was cleared and his family expanded their rice field from 0.5 hectare to 2 hectares. The remaining 2 hectares will grow more rice in 2018. After the field expansion in November 2017, the total of harvested un-milled rice that the family produced was 5.6 tons. The average rice consumption per annum of his family is approximately 4.8 tons. This means that the latest rice production is sufficient for Amsone's family's consumption for over one year and some of the remaining un-milled rice was kept for seeding for the next growing season.

Amsone expressed his gratitude to UXO Lao: "Thank you for making my land free from UXO. My family can work on the land without fear and from now on, I don't have to stay far away from my family after the harvesting season to work in town because I have the possibility of growing additional rice in 2018. If there isn't a natural disaster and we have enough water, I'm nearly sure our rice production will be increased. As a result, we can earn more income by selling our rice production".



4.11 Brush Cutting machine supports UXO clearance for Agriculture, Salavan province

4.11.1 Exposed to safe land use, expanding production, Salavan province.
Location: Ah Deu Villlage, Ta-oy district

Ah Deu is a poor village, highly impacted by UXO. Ms. Amhom is one of the UXO clearance beneficiaries who grows rice to earn an income. Prior to UXO clearance, Amhom family was not able to produce enough rice to feed her four family members because 70% of the family's land was covered by vegetation. With the help of UXO Lao brush cutting and clearance, Amhom and her family can expand their paddy field to grow rice safely.

UXO Lao Salavan team cut the vegetation and cleared 13,000 square meters of Amhom's UXO-contaminated land. The clearance took place on 10 - 30 November 2016 and 3 UXO items were found and destroyed.

Since clearance, 70% of the now-safe land is used for rice production and 30% is used for Bong rubber plantation by Amhom's family. Amhom and her family are very happy to have their land cleared as they can produce more rice to sell at the nearest market. As of recent, the family can produce more than 3,500 kg of rice per year while before cutting vegetation and UXO clearance the family could only produce around 800 kg/year of rice.



4.12 Mine/UXO Risk Education Change Community Behaviours

Domxay (front) and Sakxay (behind) 8 and 9 years old respectively, live in Naphengnoy village of Salavan district, one of the most-contaminated areas in Salavan province. Salavan province is ranked the third most highly UXO -contaminated province in Lao PDR.

On 16 August 2016, the two close friends went hunting birds with a catapult and while looking for rocks on the road, Domxay saw something that looked like round-shaped piece of metal on the road. As he went to pick it up, Sakxay suddenly shouted: "Don't touch it! Remember what we learned from mine risk education? If we see something that looks strange, keep away from it and tell an adult to come and look at it first. It might be an UXO".

On their way back home, they discussed how careful they should be when they see something that looks strange. When he arrived home, Domxay told his father what he and his friend saw and he took his father to the location where they found the round metal object. When they arrived, Domxay's father knew exactly what was on the road. He placed a big stone in front of it to avoid a car driving over the UXO and went to the village office to report the UXO item found.

The village authority called UXO Lao Salavan office and the roving team arrived to the village. They discovered what type of UXO and how it appeared in the middle of the road like this. While checking up UXO type, the team found another UXO close to the first one found. It was a bombie (BLU 26) and IGNITER 23.

Shortly afterwards, the team started their work by digging the land gently, however, it was quite difficult because they had to dig the land under an asphalt road. Luckily, the team discovered that was only half a bombie and half of an IGNITER 23 type that were both free from explosives already. The team presumed that these possibly moved there with the gravel and rocks when the road was under construction. Before leaving the village, the team thanked the two boys for being such good role models to the other children in the village. "Although this time there was only half of a bombie, next time it could be a real danger", explained Siphoun, a roving team member.



4.13 Chatting with a Female UXO Clearance Team Leader on Challenges at Field Operation

Khamkhong Phommahaxay, a female UXO clearance team leader of UXO Lao Champasak Office provided information on the challenges at field operation since UXO Lao changed its methodology on survey and clearance which was adopted in mid-2014.

UXO Lao has been implementing a new Concept of Operations based on evidence-based survey and clearance since mid-2014. This new methodology is more efficient than the old request-based approach, whereby land was cleared on request by land users. Now, land is cleared based on the analysis of CHAs identified through technical survey. As a result, the number of cluster munitions found per hectare is much higher.

Nonetheless, the transition is not without its challenges. Ensuring the clearance of CHAs requires UXO Lao teams to go into areas and terrain that are difficult to access. These areas may be mountainous and have densely overgrown patches of land or are jungle areas.

Khamkhong, noted the challenges of CHA clearance operations including: difficulties in access, slower clearance due to larger numbers of UXO found, increased use of explosives and difficulties in reporting where only partial CHAs can be cleared. She also noted that “it is much easier to clear land when the villagers are involved in helping cut the vegetation first. Otherwise, we need to do it ourselves”.

“We are the only female UXO clearance team in UXO Lao Champasak Office. We work like men do, but the physical strength is not without its limits. It would be great if we can have brush cutters in helping us to cut vegetation prior to clearance operation taking place. This would allow us to speed up in clearing unexploded ordnance in the areas where it is difficult to access and maybe home to some poisonous animals”, explained Khamkhong.



4.14 Chatting with a deminer: Removing UXO to save lives and build better futures

The Programme Unit from UXO Lao Headquarters, Vientiane conducted an interview of a female Brush Cutter Team Leader in Sekong Province.

Soulichanh Phommasane is 25 years old and kindly shared her experiences with the interviewer. She expressed her gratitude and is delighted to work for UXO Lao.

“During my childhood, I always saw UXO Lao teams work on people’s land, clearing UXO and saving people’s lives. Seeing UXO Lao teams wearing uniform with the UXO logo attached, drew my attention and inspiration and from an early age, I was thinking of becoming a deminer.

After high school, I moved to stay with my relatives in Champasack to continue my tertiary education. In the middle of 2012, I graduated with a bachelor degree in Economics and then returned to my hometown with the hope of finding a job. One day, while working on the farm with my parents, I listened to the local radio and heard a deminer vacancy announcement made by UXO Lao Sekong. At that moment, I knew this was my opportunity to make my dream comes true and so, I applied for the position.

A week after I submitted the application, I was called for an exam and interviewed. I knew that there were many applicants applying for the position but I always reminded myself not to have high expectations on getting the job as I might not qualify.

One week later, I received a phone call from UXO Lao Sekong office and heard: “Congratulations! You got the job”, and I accepted immediately. I was very happy to hear this great news and thought to myself that from now on I can help my parents cover some of the family’s expenses. Furthermore, my new job would allow me to provide assistance to people who live in UXO affected areas in my province.

In late 2012, I started to work with UXO Lao Sekong as a deminer after I completed EOD level 1 course in Vientiane. After two years of working for UXO Lao, I was promoted to be the deputy team leader of UXO clearance. In 2015, I was promoted again to be the team leader of brush cutter team.

When I was working as a deminer, I did not worry too much as I was working by task order, however, being a team leader meant that my responsibilities increased. This position is very different from being a deminer as I have more responsibility for managing the field and supervising my subordinates. Even though I encounter many challenges during the field implementation, I never give up. I would try my best to overcome all encountered obstacles.

My team comprises of one team leader, one deputy team leader, one driver, one medic and six deminers.

I would like to express my pleasure working for

UXO Lao, and in particular, it is an honour helping people live and work safely without fear of UXO. Without UXO Lao and without this project, I may not be able to do this job and to help people. I believe that clearing UXO to save people’s lives represents making a huge merit and, in our belief, such merit will return to the person whoever saves one life.

I would like to thank UXO Lao for this opportunity and to the government as well as the people of Japan for the huge support and contribution to the local communities in clearing UXO. This contribution allows local communities to live and work on their land free from UXO. However, due to the huge number of remaining unexploded ordnance in Laos, I do hope that the government of Japan will continue to support us clearing UXO. This will ensure that local people, particularly children can live safely and free from UXO”.



During 2017, UXO Lao worked with and was supported by a large number of local and international partners, including:

- The National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR (NRA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The European Union (EU)
- The Government of Australia
- The Government of Ireland
- The Government of Japan
- The Government of New Zealand
- The Government of Norway
- The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- The Government of the United States of America
- ITO Supporting Comity (ISC)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)
- Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)
- James Madison University/CISR
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Sterling International Group (SIG)
- The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
- The Intrepid Foundation
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Without Mines (WWM)

5.1 United Nations Development Programme support to UXO Lao

UNDP is the co-chair (along with the United States Ambassador to Lao PDR) of the UXO Sector Working Group. In this role, UNDP has advocated for a number of changes that have either been initiated or remain outstanding. UNDP as co-chair of the Sector Working Group is a vocal advocate of implementing the evidence-based survey and Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) clearance methodology. At the Sector Working Group in 2017, UNDP voiced its support for strengthening the prioritisation mechanism for UXO clearance and for creating a broader disability policy covering UXO victims. These priorities have been echoed by a number of the UXO sector's strongest and most committed international partners. UNDP's advocacy and technical support also contributed to the articulation of new targets for the sector in the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan. UNDP has also provided substantial support to preparations for the representation of Lao PDR at international events, in particular the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. During the 7th MSP, the Lao Government in collaboration with UNDP and EU convened a side event entitled "UXO in Lao PDR – an update". The side event aimed to provide an overview of the process of survey and clearance in Lao PDR with a specific focus on the timeline for the first national survey and the prioritization system for clearance tasks. Representatives from Japan, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Republic of Korea and key stakeholders actively took part in the event with a participation of more than 60 people. Subsequent discussions with participants have shown that this event was very well received.

UNDP has supported the management and technical capacity-building of UXO Lao (as well as the NRA). A Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) has been deployed to support both UXO Lao and the NRA since July 2015. The CTA has provided technical advice to both the NRA and UXO Lao during the transition from largely request-based clearance to the new evidence-based approach. The CTA has also advised on programme management, resource mobilization, procurement of technical equipment, and multi-year sectorial planning. In addition to the services of the CTA, UNDP also deployed a Finance Technical Advisor since October 2015 to support the work of the NRA and UXO Lao.

UNDP has also supported UXO Lao in their procurement of equipment necessary to manage and undertake UXO-related activities. In 2017, this has included procurement of protective equipment, vehicles, detectors, and explosives. All procurement activities are undertaken in line with UNDP's global Rules and Regulations and are subject to standard competitive procedures. UNDP also supports UXO Lao with quarterly financial monitoring, contracting for yearly external audits, and provision of a coordination mechanism for contributing Development Partners.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

5.2 Sterling International Group support to UXO Lao

Throughout 2017, Sterling International Group (SIG) has provided Technical Advisory support, with funding from the U.S. Department of State, to enable the implementation of evidence-based survey and subsequent clearance of Confirmed Hazardous Areas. During the reporting period, Technical Working Group meeting on NTS, TS and CHA clearance and the Non-technical survey training (theoretical and practical training courses) for UXO Lao staff were conducted and supported by the U.S. Department through SIG. SIG conducted joint monitoring missions with UXO Lao and the NRA; and has continued to support the development of a Google Earth tool for use at field level. This tool makes data contained in IMSMA more accessible and useable. SIG has also supported four rounds of inspections by three mobile Quality Management teams.

UXO Lao and Sterling International Group, under the supervision of NRA, have closely worked together to conduct data analysis and correction for the UXO Sector in Lao PDR, in which the technical team has been set up and trained in October 2017. This project aims is to reviewed the historical data and correct errors on IMSMA. The initial data correction will be fed to the National Survey Project which will be commanded in 2018. NRA and UXO Lao with the assistance from Sterling's Technical Advisors are taking lead to implement data correction jointly with INGOs including Halo Trust, Norwegian People's Aid and Mines Advisory Group.



5.3 Japanese Organizations support to UXO Lao under Japan's Official Development Assistance

UXO Lao and JICA have continued to collaborate to strengthen the capacity of planning/monitoring and information management. JICA has also continued to support the South-South Cooperation between UXO Lao and CMAC which entered second stage of cooperation, and value support administration management by developing IT system on human resource to record working time and information of UXO Lao staff and also provide administration and IT training for support effective operation on using new technology. UXO Lao is developing the asset management system with the support of JICA, and it will be completed

in the middle of 2018. The extension of JICA volunteer's contract, who works in UXO Lao HQ to improve basic of IT skills of UXO Lao staff, was until January 2018.



UXO Lao and JICS have carried out cooperation since 2014, procuring equipment, and providing training to support UXO Lao clearance were included under Japan's Grant Aid. In 2017, the project has its phase II with the continuation of providing fund for UXO clearance operation in Sekong, Saravane and Champasack. UXO Lao received three new brush cutter machines as well as 4 dormitories under the second phase of this project.



UXO Lao and Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), under the support of the government of Japan, have continued the cooperation to carry out 3-years project (since 2014). In 2017, the project of technical transfer to UXO Lao and rebuilding the training center supporting UXO Lao operation were completed. JMAS handed the re-building facilities at UXO Lao Training Center to UXO Lao in early October 2017 after the completion. During the reporting period, various training courses were provided to UXO Lao field staff. This includes 45 EODs from nine provinces were trained on basic EOD techniques at UXO Lao Training Center; and 14 SEODs were grant certificates on the bomb cutting technique. Moreover, JMAS has also supported UXO Lao to update and printed the EOD1 to EOD 3 manuals/handbooks.

Moreover, the phase I Project of Mechanical Cluster Submunition Clearance project in Xiengkhouang province has ended and continued to the phase II until Sep 2018. The project has three main activities including to develop the foundation of the use of the Cluster Submunition Clearance Machine, technical transfer on the Cluster Submunition Clearance Machine and UXO clearance by the Cluster Submunition Clearance Machine.



5.4 Collaboration with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

The Cambodian Mine Action Centre is the National Humanitarian Demining Agency tasked to conduct 1) Mine & ERW Clearance, 2) Land-mine & ERW Survey and Information, 3) Mine Risk Education, and 4) Training in Mine Action. CMAC has worked and collaborated with UXO Lao since 2012 under the South-South Cooperation programme supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The collaboration between the two organizations under South-South Cooperation programme aims to develop human resources and strengthen institutional capacity of Lao and Cambodian governmental organizations working in the UXO/Mine Action sector through sharing knowledge and experiences with each other. After the First Phase had been conducted successfully, UXO Lao, CMAC, and JICA agreed to continue the programme into the Second Phase in order to have more opportunities to actively engage in the exchange of ideas, experiences and lessons learnt during On-the-Job Training.

