



Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

Annual Report 2015





2015 Operations

| Task | Achievement | Units | % Work Plan Completed |
|--|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| UXO Risk Education/Community Awareness | 548 | village visits | 102 % |
| Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) Survey | 3,634. 22 | hectares | 911 Tasks |
| Area Clearance Total | 1,973 | hectares | 94,22% |
| Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) Clearance | 1,572.128 | hectares | 79.7% |
| General Survey Visits | 2,278 | visits | 144,54% |

2015 Resources

- 1,195 personnel, including 1,142 in provincial operations (96%);
- 248 female personnel, including 183 in operations;
- 1393 detectors in use;
- 213 four-wheel vehicles and 111 motorcycles;
- 6 boats;
- One national office in Vientiane and nine provincial offices in Attapeu, Champasack, Huaphanh, Luang Prabang, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong, and Xiengkhuang.





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Foreword

National Programme Director,

I am proud to note the progress made by UXO Lao in 2015 and the contribution made to the Government of Lao PDR's efforts to reduce the impact of unexploded ordnance.

2015 was the first year in which UXO Lao exclusively targeted the clearance of Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), which are established by the new evidence-based survey methodology. This has been a very fast transition for the organization and it has required a lot of dedication and work from UXO Lao's staff at all levels. As detailed in the report, 80 percent of UXO Lao's clearance in 2015 was within Confirmed Hazardous Areas. This resulted in an average of more than 22 cluster munitions being found and destroyed per hectare cleared. This is a fourfold increase on the figure from 2014. It is also higher than the sector average, demonstrating UXO Lao's excellent performance. We plan to improve this even further in 2016, while continuing to support specific development projects where necessary.

The contribution made by UXO Lao to safety and development in 2015, detailed in this report, gives me great pride. I thank all of UXO Lao's supporters and partners for the generous contributions of invaluable programme and technical support. UXO Lao hopes to continue these successful partnerships into the future.



I also thank the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector (NRA), the National Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication and the United Nations Development Programme for their coordinating support to the sector as a whole.

UXO Lao looks forward to continuing our work in removing the UXO obstacle to development in Lao PDR.

Mr. Thiphasone Soukhathammavong

Foreword

UNDP Deputy Resident Representative,

It is a privilege to be invited to provide the Foreword for this UXO Lao Annual Report. The pace of progress at UXO Lao in 2015 was remarkable. It is not an easy task to transition an organization of more than a thousand people into using a new methodology and new philosophy of working. The success and speed at which UXO Lao has implemented its new Concept of Operations – focused on evidence-based clearance – is testament to the hard work that everyone at the organization has put in and to the extent to which the support provided by UNDP and other partners has been utilized.

Most importantly, this transition has set UXO Lao up to be the key operational contributor to all of the Government of Lao PDR's ambitious plans for the UXO sector. Even as focus turns to completing the first national survey of known cluster munition contamination, UXO Lao will not only contribute to this process in more provinces than any other operator, but will also continue to provide the bulk of the country's clearance and mine risk education services. The training that UXO Lao's teams are undertaking in non-technical and technical survey has set them up as the key provider in all these areas.



With the support of technical advisors from UNDP in the areas of programme and financial management, UXO Lao is improving its accountability to the people of Lao PDR as well as to the international partners. UNDP is committed to continuing to provide strategic and management support to UXO Lao in the coming period of increased activity. UNDP's new programme of support to the UXO sector from 2017-2021 aims to provide a comprehensive package of assistance to UXO Lao in their efforts to contribute to and coordinate an increase in survey and clearance work over the coming years. We hope that this partnership will help Lao PDR progress towards achieving the targets it has set itself in the national Sustainable Development Goal 18 on removing the UXO obstacle to national development.