In 2017, the second phase of SSC collaboration has continued and ran for over half way of the phase. Two topics had been covered during the period namely: I. (1) Technology Application and Methodology Development; (2) Survey and Clearance, SOP, was held in quarter 2; and II. Mine Risk Education and Pace Building Programme, was held in quarter 3. Those topics had divided into two periods which covered four weeks for each topic. The training ran for two weeks per topic in each country. The total number of UXO Lao participants attended the training were 10 (four females). This On-the-Job training enabled staff from both organizations to exchange the experiences and explore different ideas as well as encountered challenges.



5.5 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

UXO Lao has developed a significant partnership with Norwegian People's Aid during 2016 and earlier. In 2017, NPA supported UXO Lao's operations in Luangpabang, covering the costs of survey, clearance, and mine risk education with funding from the UK Department for International Development and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. NPA also worked closely with UXO Lao on the ground in Luang Prabang to ensure close coordination and cooperation on the implementation of activities including monitoring, mentoring

and staff training. In addition, UXO Lao and NPA continue to work together to develop future partnerships in other provinces, particularly in light of information management and data correction activities.



Challenges and Lessons Learned

A number of challenges and lessons learned were faced during the implementation in 2017. A selection of these are summarised below:

The UXO Lao's Concept of Operation "Evidence Based Approach" adopted in 2014 have been applied across 09 provinces; however, the actual implementation are not fully cover as procedure. However,

Lack of support from community on vegetation cutting prior to survey and clearance operations

Balancing between community needs and compliance with National Survey Procedure

The Procedure on Survey and Clearance Operations in Non-Cluster Munitions affected areas should be developed.



Contributions and Expenditures in 2017

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

Summary of Funds Received (in USD)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Summary of Funds Received (in USD)				
Fund Sources	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total	% of Total
UNDP-Managed Funds				
New Zealand	2,959,330.45		2,959,330.45	26%
European Union	874,325.29		874,325.29	8%
Ireland		544,698.96	544,698.96	5%
Luxembourg		114,379.71	114,379.71	1%
Canada Fund	39,651.64		39,651.64	0%
Republic of Korea		29,000.00	29,000.00	0%
	3,873,307.38	688,078.67	4,561,386.05	41%
Bilateral Funds				
US Sterling	4,682,018.00		4,682,018.00	42%
Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)	1,077,829.00		1,077,829.00	10%
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	379,347.00		379,347.00	3%
World Without Mines	193,700.00		193,700.00	2%
Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	159,221.38		159,221.38	1%
Department for Int'l Development (DFID)	108,746.00		108,746.00	1%
Intrepid Foundation	2,261.07		2,261.07	0%
	6,603,122.45		6,603,122.45	59%
Government Contribution and Others				
Government of Lao PDR	45,391.65		45,391.65	0%
Others	4,111.91		4,111.91	0%
	49,503.56		49,503.56	0%
Total	10,525,933.39	688,078.67	11,168,620.41	100%
% of Total	94%	6%	100%	

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

Summary of Actual Expenditures by Funding Source (in USD)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Summary of Actual Expenditures by Funding Source (in USD)					
Expenditures	Fund Sources				
	UNDP-Managed Funds	Bilateral Funds	Gov't Contribution & Others	Total	% of Total
Personnel Costs	1,880,678	3,848,052	10,505	5,739,234	
	1,880,678	3,848,052	10,505	5,739,234	53%
Operating Expenses					
Rental and Maintenance	325,635	399,563	1,787	666,986	
Fuel		428,451	1,576	430,027	
Travel	131,671	108,975	6,949	247,596	
Stationeries and Other Office Supplies	99,102	77,791	35	176,927	
Utilities	34,245	73,251	977	108,474	
Security/Explosive Storage	17,211	33,903	413	51,527	
Telephone/Internet/Fax Charges	13,279	24,152		37,431	
Printing, Publications and Promo Materials	17,909	15,706	3,475	37,091	
Freight and Postal Handling	2,874	30,286		33,160	
Insurance	3,685	8,894		12,580	
Sundries	36,231	14,211	1,418	51,860	
	681,843	1,155,183	16,630	1,853,656	17%
Special Operating Expenses					
GMS and Implementation Support Service	294,045			294,045	
Trainings, Workshops and Conferences		81,573	7,828	89,401	
Bank Charges	954	6,086	30	7,070	
Foreign Currency (Gain) Loss	3,665			3,665	
Audit Fees		3,500		3,500	
Licenses	674	817		1,491	
	299,337	91,975	7,858	399,171	4%
Non-Expendable Equipment					
Safety and EOD Equipment	129,333	749,534		878,867	
Vehicles/Transportation Equipment	179,067	491,495		670,563	
Office and Computer Equipment	56,300	57,532		113,832	
Communication Equipment	47,264	41,550		88,814	
Office Furniture	7,521	11,488		19,010	
CA Presentation and Field Equipment	11,910	3,544		15,454	
	431,396	1,355,143		1,786,539	16%
Expendable Materials					
Explosives	228,018	227,661		455,679	
Personnel/Medical Supplies	143,041	258,015	49	401,105	
EOD Supplies	170,467	90,756		261,223	
CA Supplies		11,702		11,702	
	541,526	588,134	49	1,129,709	10%
Total	3,834,780	7,038,487	35,042	10,908,309	100%

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)
Budget vs. Actual Expenditures – Over-all (in USD)
As of 31 December 2017

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures – Over-all (in USD)					
	Fund Sources				
	UNDP- Managed Funds	Bilateral Funds	Gov't Contribution & Others	Unfunded	Total
Budget	2,917,267	7,974,349	138,970	4,078,538	15,109,124
Actual Expenditures	3,834,780	7,038,487	35,042		10,908,309
Budget Balance	(917,513)	935,862	103,928	4,078,538	4,200,815
Actual Expenditures/Budget (%)	131%	88%	25%	0%	72%

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)
Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Donor (in USD)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Donor (in USD)				
	Budget Year 2016 (Original)	Actual Expenditures	Budget Balance (Budget-Actual Expenditures)	Actual Exp./Budget (%)
UNDP-Managed Funds				
New Zealand	1,538,595	1,764,027	(225,432)	115%
European Union (EU)	789,253	807,782	(18,530)	102%
Australia	571,279	586,791	(15,512)	103%
Canada Fund	18,141	22,748	(4,607)	125%
Ireland		512,559	(512,559)	
Luxembourg		111,873	(111,873)	
Republic of Korea		29,000	(29,000)	
	2,917,267	3,834,780	(917,513)	131%
Bilateral Funds				
US Sterling	4,999,416.35	4,614,931	384,486	92%
Japan Int'l Cooperation System (JICS)	1,516,571	1,567,374	(50,803)	103%
Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	578,303	157,148	421,155	27%
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	374,347	379,347	(5,000)	101%
World Without Mines (WWM)	193,699	193,700	(1)	100%
Japan Int'l Cooperation Agency (JICA)	193,500		193,500	0%
Department for Int'l Development (DFID)	118,512	115,746	2,766	98%
Intrepid Foundation		10,242	(10,242)	
	7,974,349	7,038,487	935,862	88%
Government Contribution and Others				
Government of Lao PDR	98,970	30,707	68,263	31%
SOS	40,000		40,000	0%
Others		4,335	(4,335)	
	138,970	35,042	103,928	25%
Unfunded	4,078,538		4,078,538	0%
Total	15,109,124	10,908,309	4,200,815	72%

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)
Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Activity (in USD)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Activity (in USD)				
	Budget	Actual Expenditures-Bil & Others	Budget Balance	Actual Exp./Budget (%)
Clearance	6,652,671	6,853,582	(200,911)	103%
Technical Survey	928,301	733,571	194,730	79%
Community Awareness	393,368	344,430	48,938	88%
Non-Technical Survey	296,043	257,580	38,462	87%
Quality Management	163,629	127,742	35,887	78%
Management/Administration*	6,675,112	2,591,403	4,083,709	39%
Total	15,109,124	10,908,309	4,200,815	72%

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Location (in USD)
As of 31 December 2016

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures by Location (in USD)				
	Budget	Actual Expenditures	Budget Balance (Budget-Actual Expenditures)	Actual Exp./Budget (%)
UXO Lao Provincial Offices				
Salavane (SL)	2,320,680	1,748,958	571,721.20	75%
Sekong (SK)	1,825,189	1,091,666	733,523.22	60%
Savannakhet (SV)	1,650,188	1,044,115	606,073.20	63%
Xiengkhouang (XK)	1,504,451	1,164,145	340,305.60	77%
Champasack (CH)	1,476,883	1,105,004	371,879.01	75%
Houaphanh (HP)	1,286,675	845,077	441,598.15	66%
Khammouane (KH)	965,122	661,602	303,519.87	69%
Luang Prabang (LP)	760,865	567,697	193,168.72	75%
Attapue (AT)	500,591	488,157	12,434.49	98%
UXO Lao National Office (NO)*	2,086,601	2,026,983	59,617.78	97%
UXO Lao Training Center (TC)	731,880	164,906	566,973.65	23%
Total	15,109,124	10,908,309	4,200,814.89	72%
*includes UNDP costs				

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)
Summary of Fund Balances (in USD)
As of 31 December 2017

Summary of Fund Balances (in USD)					
	Fund Balance, 1 Jan. 2017	Funds Received	Funds Used	Fund Balance, 31 Dec. 2017	% of Total
UNDP-Managed Funds					
New Zealand	106,028	2,959,330	(1,764,027)	1,301,331	70%
European Union		874,325	(807,782)	66,543	4%
Ireland		544,699	(512,559)	32,140	2%
Canada Fund		39,652	(22,748)	16,904	1%
Luxembourg		114,380	(111,873)	2,507	0%
Australia	586,791		(586,791)		0%
Republic of Korea (CPR TTF)		29,000	(29,000)		0%
	692,818	4,561,386	(3,834,780)	1,419,425	76%
Bilateral Funds					
US Sterling	356,986	4,682,018	(4,614,931)	424,073	23%
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	7,001	379,347	(379,347)	7,001	0%
Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	924	159,221	(157,148)	2,997	0%
Grant Assistance for Grassroots (GGP) - Japan Embassy	770			770	0%
Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)	711			711	0%
Poland	62			62	0%
Intrepid Foundation	7,986	2,261	(10,242)	5	0%
World Without Mines (WWM)		193,700	(193,700)	-	0%
Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)	488,874	1,077,829	(1,567,374)	(671)	0%
Department for Int'l Development (DFID)		108,746	(115,746)	(7,000)	0%
	863,313	6,603,122	(7,038,488)	427,948	23%
Government Contribution and Others					
Government of Lao PDR	(2,267)	43,392	(30,707)	(12,417)	1%
Various - LP Sales Proceeds, Training Fees	7,341	4,112	(4,334)	7,119	0%
	5,074	49,504	(35,041)	19,536	1%
Total	1,561,205	11,214,012	(10,908,309)	1,866,909	100%
*Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund (CPR TTF)					

Key Events and Visits

In 2017, UXO Lao facilitated many important visits to UXO contaminated provinces around Lao PDR. These events and visits provided guests with an insight into the work and operation of UXO Lao and created world-wide public awareness of the UXO issue in Lao PDR by featuring in international media. Some of UXO Lao's most notable visits in 2017 are listed below:

The Prime Minister of Lao PDR visit to an operational site in Xiengkhuang province

On 9 August 2017, H.E Mr. Thongkoun Sisoulith, Prime Minister of Lao PDR, visited a clearance site in Nyuane Thong Village of Pek District in Xiengkhuang province. During this visit, the Prime Minister had the opportunity to explore UXO Lao's field operation in addressing UXO issues and also demolished UXOs found on site. The visit was accompanied by the UXO Lao Director, Mr. Thiphasone Soukhathammavong and the UXO Lao Xiengkhuang Provincial Coordinator, Mr. Kingphet Phimmavong.



Her Majesty Queen of Belgium visit to Champasack province

On 23 February 2017, Her Majesty Queen Mathilde of Belgium, accompanied by her delegation paid a visit to UXO Lao's mine risk education activity in Nongsai village, Champasack province. Her Majesty was briefed by Mr. Thiphasone Soukhathammavong, UXO Lao Director, on UXO Lao's operation in Lao PDR, detailing UXO Lao's achievements since its establishment in 1996 and the benefits of mine risk education activities. On this occasion, Mr. Thiphasone expressed his appreciation to the government of Belgium for their continuous support to UXO clearance and to Her Majesty Queen Mathilde of Belgium for visiting Champasack province.



Round Table Meeting Delegation visit to UXO Lao Champasack

UXO Lao represented by Mr. Wanthong Khamdala, UXO Lao Deputy Director, and Mr. Thongkeo Singhavong, Champasack Provincial Coordinator, had the honour of warmly welcoming delegates from the Round Table Meeting on 22 November 2017 to Kaeng-Yao School, Kaeng-Yao village, Bachiengchalernsouk District, Champasack Province. All delegates were briefed on UXO Lao's 20 years of achievement and the organisation's future plans. The delegates were exposed to mine risk education activities through soccer, puppet shows, singing and asking-answering questions about UXO.

In addition, different displays and exhibitions of UXO Lao's activities were available during this visit which included -- a Free from Explosive (no explosive) display, South-South Cooperation (Laos-Cambodia) display, equipment and process-



es of UXO surveys, a UXO clearance demonstration and Brush Cutting exhibitions. Other material such as brochures, reports and manuals were also provided to the delegation to retain.

UXO Lao welcome U.S. High-Level Political Party at Luangpabang province

On 28 July 2017, UXO Lao welcomed the U.S. Delegation High Level Political Party, U.S. Ambassador to the Lao PDR and Lao Government staff from various Ministries concerned visited UXO Visitor Center in Luangpabang province. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Mr. Houmphanh Chanthavong, Director of UXO Lao Louang Prabang Office at UXO Lao Luangpabang Visitor Center to explore different types of UXO (Free From Explosive) and were briefed about the UXO problem as well as the operational achievements since 1998 in Luangpabang. The entire delegation paid a visit to a clearance site in Phik Gnai Village where they were briefed on UXO Lao's



operation processes and also observed the field operation, followed by the demolition of 9 cluster munitions/bombies found on site.

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)



WORK PLAN 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laos was subject to intensive aerial bombardment during the Indochina War (1964–1973). More than 580,000 sorties dropped around two million tons of bombs on the territory of the Lao PDR. These were mostly cluster munitions that the Lao people call “bombies”. An estimated 270 million bombs of this kind was dropped with a third failing to explode. It is assessed that cluster munitions had up to a 30% failure rate resulting in up to 80 million unexploded “bombies”.

More than 50,000 casualties are reported and the extensive contamination with unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to cause deadly accidents and leave many people with permanent disabilities. In addition, a lack of confidence in the safety of land can impede the productivity, and therefore the income, of rural farmers and their families; this in turn reduces opportunities to strengthen and increase livelihoods. UXO contamination in areas of existing or planned development, agricultural land and infrastructure (such as schools, hospitals, medical/public health, water points, religious/cultural sites, markets, recreational areas, rice field, garden, etc.) presents a hazard for those particularly at-risk local commu-

nities; there are differing implications of accidents according to gender, age, social status, education and other factors. UXO clearance is expected to become increasingly important as the continuing development of Lao PDR leads to intensified and expanded land use.

As the full extent of contamination is currently unknown, the Government of Lao PDR plans to undertake a full survey of contamination by 2021. This will enable efficient planning to end the threat that UXO poses to human security and livelihoods in the country, thereby removing obstacle to national development. In 2010, the Government of Lao PDR launched MDG 9 to reduce the impact of UXO in the Lao PDR in accordance with the National Strategic Plan for the UXO sector “The Safe Path Forward II”. Given special prominence to the UXO issues in Lao PDR and with the strong aspiration, the Government of Lao PDR continues to address the UXO issues by adopting its national SDG to remove completely all the known UXO remains on the Lao PDR territory. It should be noted that this can only be achieved by Lao PDR with the support of Development Partners.

OVERVIEW ABOUT UXO LAO

The Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) is the national UXO clearance operator. The organisation works in the nine of the most heavily-impacted provinces. UXO Lao clears land for agriculture, community purposes (e.g. schools, hospitals, temples, and water supply)

and other development activities. It also conducts mine risk education (MRE) activities in affected communities.

UXO Lao was established in 1996 by the Government of Lao PDR with the support of UNDP,

UNICEF, and other donors. UXO Lao currently employ 1,392 staff (25 % female) across nine provinces. UXO Lao works under the management of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

UXO Lao is funded and supported via a UNDP—managed UXO Trust Fund, established in 2010, and by bilateral donors including the United States, the Government of Japan and the World Without Mines Foundation.

UXO Lao undertakes five different types of activities or tasks: (1) Mine/UXO Risk Education; (2) Roving Clearance; (3) Non-Technical Survey; (4) Technical Survey; and (5) Area Clearance.

(1). MINE/UXO Risk Education (MRE) the MRE teams raise the awareness of people living in UXO-affected villages. MRE teams utilise various methods to communicate their message and help people understand and remember easily; these include puppet shows, songs, dances, and games. MRE teams support NTS operations by noting locations of UXO pinpointed by villagers during MRE activities taken place.

(2). Roving or Spot Tasks involve the on-demand removal and destruction of UXOs when they are reported by villagers or survey teams.

(3). Non-Technical Survey (NTS) entails reviewing all data on a village-by-village basis, and consulting with as many households as possible to locate all known contamination in a specific village. This activity generates sketch maps of villages with UXO contamination marked on them, as well as GPS coordinates of all “evidence points”, which are they provided to the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/ Mine Action Sector (NRA) to enter into the national UXO database.

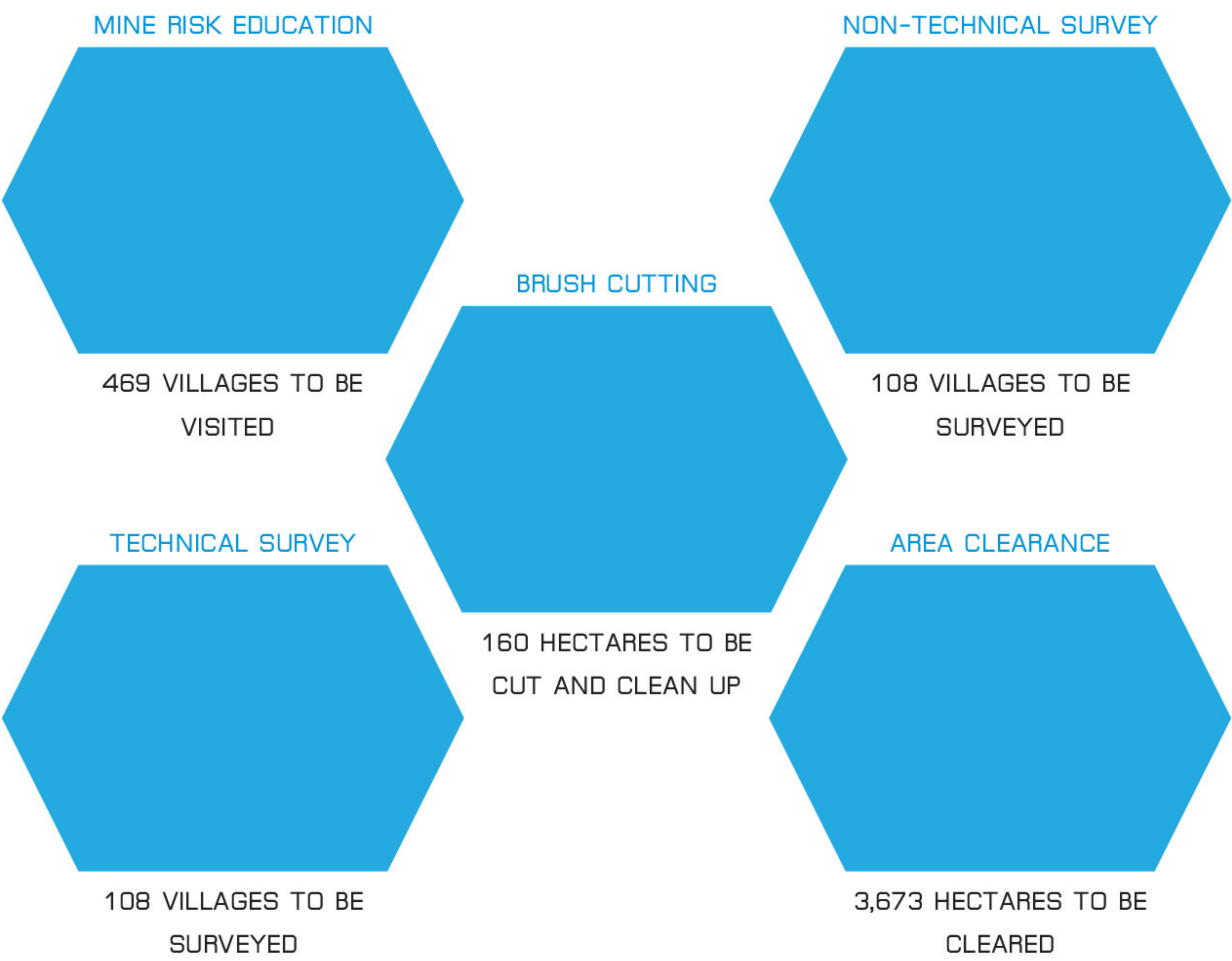
(4). Technical Survey (TS) involves operators investigating each evidence point entered into the national database using detector equipment. By surveying the land around the evidence point, the TS teams find the full extent of cluster munition contamination in that area, using 50m x 50m boxes, one box contains 2,500m². Boxes with contamination are marked as red; those with fragments are marked as yellow; if no cluster munitions of CM fragments are found the box is colored green, those with other ammunitions found are marked as blue; if cannot access due to permanently obstacles (e.g. river, mountain) are marked as grey. When a contaminated area is surrounded by green boxes, it is marked as a Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) and entered into the national database to be fully cleared later.

(5). Area Clearance - Once CHA have been entered into the system, they are prioritized by UXO Lao for clearance. Clearance involves dedicated teams returning to the sites and ensuring that all UXO are found and destroyed to a depth, usually, of 25 centimetres. UXO Lao’s current Work Plans aim to clear only land that is within CHAs. However, there are some occasions where UXO Lao clears land in order for development projects to take place, on request of the development organisation in question.

Results of operations are reported back to UXO Lao’s National Office in Vientiane on a monthly basis. The results are input into the UXO Lao database and submitted to the NRA for inclusion into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database in accordance with the Lao PDR UXO National Standards, which are available on the NRA’s website

SUMMARY OF UXO LAO OPERATIONS TARGETS IN 2018

UXO Lao has set its operational targets for 2018 of each activities as detailed as follow:



UXO LAO HEADQUARTERS TARGETS FOR 2018

Expected outputs and indicators including baseline and annual targets	Planned activities and list all activities including MSE to be undertaken during the year towards stated project document	Timeframe			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Programme Office and Public Information Unit					
Target: 300 annual reports, 2,200 brochures, 10 posters, 500 calendars and 2,000 folders Indicator: 1 time printed per category	Print the 2017 annual report, brochures, posters, 2019 calendar and folders			X	
Target: 1,500 books, 1,500 pens, 1,000 cups, 1,000 T-shirts, 1,000 caps and 1,000 badges Indicator: Number of items produced	Produce souvenirs for exhibition (books, pens, cups, T-shirt, badges with UXO Lao and caps)			X	
Target: 15 Participants Indicator: 1 Time	Attend project cycle management/project management course			X	X
Target: 10 participants Indicator: 2 training sessions	Attend training on website design and update for PI staff, graphical design and photography skills			X	X
Target: 10 participants Indicator: 2 times	South-South Cooperation with CMAC		X		X
Target: 20 members Indicator: 2 visits	NRA board members' visit to UXO Lao field			X	X
Target: 5 participants Indicator: 1 times	PO-PI's server file sharing Conduct server installation for PO-PI unit		X	X	
Target: 9 provinces Indicator: 1 time	Maintenance and monitoring IT equipment in HQ and provincial offices Set up antivirus system on 300 computers Move hosting website	X	X	X	X
Target: 3 each Indicator: 1 time	Monitoring, reporting and proposal writing. Conduct case studies and other field trips		X		X
Operation Unit					
Target: 4 people/visit 12 visits	Field operations monitoring for UXO Lao 9 provinces (Including BC and Komatsu)	X	X	X	X
Target: 30 participants Indicator: 6 times	Refresher training on data analysis and correction of data error from IMSMA	X			
Target: 50 participants Indicator: 1 time	UXO Lao Internal Technical Working Group (TWG) Workshop on SOPs and Technology Development		X		
Target: 3 BC teams Indicator: 2 times	New BC team training and EOD1 training for 3 new BC teams in Salavan province		X		
Target: 90 participants Indicator: 9 times	TS and NTS refresher training and monitoring for UXO Lao 9 provinces			X	
Target: 70 participants Indicator:	Organize Semi-Annual Review Meeting and 2018 Operational Work Plan				X
Target: 100 participants Indicator: 1 time	2018 UXO Lao Annual Review Meeting and 2019 Operational Work Plan				X
Target: 70 participants Indicator: 1 time	Workshop to review and revise UXO Lao Operation SOPs (NTS, TS, RE, CHAs Clearance, BC, KOMATSU)				X
Target: HQ and 9 provinces Indicator: 100 sets	Print UXO Lao's SOPs				X

Database Unit					
Target: 5 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct data monitoring tool field test (Phase 2): Khammuane and Savannakhet for 4 provincial IM staff and SEODT at provincial offices; simultaneous assessment and training of TL/SEODT data collection methods and needs; evaluation of DMT field test and recommendations from provincial staff	x			
Target: 15 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct IM workshop and discussing on data Analysis (Google Earth tools, sharing information by using Google Drive, IMSMA data updating). UXD Lao HQ with NRA at UXD Lao HQ office	x			
Target: 5 participants Indicator: 3 times	Conduct monitoring and training on data entering on IMSMA system (all provinces, by region, north to south) for 2 provincial IM staff, OPS and 2 DATs at provincial offices	x	x	x	
Target: 6 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct training on data analysis (Google Earth tools, sharing information by using Google Drive, IMSMA data updating) for DAT (Savannakhet, Salavan and Champasak) at HQ office	x			
Target: 6 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct training on Data Analysis (Google Earth tools, sharing information by using Google Drive, IMSMA Data updating) for DAT (Xiengkhuang, Attapeu and Sekong) at HQ office				x
Target: 24 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct IMSMA Administrator Course level 1 for IM staff provincial and HQ				x
Mine Risk Education Unit					
Target: 45 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct technical meeting to discuss New Concept/Activities of MRE	x			
Target: 28 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct Workshop of New Concept/Activities of MRE in Thalad village, Vientiane province	x			
Target: 15 participants Indicator: 1 time	Follow up on the experiment of the new concept activities in Xiengkhuang province		x		
Target: 45 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct Technical Meeting to update the draft of new concept activities in the provincial offices				
Target: +3,800 beneficiaries Indicator: 5 times	Joint Implementation of MRE with SOS through football in Salavan province	x			
Quality Management Unit					
Target: 3 people Indicator	Quality Management team at Headquarters	x	x	x	x
Target: 3 HQ staff + 2 QM mobile Indicator: 3 times	Conduct field visit to monitor QM mobile team by National Headquarter	x	x		
Target: 3 HQ staff Indicator: 4 times	Conduct spot check UXD 9 provinces by QM team / National Headquarter	x			
Target: 4 HQ staffs Indicator: 1 time	Conduct joint monitoring visits with OPS on NTS implementation in 3 provinces			x	
Target: 6 QM staffs + 3 OPS staffs Indicator: 1 time	Conduct a workshop for 3 QM mobile teams		x		