Mr. Balasubramaniam Murali

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1 The UXO Problem in Lao PDR

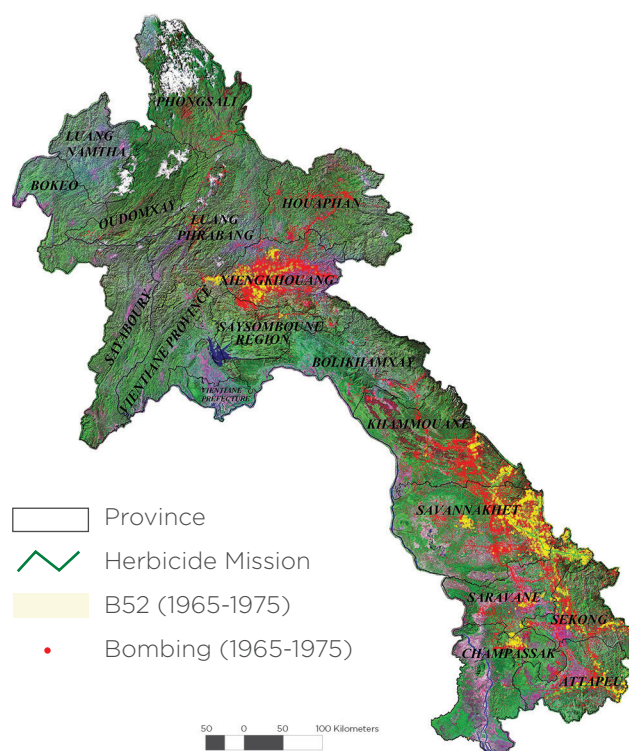
During the Indochina War more than two million tons of explosive ordnance were dropped on Laos, making it, one of the most heavily-bombed countries in the world. It is estimated that up to 30 percent of the cluster munitions dropped failed to explode, and even today, these continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of the people of Lao PDR. Cluster sub-munitions, or 'bombies', are the most common form of unexploded ordnance (UXO). 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 with 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 302 per year in 2008, though this has reduced substantially to 42 in 2015. 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 contamination of land reduces the possibilities of becoming self-sufficient. The development of 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 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.

MAP OF BOMBING DATA IN LAO P.D.R



2

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

2.1 Background and Mandate

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

UXO Lao's two main objectives are:

- 1. To reduce the number of UXO casualties and accidents;**
- 2. To increase the amount of the land available** for food production and for other socio-economic development.

2.2. UXO Lao's Activities

UXO Lao achieves those objectives through the following activities:

- 1. Mine Risk Education (MRE)** – this activity aims to increase the awareness of people living in UXO-affected areas. MRE teams communicate the danger of mines through various education activities; for instance, these activities might include songs, dances, plays and puppet shows.
- 2. Roving Clearance** – 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 Survey¹** – non-technical survey 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 then provided to the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector (NRA) to enter into the national UXO database.