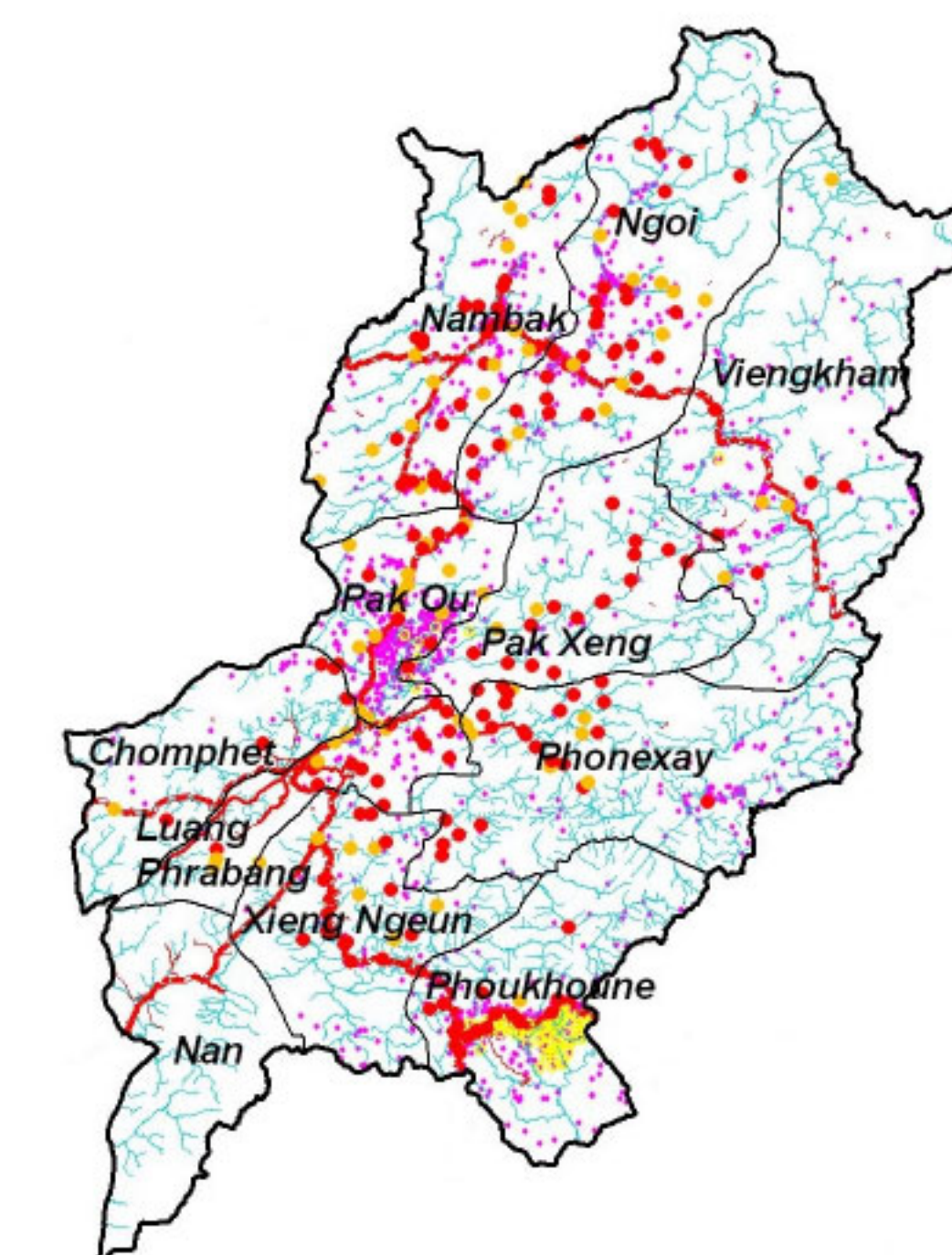
Target: 45 Indicator: 1 time	Conduct a workshop for IA team		x	x	
Target: 130 items Indicator: 1 time	Printing # UXD Lao SOP 130 each (include UXD identified) and UXD manual reference	x	x	x	x
Target: 6 person/visit Indicator: 4 times	Mobile QM team operations (rotate inspection) Conduct QA/QC implementation in 9 provinces	x	x	x	x
Target: 12 x 9 Indicator: 9 visits	Conduct Internal Audit Rotate Inspection at UXD Lao 9 provinces by provincial internal audit teams and QM/HQ accompany		x	x	x
Logistic and Procurement Unit					
Target: Field equipment are transferred to 9 provinces Indicator: 2 times for each provinces	Conduct equipment transportation to 9 provinces	x	x	x	x
Target: 9 provinces Indicator: 2 times for each provinces	Follow up and supervise on the implementation of a revised NIM and audit's recommendation 2017 (Northern, Center and Southern)	x	x	x	x
Finance Unit					
Target: 12 participants Indicator: 13 visits	Instruct on a revised NIM and share the audit's recommendation 2016 (Northern, Center and Southern)			x	x
Target: 12 participants Indicator: 4 times	Supervise and monitoring for finance documentary to financial staffs in 9 provinces		x	x	x
Target: 9 beneficiaries Indicator: 1 time	Maintenance finance system (ACCPAC)			x	x
Target: 9 beneficiaries Indicator: 1 time	Audit fee		x		
Target: 19 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct training on revise budget of 2018 for finance staffs in 9 provinces and 1 training center			x	x
Target: 19 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct training on reviewing of budget 2018 and continue preparation training of AWP 2019			x	x
Human Resource and Administration Unit					
Target: 50 participants Indicator: 1 time	Conduct dissemination workshop on new NIM SOP on HR and Administration, Logistic-Procurement and finance for 9 provinces	x			
Target: 50 participants Indicator: 3 times	Follow up and supervise on the implementation of a revised NIM and audit's recommendation 2016 (Northern, Center and Southern)				
Target: +1,300 staffs Indicator: 1 time	Conduct UXD Lao staffs Assessment in 9 provinces				x
Training Center					
EOD1 Baseline: 2 Target: 2 courses Indicator: 60 trainees	Conduct training on EOD1 course		x	x	
EOD2 Baseline: 2 Target: 2 courses Indicator: 80 trainees	Conduct training on EOD2 course		x	x	

EOD3 Baseline: 1 Target: 2 courses Indicator: 50 trainees	Conduct training on EOD3 course			x	
Medic course training Baseline: 0 Target: 2 courses Indicator: 52 trainees	Conduct training on medic course		x		
Medic Progression Course Training Baseline: 0 Target: 2 courses Indicator: 36 trainees	Conduct progression training on medic course			x	
Teacher course training Target: 1 course Indicator: 14 trainees	Conduct training on teacher course for 14 trainees				x
NTS course training Target: 1 course Indicator: 28 trainees	Conduct training on NTS course	x			
TS course training Target: 1 course Indicator: 30 trainees	Conduct training on TS course	x			
English and Computer course training Target: 1 course Indicator: 5 trainees	Conduct teacher training on English and Computer courses				x
Exhibition, UXD garden (FFE) and warehouse construction Target: 1 each Indicator: 1 times	Build Exhibition Construction, UXD garden (FFE) and warehouse	x	x	x	x
Field visit Target: 5 people Indicator: 1 visit	Conduct field visit and assess deminers and monitor clearance and demolition for further curriculum improvement				x
Office Operating	Office Operating	x	x	x	x

SUMMARY OF UXO LAO OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE

LUANGPRABANG PROVINCE

- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018



MINE RISK EDUCATION
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1



NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1

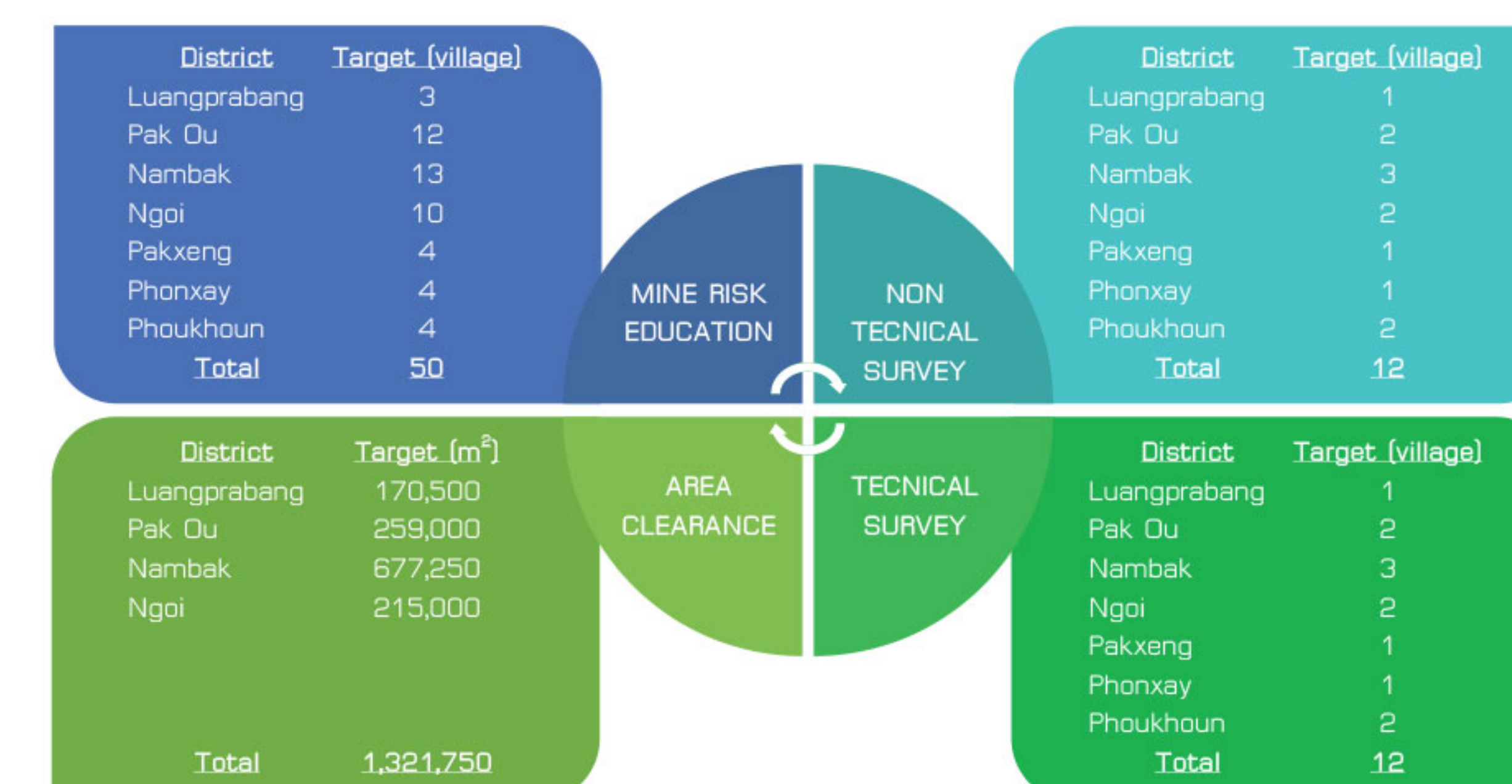


TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 2



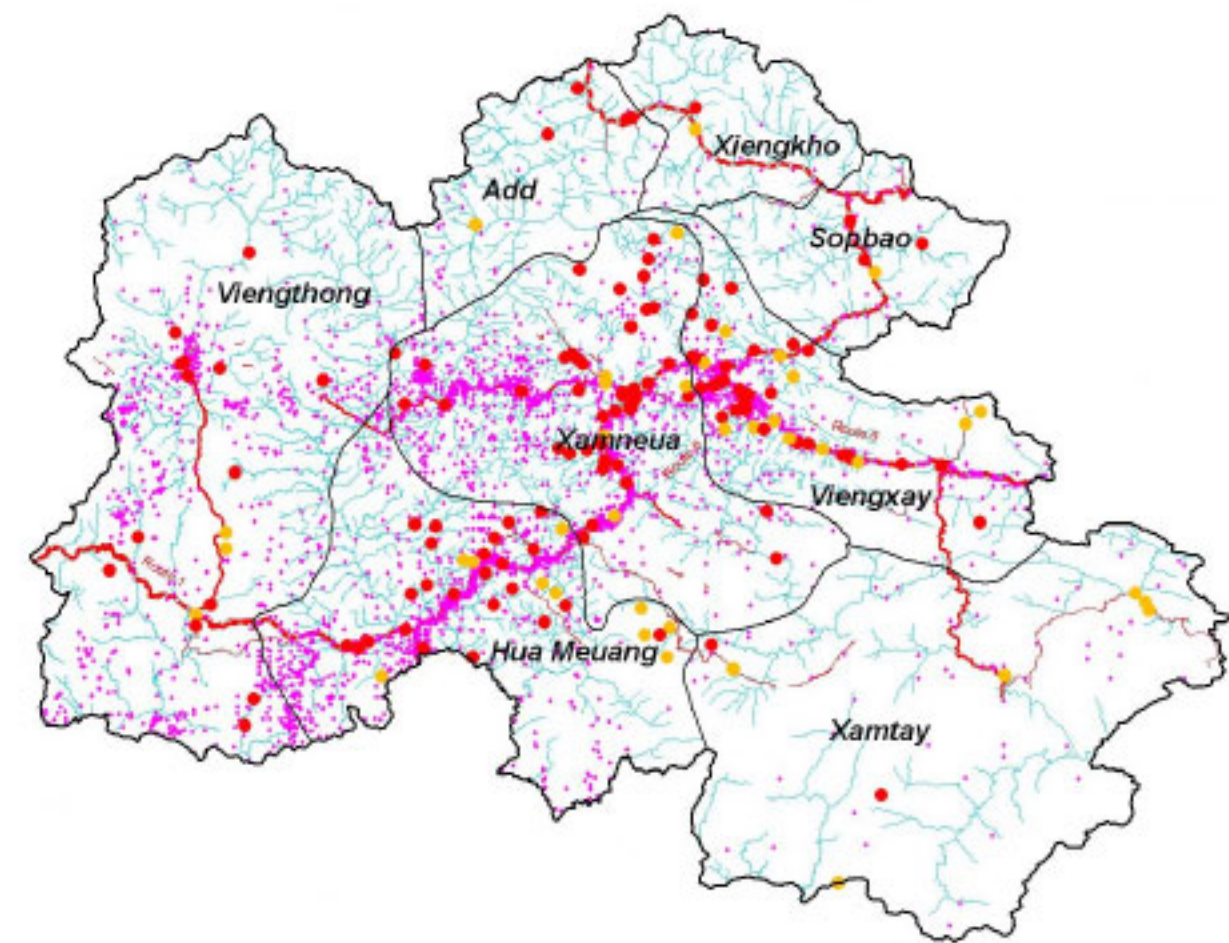
AREA CLEARANCE
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 5

TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



HUAPHANH PROVINCE

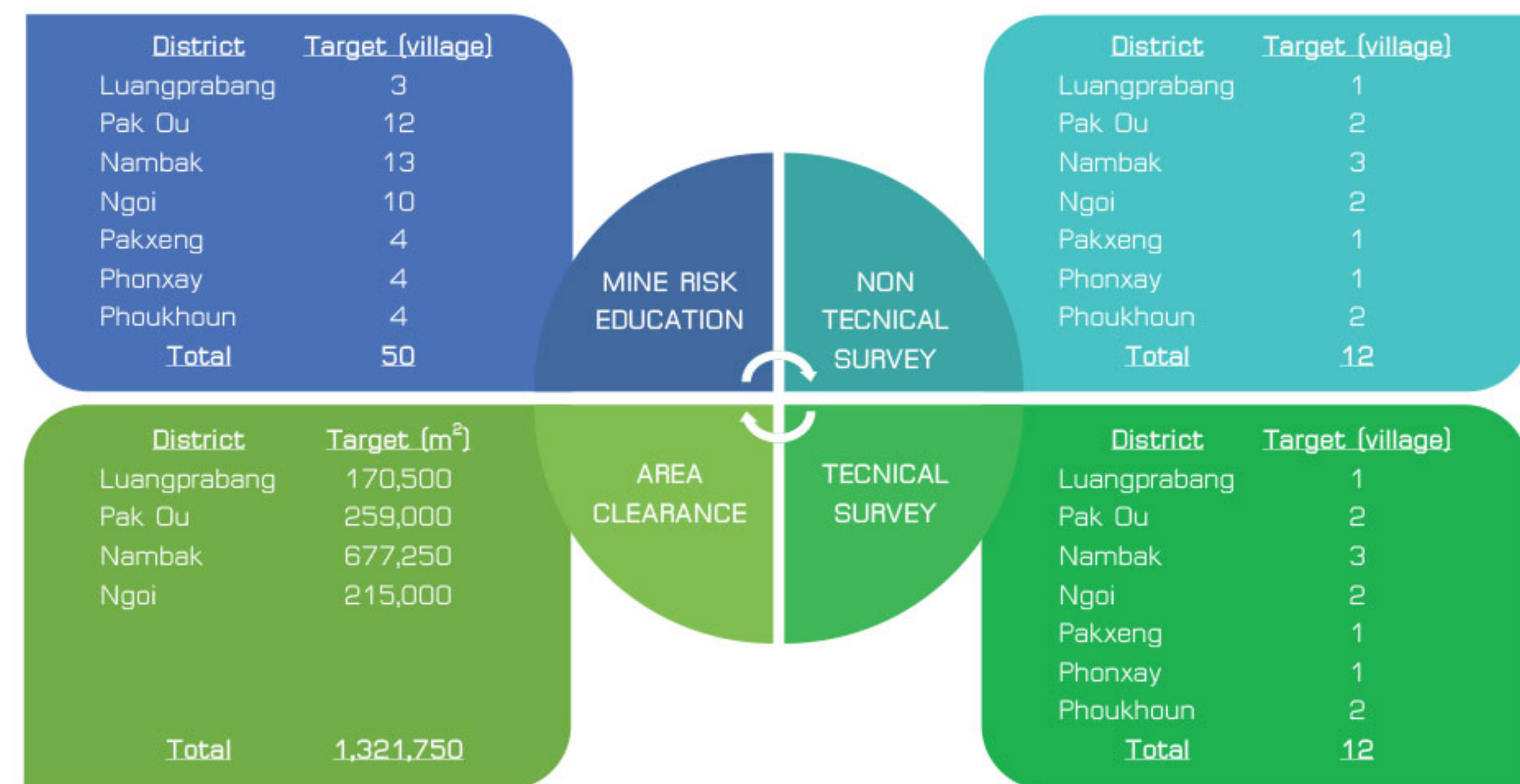
- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
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 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018

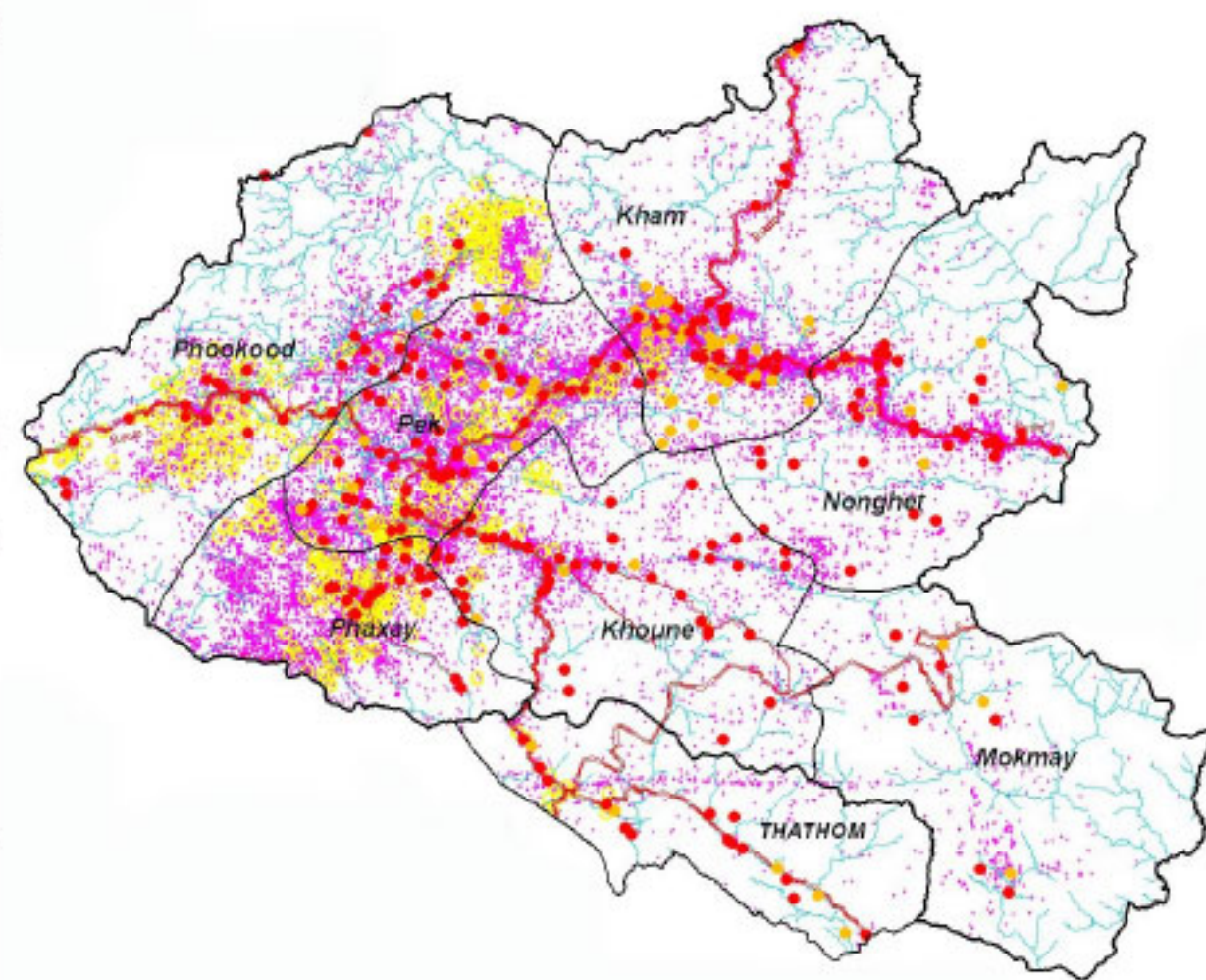


TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



XIENGKHUANG PROVINCE

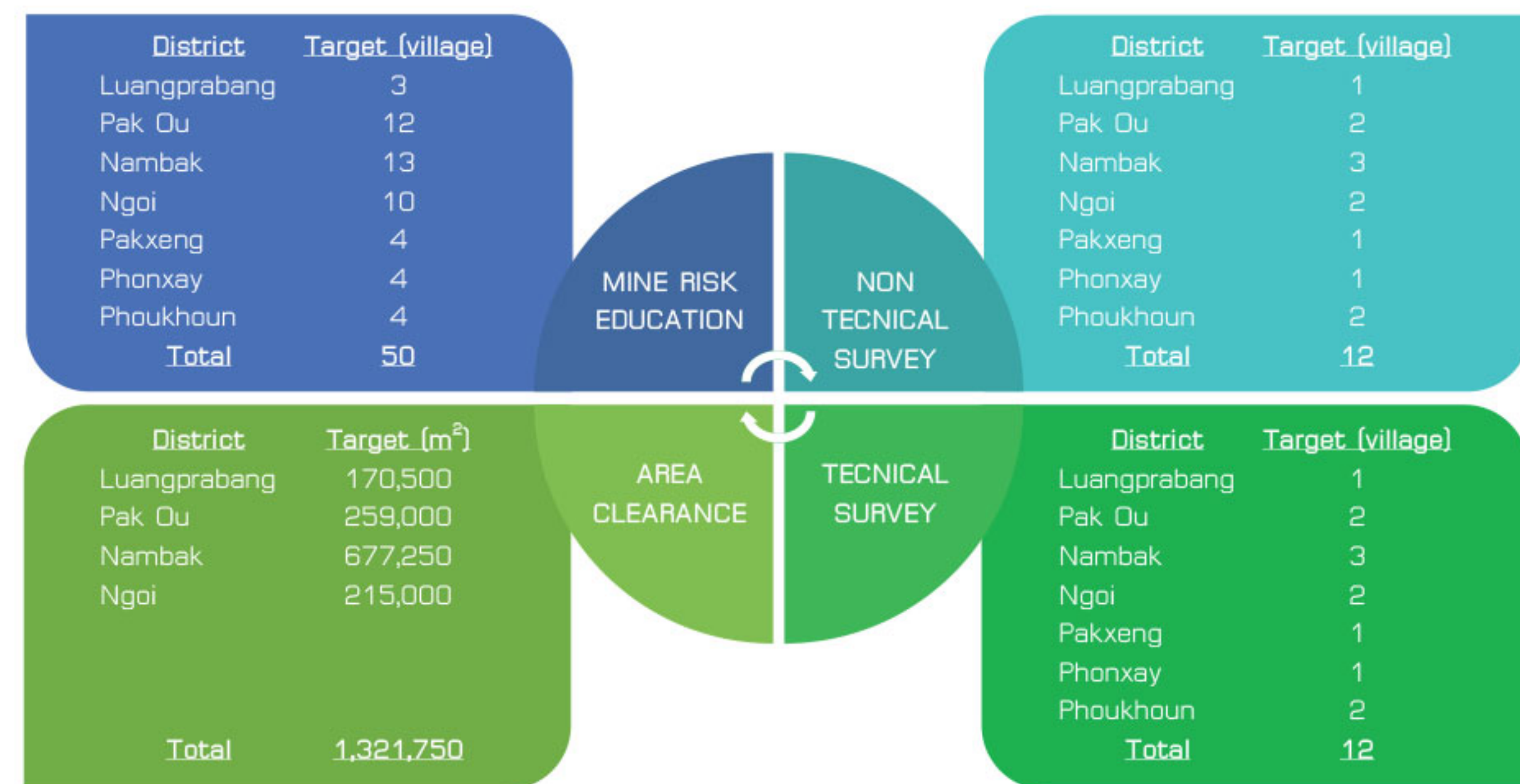
- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018