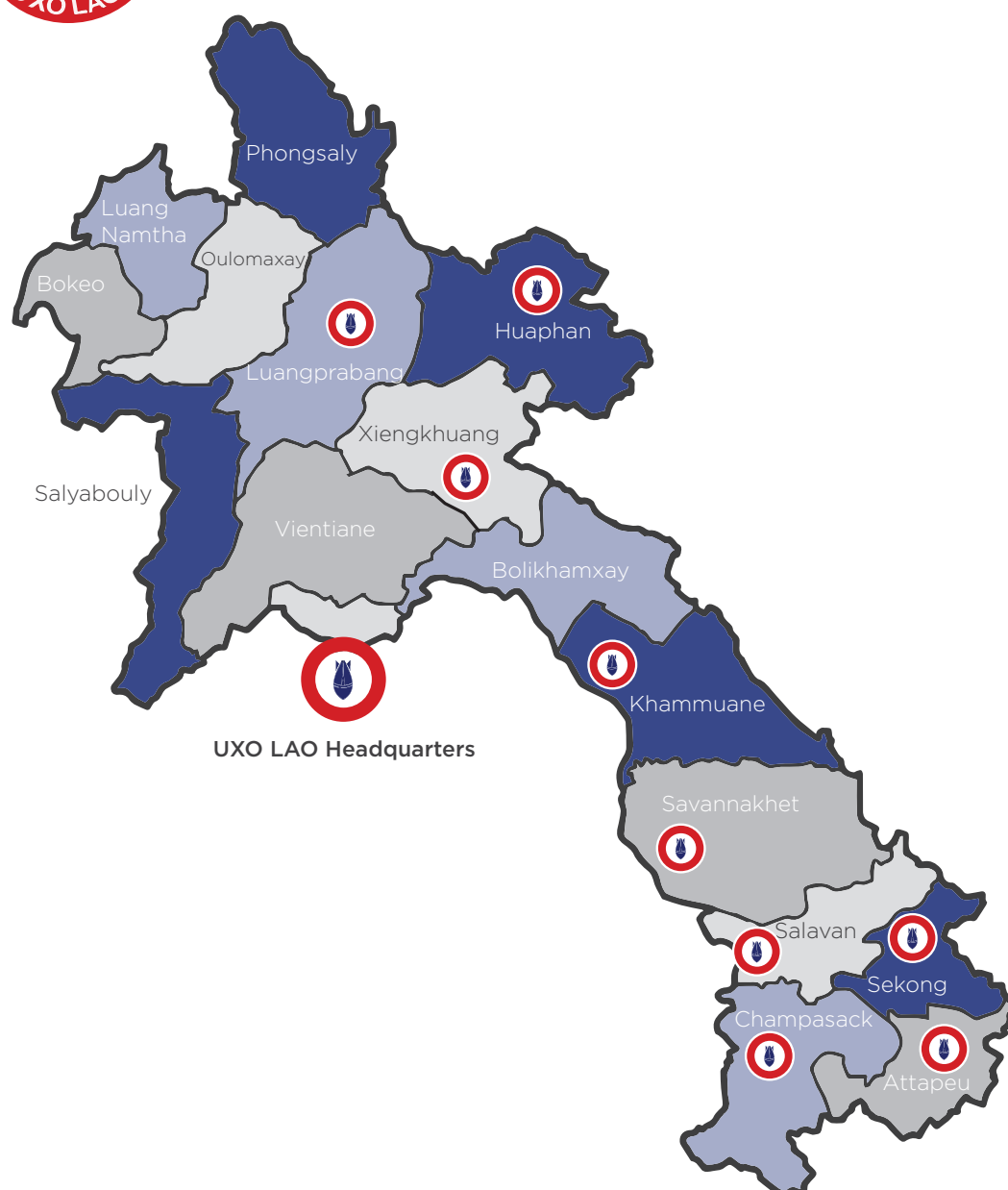
4. Technical Survey – technical survey involves operators investigating each evidence point entered into the national database using detector equipment. By surveying the land around the evidence point, the TS teams find the full extent of cluster munition contamination in that area, using 50m x 50m boxes, one box contains 2,500m². Boxes with contamination are marked as red; those with fragments are marked as yellow; and if no cluster munitions or CM fragments are found the box is coloured green. 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 CHAs have been entered into the system, they are prioritised by UXO Lao for clearance. Clearance involves dedicated teams returning to the sites and ensuring that all UXOs 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.

¹ It should be noted that UXO Lao is still currently in a transitional period from employing a system of general survey to implementing non-technical survey.



UXO LAO OPERATES IN THE NINE MOST IMPACTED PROVINCES







3

UXO Lao: 20 Years of Achievements (1996-2015)

In 2016, UXO Lao celebrates two decades of work to reduce the impact of UXO in Lao PDR. So far, these are the excellent results achieved:

Over 11,000 Mine Risk Education (MRE) visits to villages in the nine highly-contaminated provinces, reaching more than 3 million beneficiaries.

More than 1.4 Million UXO items have been destroyed, freeing thousands of families from the fear of death or injury from UXO accidents.

Over 33,000 Hectares have been successfully **cleared**, making way for 478 new schools, 78 water systems and 75 roads since 2010.

Between 2008 and 2015, the **number of casualties** has been **reduced from 300 to 42**. In addition, more than 6,655.08 hectares have been identified as Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), contributing to the national overall understanding of the UXO problem.

Through the use of a new evidence-based clearance method, UXO Lao has **more than doubled the number of UXO founded per hectare** from 2014 to 2015.

Since 2015, UXO Lao has been working directly with other operators to divide up the tasks of survey and clearance to increase efficiency.

4 Achievements in 2015

The following table shows UXO Lao's operational achievements during 2015.

| Provinces | Operations | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | UXO Risk Education Visits | Roving Tasks | Overall Clearance (hectares) | CHA Clearance (percentage) | UXO Found and Destroyed | Cluster Munitions per hectare | General Survey (Number of Visits) |
| Attapeu | 89 | 119 | 191,41 | 95 | 3.719 | 16,66 | 109 |
| Champasack | 49 | 164 | 102,22 | 94 | 7.059 | 55,45 | 357 |
| Huaphan | 47 | 167 | 141,88 | 94 | 4.009 | 26,45 | 199 |
| Khammuane | 67 | 94 | 112,16 | 80 | 3.028 | 12,56 | 120 |
| Luangprabang | 52 | 35 | 125,05 | 54 | 1.557 | 16,78 | 83 |
| Salavan | 60 | 283 | 267,94 | 81 | 6.693 | 20,79 | 308 |
| Savannakhet | 42 | 212 | 272,01 | 82 | 5.776 | 19,01 | 230 |
| Sekong | 85 | 152 | 129,67 | 63 | 2.816 | 19,91 | 377 |
| Xiengkhuang | 57 | 397 | 630,98 | 68 | 16.488 | 18,88 | 495 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 548 | 1.623 | 1.973,32 | 79 | 51.145 | 22,94 | 2.278 |

4.1 Casualties

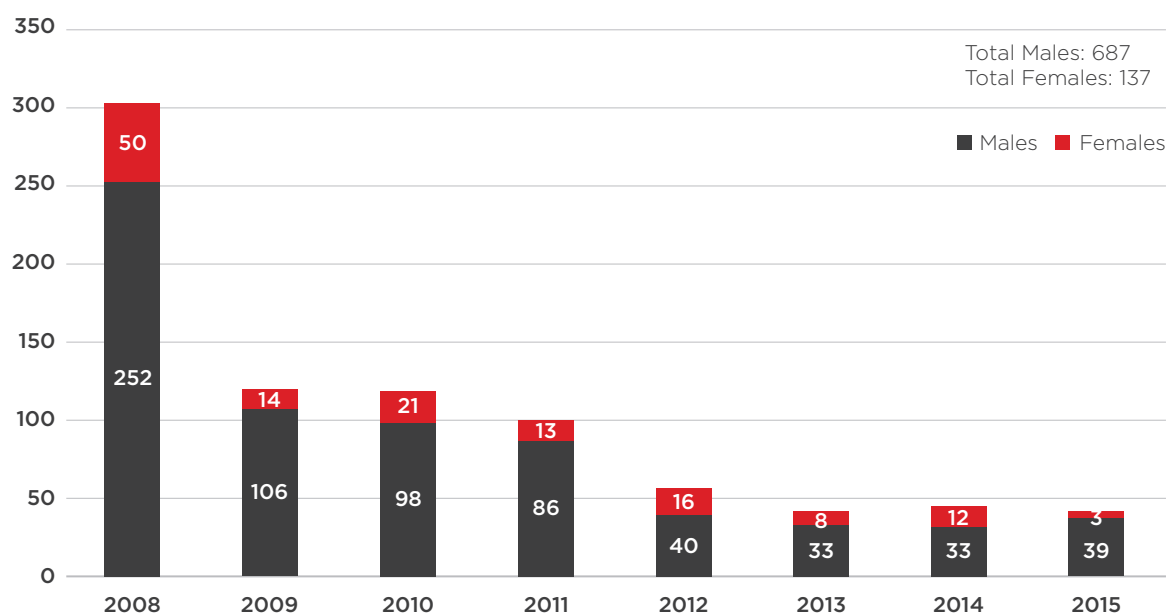
The number of UXO casualties was reduced drastically from 302 in 2008 to only 42 in 2015, far lower than the national target of <75 set in the Safe Path Forward II national strategy. The following table summarises casualty figures from 2008 to 2015, with details of the gender and age breakdown.

| 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 |
| 2014² | 22 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 45 |
| 2015³ | 27 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 42 |