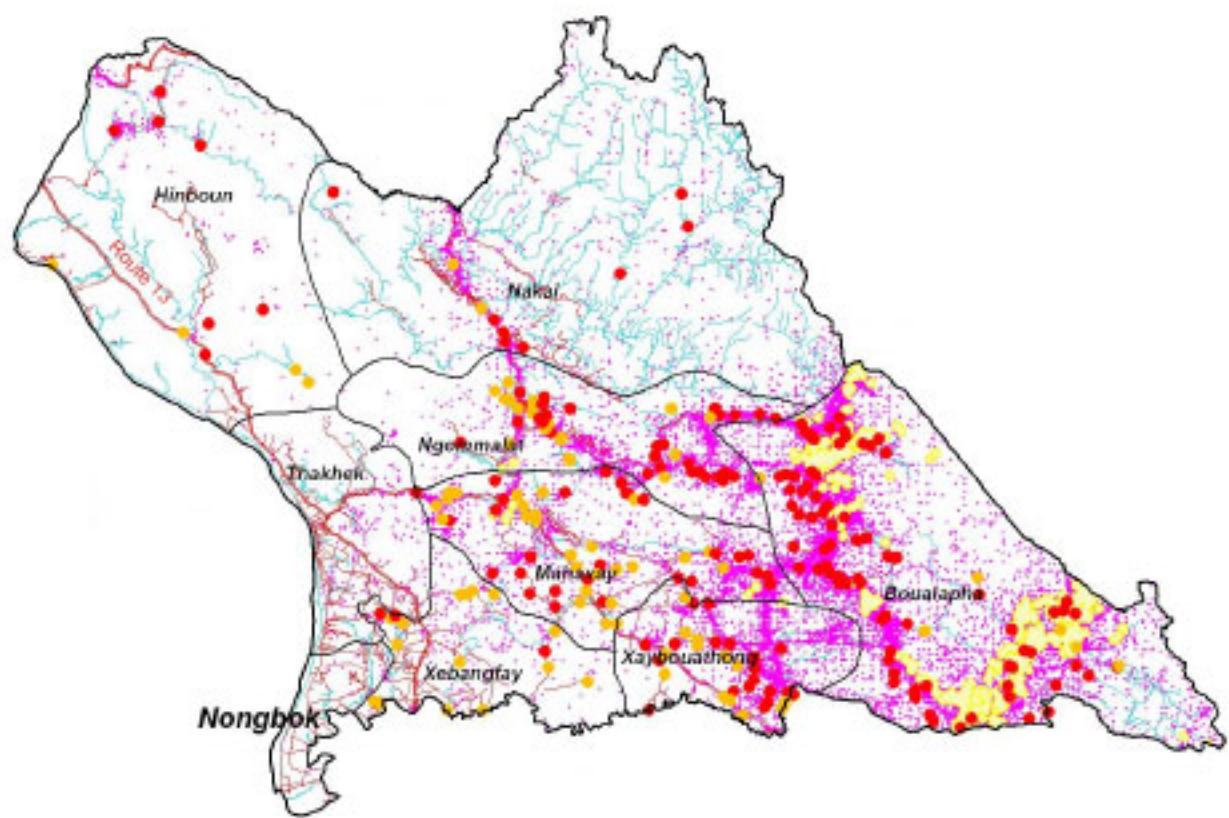


TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



KHAMMUANE PROVINCE

- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018



MINE RISK EDUCATION
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1



NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1

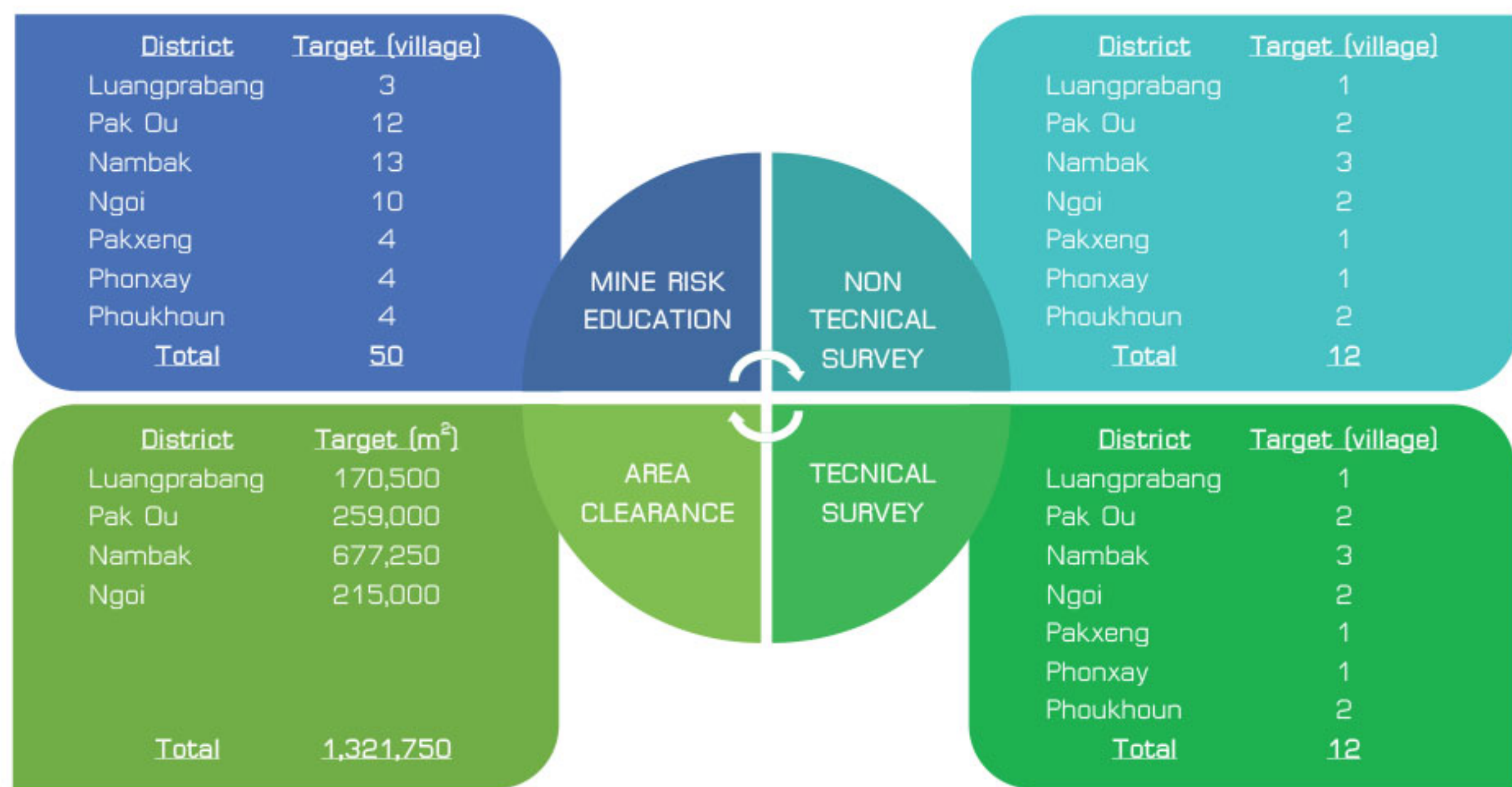


TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 2



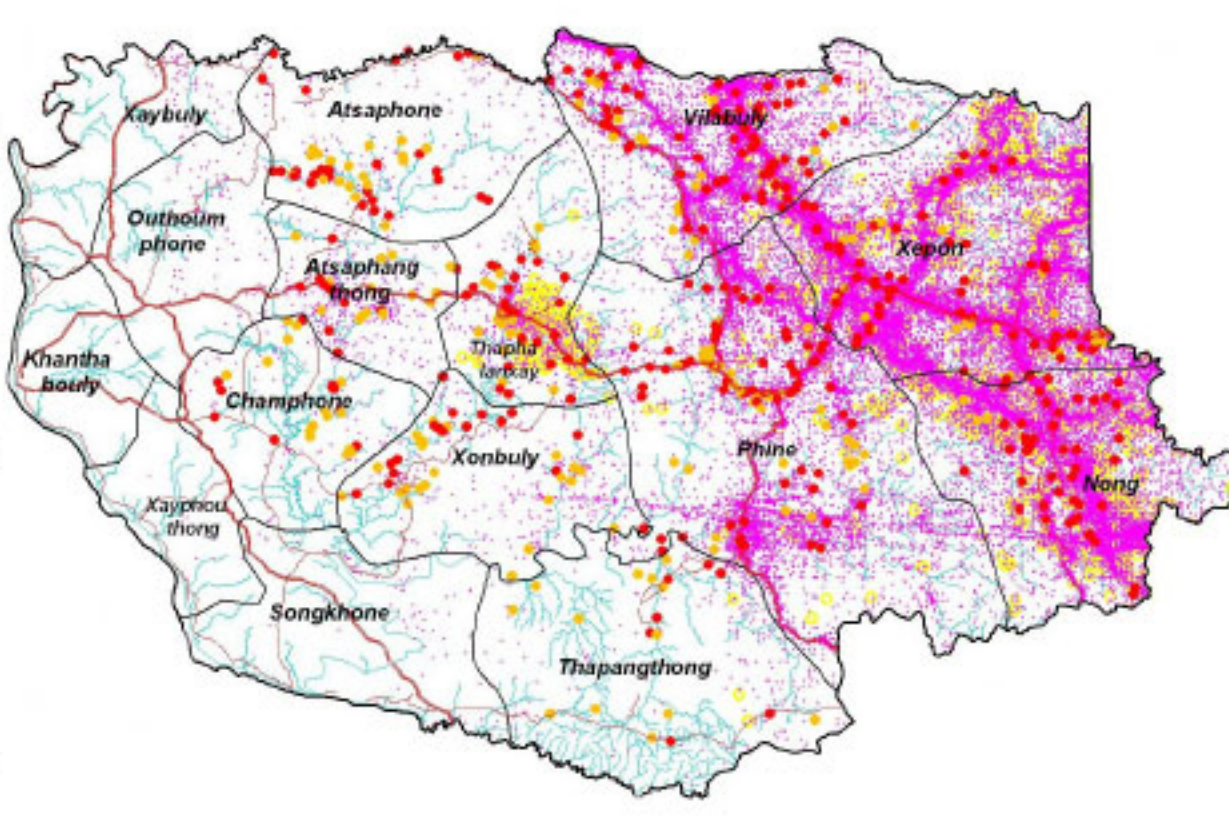
AREA CLEARANCE
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 5

TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE

- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018



MINE RISK EDUCATION
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1



NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1

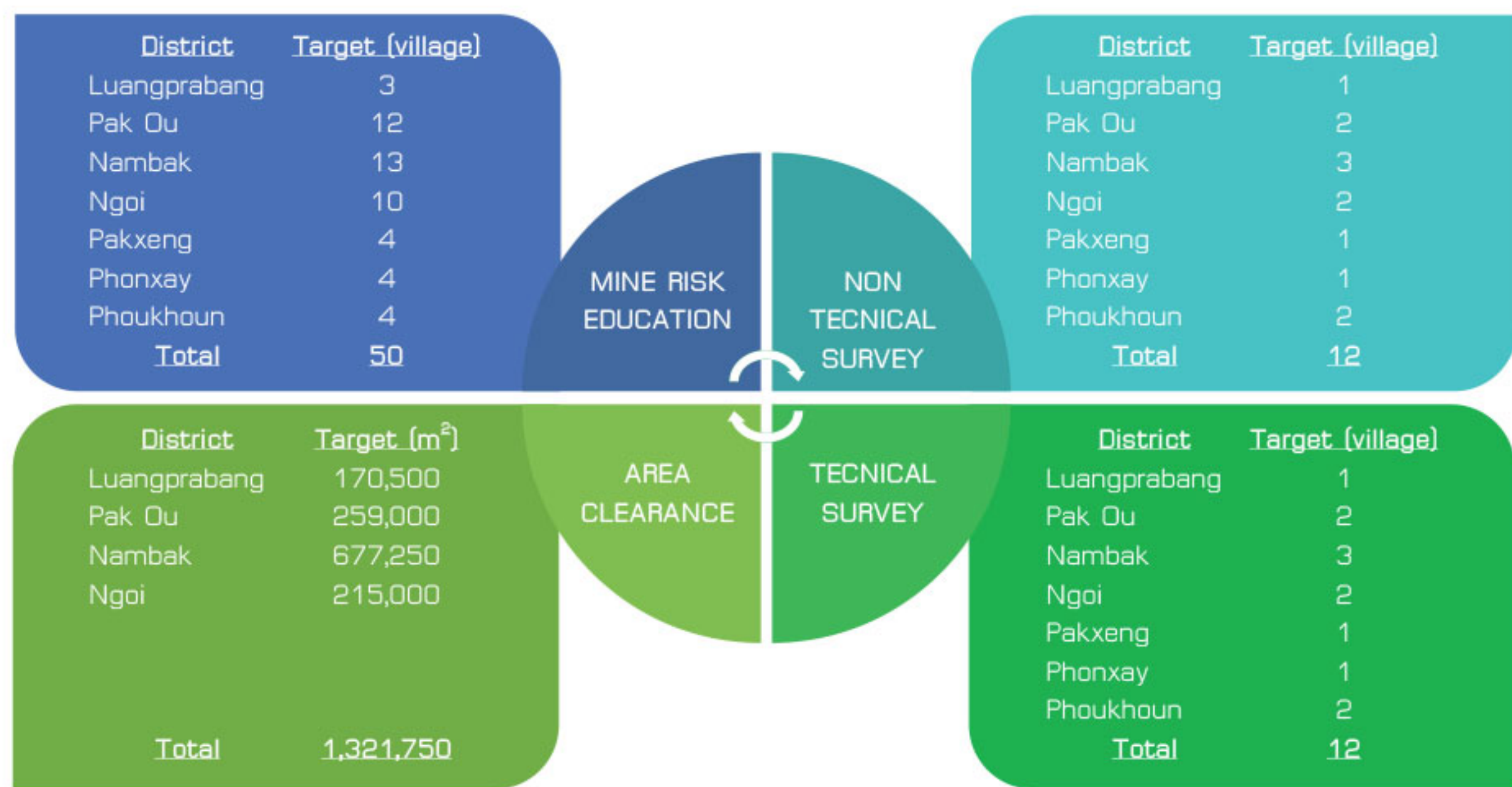


TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 2



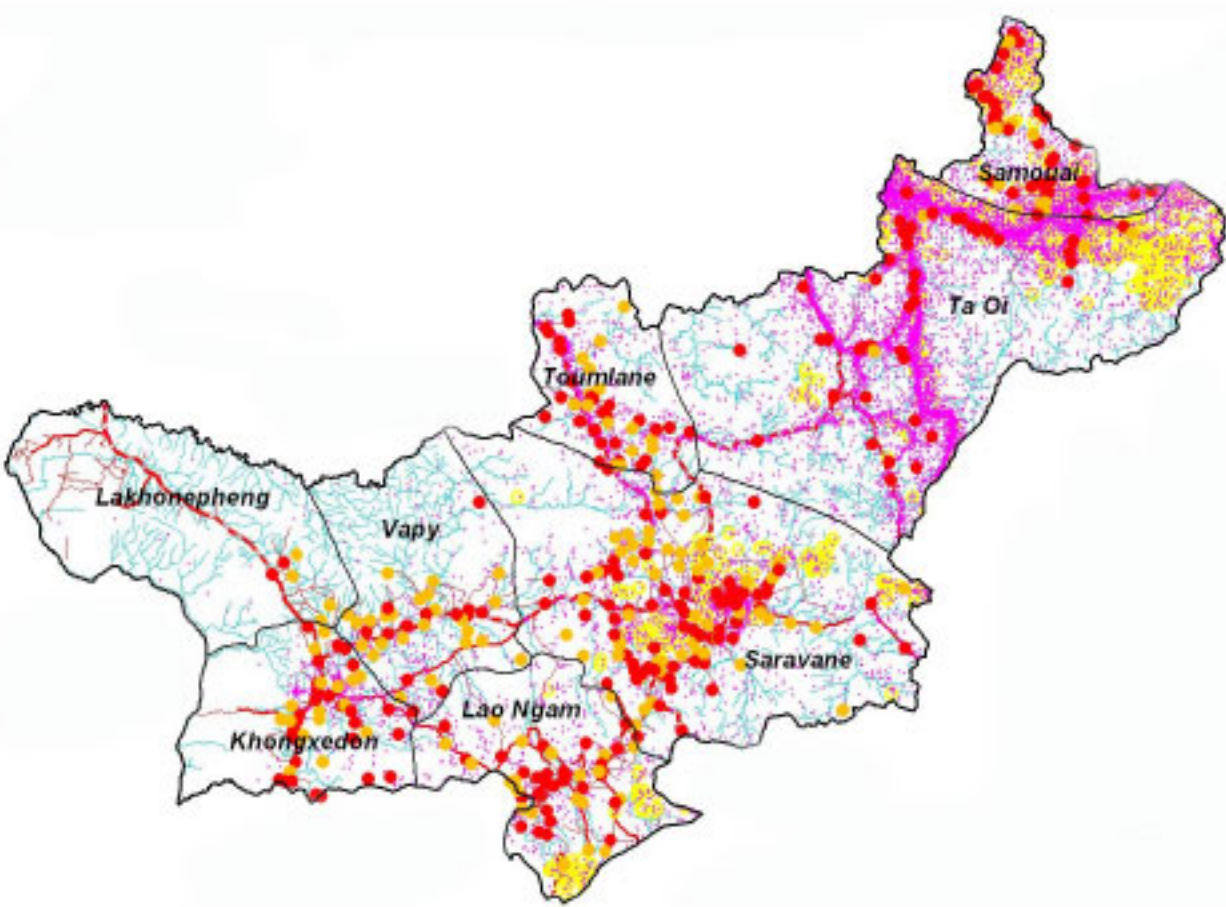
AREA CLEARANCE
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 5

TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



SALAVAN PROVINCE

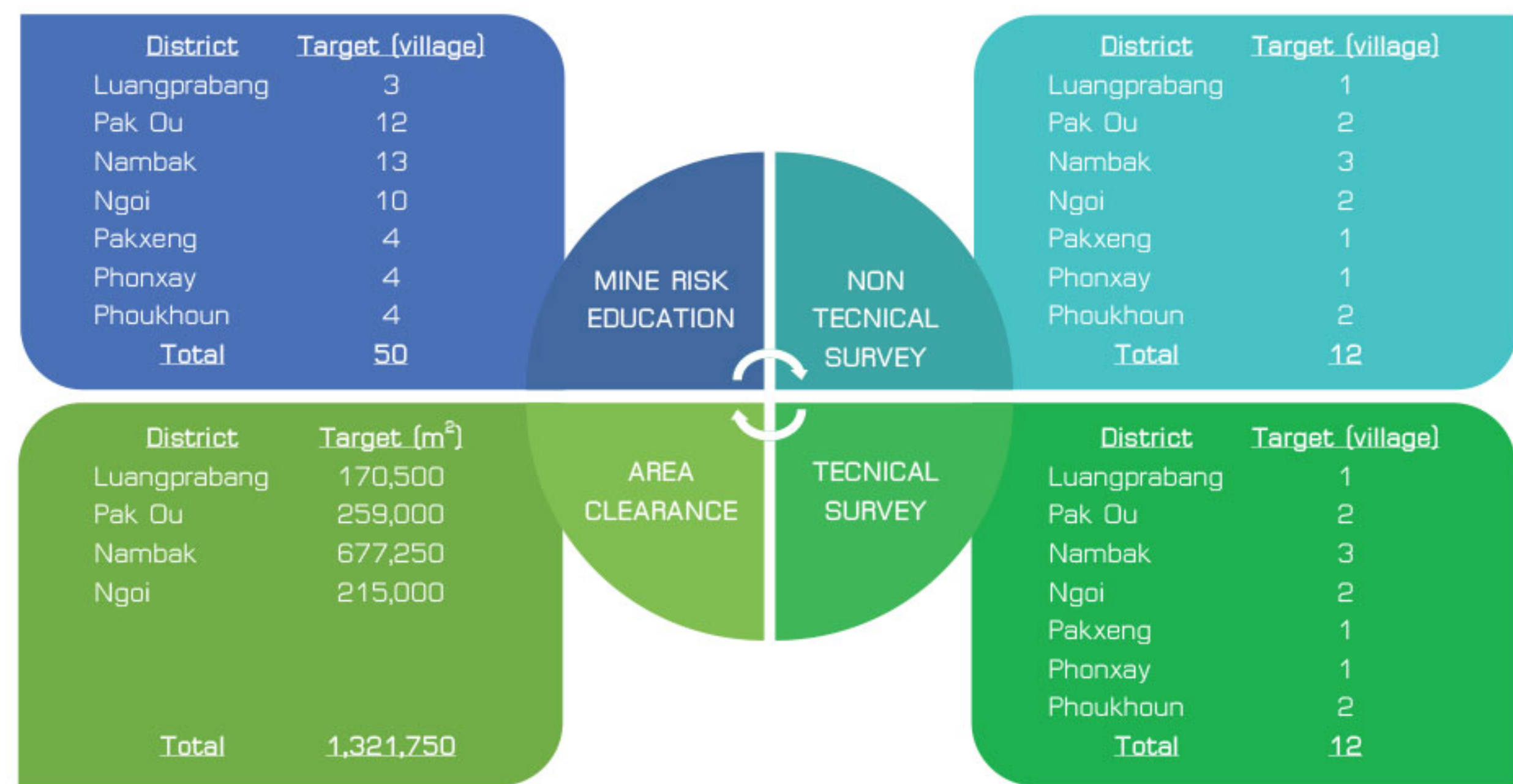
- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
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 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018

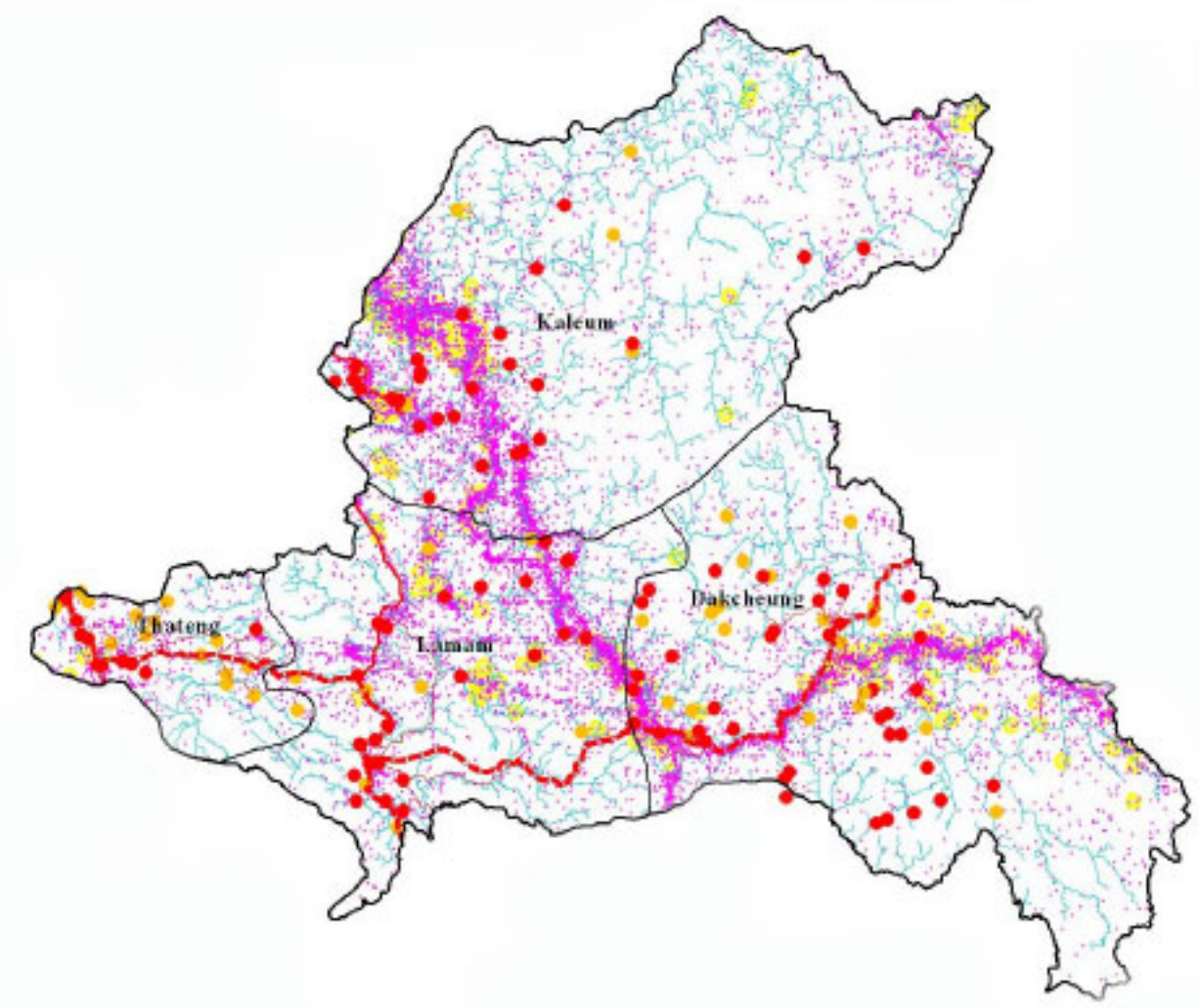


TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



SEKONG PROVINCE

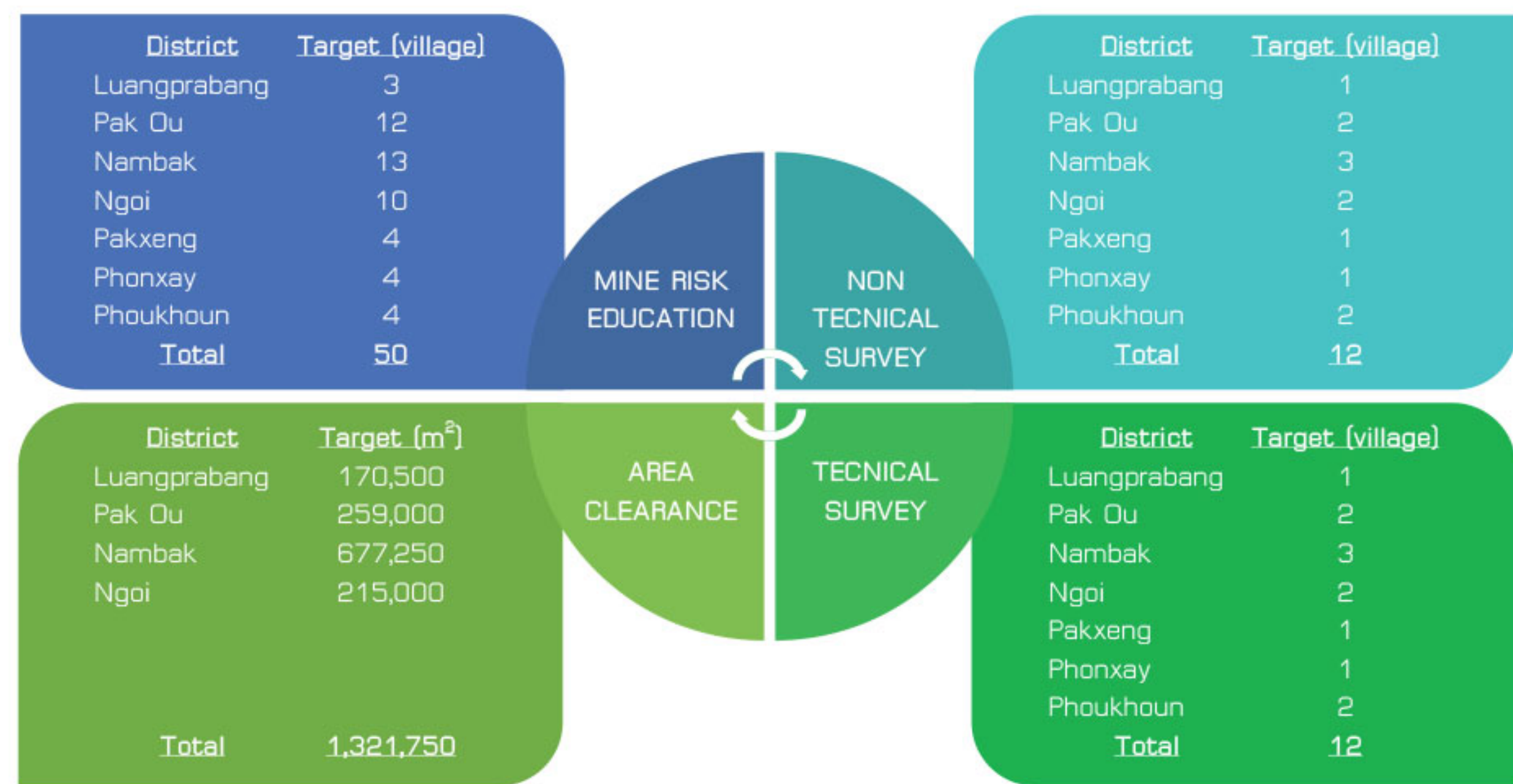
- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018