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

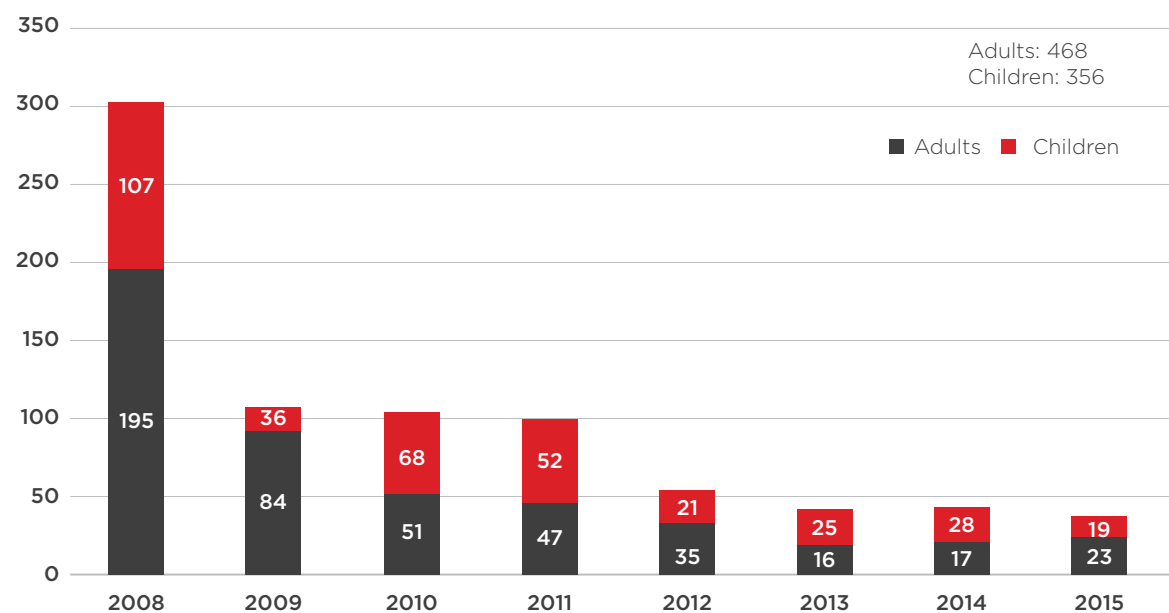
³Figures for 2015 taken from NRA Completion Report dated 13 January 2016

Victims of Accidents with UXO 2008-2015 by gender



Source: UXO Lao Database and NRA IMSMA

Victims of Accidents with UXO 2008-2015 by age



Source: UXO Lao Database and NRA IMSMA

4.2 UXO Destruction

The number of UXO destroyed by UXO Lao area clearance operations in 2015 was 51,164. 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) has increased from 5 in 2014 to 22 in 2015. This largely accounts for the large 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 transition to the new methodology during 2015 yielded real efficiency improvements.

| Number of Cluster Munitions found per hectare per province 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| 2014 National Average for comparison | | | | | | | | | | 5.8 |
| 2015 Monthly | LPB | HP | XKH | KHM | SVK | SLV | SEK | CHP | ATP | Average |
| January | 5.90 | 10.20 | 21.70 | 18.90 | 22.70 | 45.90 | 19.00 | 105.20 | 18.20 | 29.74 |
| February | 11.10 | 3.60 | 11.70 | 10.50 | 18.10 | 22.50 | 7.00 | 25.80 | 32.60 | 15.88 |
| March | 1.20 | 6.30 | 10.80 | 7.00 | 16.50 | 12.90 | 24.00 | 31.50 | 16.20 | 14.04 |
| April | 5.90 | 24.10 | 15.80 | 3.60 | 17.60 | 20.20 | 5.10 | 40.60 | 14.00 | 16.32 |
| May | 14.70 | 20.20 | 10.80 | 8.50 | 16.70 | 12.70 | 9.50 | 47.60 | 21.90 | 18.07 |
| June | 7.70 | 37.20 | 11.90 | 5.00 | 14.50 | 19.10 | 27.50 | 47.80 | 13.90 | 20.51 |
| July | 25.40 | 37.90 | 17.90 | 8.60 | 17.40 | 21.80 | 2.30 | 61.90 | 18.70 | 23.54 |
| August | 16.90 | 52.20 | 42.50 | 7.30 | 23.00 | 25.20 | 13.10 | 37.20 | 11.40 | 25.42 |
| September | 28.30 | 28.70 | 28.70 | 11.00 | 14.60 | 18.40 | 18.10 | 38.30 | 13.80 | 22.21 |
| October | 46.00 | 35.80 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 20.30 | 18.70 | 61.40 | 22.90 | 13.70 | 28.72 |
| November | 22.50 | 32.90 | 14.80 | 24.00 | 24.60 | 17.40 | 24.90 | 154.80 | 13.00 | 36.54 |
| December | 15.80 | 28.30 | 20.10 | 26.40 | 22.10 | 14.70 | 27.00 | 51.80 | 12.50 | 24.30 |
| Average | 16.78 | 26.45 | 18.88 | 12.56 | 19.01 | 20.79 | 19.91 | 55.45 | 16.66 | 22.94 |

4.3 Area Clearance

During 2015, UXO Lao cleared 1,973 hectares of land of UXO. This included 1,717 hectares of land for agricultural usage, and 255 hectares for development projects, which include educational facilities, roads, water services, and other infrastructure. The criteria that UXO Lao uses to prioritise its clearance activities takes into account existing village, district, provincial, and national development plans and priorities. Agricultural land is cleared to a depth of 25 cm and once the land has been

cleared, a certificate is issued to the landowner and witnessed by village authorities.

Of the total 1,973 hectares cleared, 1,572 hectares were cleared within already-established Confirmed Hazardous Areas.

In total, this amounts to a reduction in the number of hectares cleared by UXO Lao compared to previous years.

With the new evidence-based methodology, more cluster munitions are found per hectare cleared, slowing down the already-arduous process of bomb disposal. Finding more cluster bombs also means setting up more controlled explosions to dispose of them, which requires both more time and more explosives. As such, the reduction in the overall number of hectares cleared is an indicator of the transition to an overall more effective and efficient approach. The UXO sector as a whole, under the coordination of the NRA, has reflected this change in approach by creating new targets for the sector, no longer based on maximising the number of hectares cleared in absolute terms. UXO Lao fully supports this overall trend.



4.4 Community Awareness or Mine Risk Education (MRE)

UXO Lao has mine risk education teams in all nine of the most heavily-contaminated provinces. These teams undertake village visits to disseminate information and materials to increase the awareness of UXO risks among communities. During 2015, UXO Lao undertook 548 such visits, reaching 181,155 beneficiaries. The continued efforts to ensure awareness of risks contributes to the major decline in the number of UXO accidents and casualties over the past decade. The activities of the MRE teams include puppet shows and games targeting children, as new generations need to be informed of the danger of UXO, but also refresher activities for older villagers to ensure that they are not taking undue risks in their daily lives.

4.5 Non-Technical Survey

The clearance process begins with non-technical survey, whereby historical data and village consultation are used to generate “evidence point” and sketch maps of villages with UXO contamination marked on them, this information will then pass to technical survey team for doing survey by using detector equipment to scan outwards from those evidence points and establish the boundary of cluster munition strikes, then established as Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA).

Through non-technical survey tasks, during 2015, UXO Lao made a total visits of 2,278 times in 1,176 villages across nine provinces in the country, these reached more than 10,000 items of UXO found, of which, 5,673 items were cluster munitions or bombies, 126 items were big bombs and the rest were other UXOs.



4.6 Technical Survey

During 2015, 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 3,634 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 an 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.



4.7 Clearance for Development Projects

During 2015, UXO Lao cleared land for 255.59 hectares for development projects namely, school and health facilities, water services, roads, temples, basin, irrigation, bridge, plantation, 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:

UXO Lao supported to Laos Australia Rural Livelihoods Programme (LARLP)

Due to the extent of UXO contamination in the focus provinces of the Laos Australia Rural Livelihoods Programme (LARLP), a component on UXO action was included to be implemented by UXO Lao with the support of UNDP. This component consists of support to five clearance teams and three mine risk education teams in Savannakhet, Salavan and Champasack. The clearance teams are tasked with clearing land for LARLP activities, and with contributing to the work of UXO Lao's Annual Work Plan when not specifically tasked by LARLP. In 2015, these teams cleared 142 hectares of land for these purposes. This included clearance for livelihoods supports to more than 400 households in Savannakhet, most of which chose to receive livestock as productive assets through LARLP. UXO Lao also cleared land for more than 350 households in Salavan. This linkage demonstrated the support that UXO Lao's clearance provides to livelihoods and economic security in affected communities. This work will continue under the LARLP programme into 2017. The implementers of the post-clearance livelihoods support activities are World Education in Salavan, CARE in Champasack, and Health Poverty Action in Savannakhet.