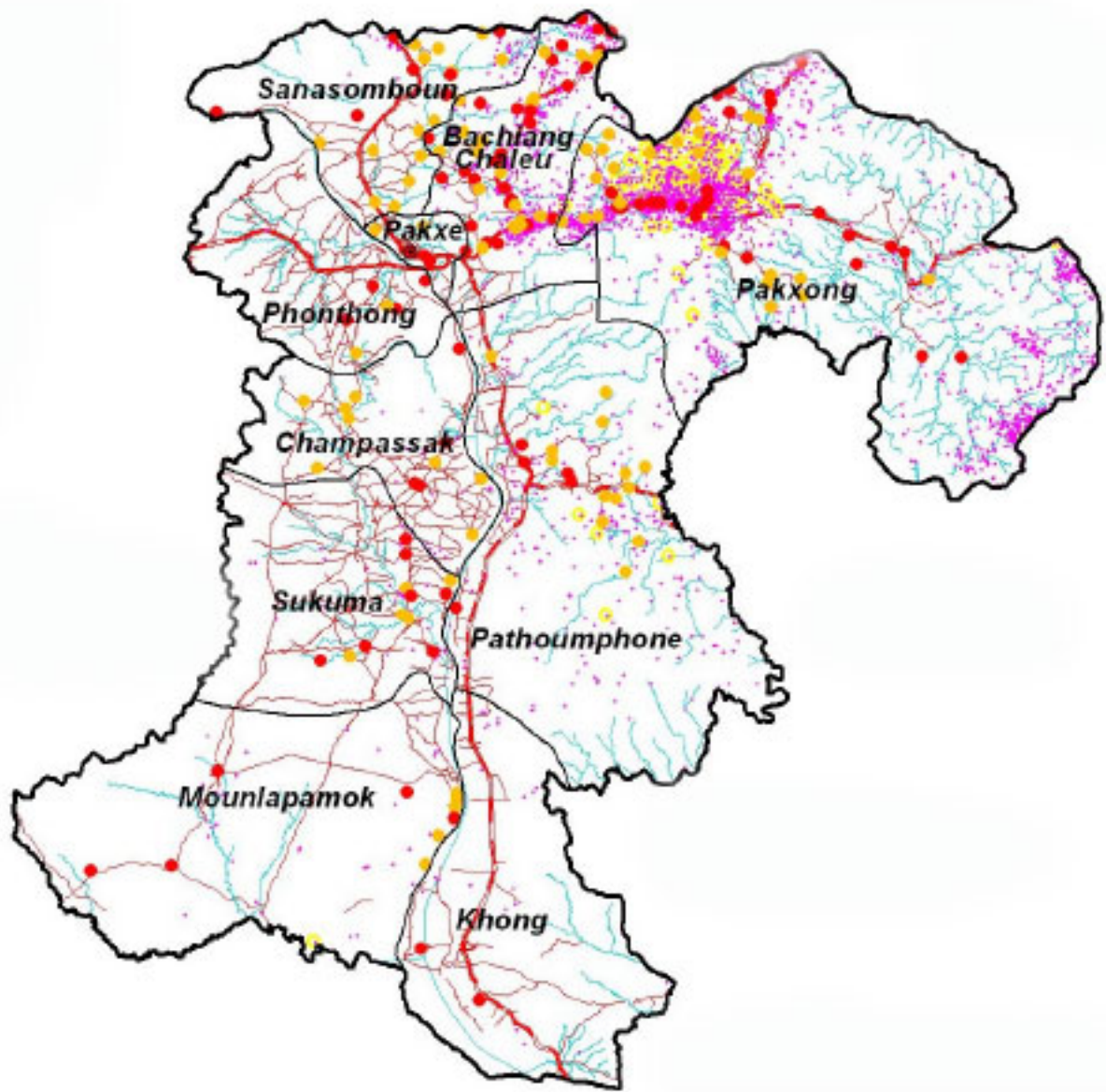


TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



CHAMPASAK PROVINCE

- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018



MINE RISK EDUCATION
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1



NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1

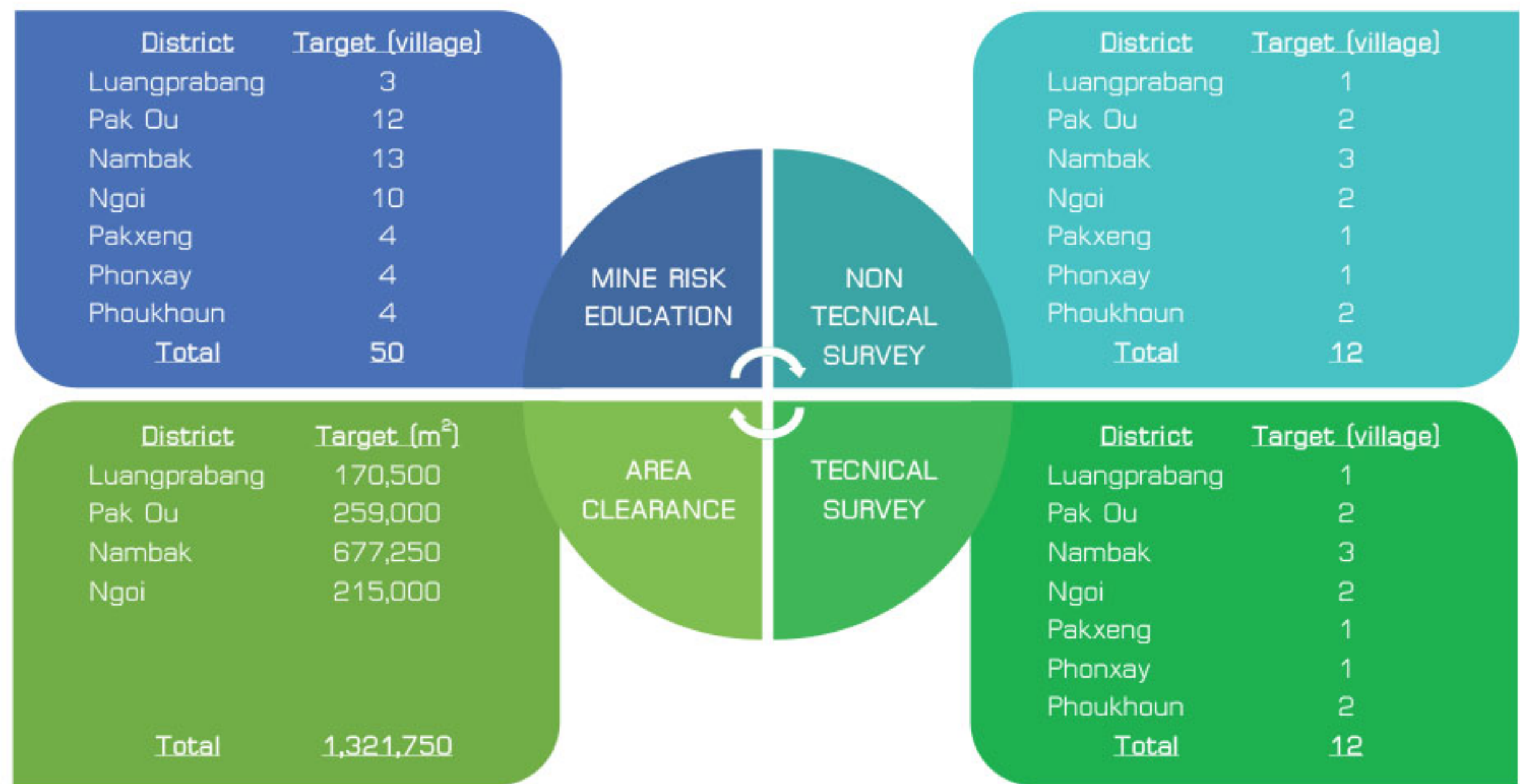


TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 2



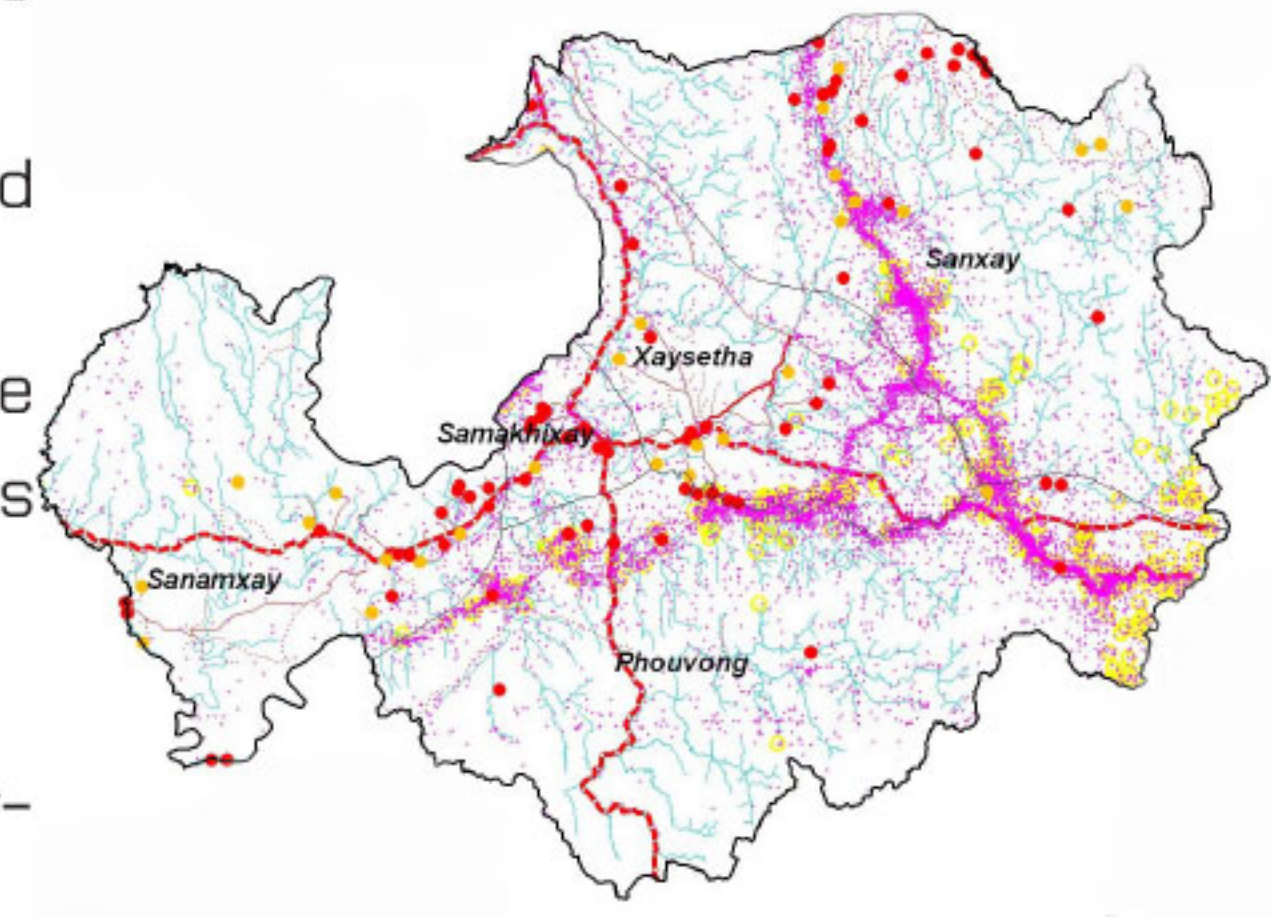
AREA CLEARANCE
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 5

TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



ATTAPEU PROVINCE

- Luangprabang province covers an area of 16,875 square kilometres (6,515 sq mi).
- The province comprises of 10 districts and xxxxx villages, the capital city is Luangprabang.
- xxxxxx villages of xxxxxx districts are affected by Unexploded Ordnance.
- UXO Lao Luangprabang Office was established in 1997, the achievements since its establishment to late 2017 are as follow:
 - xxxxx hectares of land cleared.
 - xxxxx sites of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) marked, covering xxxxxx hectares.
 - xxxxxx people were aware of the risk of UXO through MRE, of which xxxxx % were children.
 - Total UXO found and destroyed: xxxxxxxxxx items.



ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018



MINE RISK EDUCATION
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1



NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 1

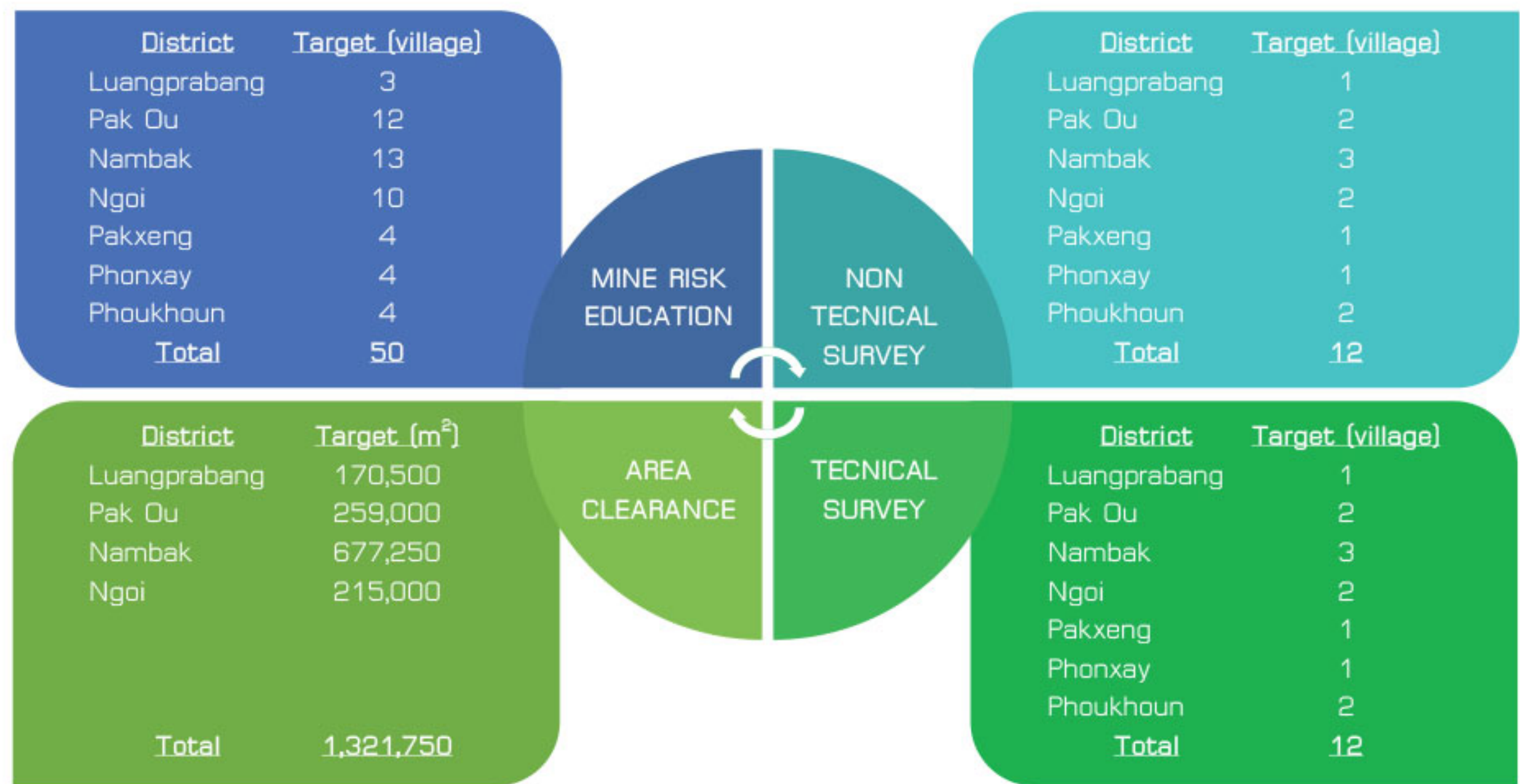


TECHNICAL SURVEY
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 2



AREA CLEARANCE
TARGET: 50 VILLAGE VISITS
NUMBER OF TEAM: 5

TARGETS BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT



UXO LAO PERSONAL (AS OF 31 JANUARY 2018)

Number of staff in each section	Provinces / Sections											
	HQ	TC	HP	XKH	LPB	KHM	SVK	SLV	SK	CPS	ATP	Total
Office staff	40	7	7	10	12	11	11	10	9	10	10	137
Women	17	1	1	2	4	3	5	2	4	3	2	44
Advisor	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
SEOD	-	-	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	26
EOD TL	-	-	3	12	3	4	13	10	6	7	13	71
Deminers	-	-	37	106	22	91	182	85	49	53	73	698
TS	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	98
NTS	-	-	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	36
MRE	-	-	6	4	6	6	5	6	6	4	5	48
Medics	-	-	6	16	3	11	22	10	9	8	10	95
BC Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	7
Driver	4	1	5	17	4	4	8	14	13	10	12	92
Cleaner	2	3	2	4	1	5	2	5	2	1	2	29
Guard	0	-	2	1	3	7	8	9	1	2	2	35
Total	54	11	85	190	71	157	272	169	115	112	144	1,380

MAJOR PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR 2018

UXO Lao needs to procure equipment and vehicles on a regular basis to replace old or equipment beyond economic repair. The table below reflects UXO Lao's minimum annual procurement needs and is subject to availability of funding.

No.	Descriptions	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
I. Vehicles				
1	Toyota Hard Top	8	39,000	312,000
2	Yamaha DT/Honda CRF	2	5,000	10,000
II. Vehicle Tires				
1	Tires size 750-16 (Hard Top)	340	200	68,000
2	Tires size 750-16 (ISUZU)	138	200	27,600
3	Tires size 235/75R-15	44	200	8,800
4	Tires size 245/75R-16	240	200	48,000
5	Tires size 265/70R-17	5	200	1,000
6	Tires size 245/70R-16	56	200	11,200
7	Tires 825-20	6	300	1,800
8	Tires 900-20	32	400	12,800
9	Tires 1100-20	6	500	3,000
III. Office Equipment				
1	Facsimile	2	200	400
2	Photocopier	5	3,500	17,500
3	Printer	29	500	14,500
4	LCD Projector	13	800	10,400
5	UPS	47	200	9,400
6	Scanner	12	1,000	12,000
7	Laptop Computer	27	2,000	54,000
8	Desktop Computer	10	1,000	10,000
9	Anti-Virus	125	90	11,250
IV. Operation Equipment				
1	Minelap F3/F1A4	54	4,000	216,000
2	Vallon VMXC1-3	160	4,000	640,000
3	Ebinger Upex-740M	27	6,000	162,000
4	Minelap Big Coil	12	800	9,600
5	Compass	100	350	35,000
6	Global Positioning System	64	740	47,360
7	Electric Generator	14	1,200	16,800