New Village project – Phin District, Savannakhet Province

In February 2015, UXO Lao received a request from the local authority in Phin District, Savannakhet for clearance for a resettlement project. The clearance was completed in September 2015 in Hinsagom Village. 10.6 hectares were cleared, with 73 cluster munitions found and destroyed in the process. After completion, three villages (Malua, Apok and Houay Yard) were resettled at Hinsagom Village. The resettlement has helped villagers to get away from flooded areas and to get access to roads, which means improved access to markets and other facilities such as schools and hospitals. By the end of December 2015, around 150 households had benefited from the project; and the number of beneficiaries were around 600 people.





Community Health Care Center project — Xam Neua District, Huaphan Province

On 18 August 2015, UXO Lao received a request from the Village Authority, Health Care Office and District Cabinet of Xam Neua District in Huaphan Province to clear 0.23 hectares of land in Nah Sah Mong Village for a health care center, supported by the Embassy of Japan. Responding to the request, UXO Lao and NRA in Huaphan agreed to send field staff to conduct technical survey to find an evidence point then start to clear the land. The clearance took place from 15 to 19 October 2015.

Subsequently, the Embassy of Japan began the construction on 20 December 2015, contracting Houg Ta Phin Construction. This health care center completed in July 2016 and have benefited more than 280 villagers in more than 3 villages.



Water System Improvement project – Thakhek District, Khammuane Province

Taken from World Without Mine, Monitoring Report, 2015.

Through the support of World Without Mines, UXO Lao has been able to conduct clearance for several development projects and clearance for agriculture including city water supply, community hospital, health clinic and rice field or home gardens.

The project for improvement of the water system in Thakhek town, supported by Japan, was initially started on 26 March 2014 without UXO clearance. This is because the historical data indicated that there was extremely low UXO contamination at the project's construction areas. During construction, a 7.5 mm rocket was found by the project water system engineer. After the evidence of UXO, UXO Lao was asked to provide clearance along the entire water pipelines' routes.

The clearance was conducted from 21 to 26 November 2014 with a depth of 150 cm, covering 3.26 hectares. No UXO were found and UXO Lao handed over a clearance certificate to the project manager. After that, the upgraded water supply system was able to continue and was completed on 15 January 2016. The project was officially opened and granted to the local authority on 2 March 2016, benefitting at least 85,000 local inhabitants.



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Hospital – Bualapha District, Khammuane Province

Taken from World Without Mine, Monitoring Report, 2015.

Another project supported by UXO Lao in Khammuane was a hospital project in Sop Peng village, Bualapha District, supported by the United States of America.

The district health office and rural development office sent UXO Lao a request to conduct UXO clearance in the planned site. This request was approved by UXO Lao's National Office in Vientiane on 09 January 2015. Subsequently, UXO Lao sent a survey team to identify CHAs; following up by clearing 0.49 hectares between 19 to 24 January 2015. There was a total of 19 UXO found, included ten BLU-26 cluster munitions, one M-83 cluster munition, one BLU-3B cluster munition, one 2.75 inch rocket and six 20 mm shells.

Five months later, the construction of community's hospital supported by the United States Department of Defense had started. The hospital, which completed on 09 June 2016, represented a major infrastructure improvement, and replaced the village's previous modest wooden health clinic that assumed to reach over 450 beneficiaries.





Fish ponds project - Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province

During the second quarter of 2015, UXO Lao cleared about 1.17 hectares in Taoun village and 0.1 hectares in Dak Treun village, La Mam and Dak Cheung districts respectively. The purpose of land usage was for community development projects. This development project were supported by the International Labour Organisation to excavate two fish ponds for the communities. After the clearance had completed in March 2015, the ponds had excavated and become part of the communities' asset. The direct beneficiaries of these ponds were 60 villagers. This intervention allowed villagers to participate in the fish ponds' construction, in which the villagers had earned approximately 20 million kip from such construction. Through this activities the International Labour Organization had hope that villagers would be able to increase their nutrition intake and generate income when fish are ready to sell.



New School - Pek District, Xiengkhuang Province

In November 2015, UXO Lao responded the request to clear the land for school construction in Mee village, Pek district, Xiengkhuang province. The clearance team was able to clear 0.13 hectares, which found 9 items of UXO. This included 1 cluster munitions and 8 other UXO. The clearance conducted in that area for four days, started from 27 to 30 November 2015 by UXO Lao Xiengkhuang team. Once the clearance completed, new school had started immediately and completed in July 2016 by Sathaphone Construction Company. This school project was built to replace the modest wooden school granted by the government of Japan. This has reached over 297 beneficiaries.





5 Partnerships

During 2015, UXO Lao worked with and was supported by a large number of local and international partners, including:

- James Madison University/CISR
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)
- Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Spirit of Soccer (SOS)
- Sterling International Group (SIG)
- The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
- The European Union (EU)
- The Government of Australia
- The Government of Belgium
- The Government of Canada
- The Government of Ireland
- The Government of Japan
- The Government of New Zealand
- The Government of Norway
- The Government of Switzerland
- The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- The Government of the United States of America
- The Intrepid Foundation
- The National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR (NRA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- 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 was a vocal advocate of implementing the evidence-based clearance methodology and of formulating a Victim Assistance Strategy, both of which have been achieved in the last two years. At the Sector Working Group in 2015, UNDP voiced 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 (IRC CCM).

In 2015 UNDP has supported the management and technical capacity-building UXO Lao (as well as the NRA). A Chief Technical Advisor has been deployed to support both UXO Lao and the NRA since July 2014. 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 sectoral planning. In addition to the services of the CTA, UNDP also deployed a Programme and Finance Technical Advisor to the NRA until April 2015, and a new Finance Technical Advisor to the sector from December 2015.

UNDP has also supported UXO Lao in their procurement of equipment necessary to manage and undertake UXO-related activities. In 2015, 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 procedure. UNDP also supports UXO Lao with quarterly financial monitoring, contracting for yearly external audits, and provision of a coordination mechanism for contributing Development Partners.

UNDP has been instrumental in engaging new and previous donors in financing UXO Lao in 2015. This has led to the Annual Work Plan of UXO Lao being largely funded. 2015 saw new contributions through UNDP, or extensions signed, from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), the Government of Canada, the Government of Luxembourg, and the Government of Australia. UNDP has also worked closely with other donors to prepare for new funding windows starting in 2016.



50
YEARS

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5.2 Sterling International Group support to UXO Lao

Throughout 2015, Sterling International Group 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. The focus was on training through workshops in Attapeu and Khammuane for staff from all nine provinces, joint monitoring missions with UXO Lao and the NRA; and the development of a Google Earth tool for use at field level. This tool makes survey data more accessible and useable. SIG has also supported two

rounds of inspections by three mobile Quality Management teams.

UXO Lao and Sterling International Group have worked together on project proposals and, in October 2015, additional U.S. Department of State funding to UXO Lao was announced to cover the re-hiring of 17 teams in six provinces.



5.3 Japan Organizations support to UXO Lao

UXO Lao started a new project supported by JICA in 2015, including components 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 the second stage of cooperation. In addition, UXO Lao has received a JICA volunteer who works in the UXO Lao Head Quarter to improve basic IT skill of UXO Lao staff.

UXO Lao has continued the Peace Building Project supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan through JICS. The project aims at accelerating the clearance by introducing brush cutter machines which are going to be operational in 2016. The project has also provided funds for UXO clearance operation and dormitory construction in three provinces in the southern Laos in 2015.

UXO Lao and Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) have carried out 3-years project since 2014. The project provided the funds to support for new classroom construction and re-building facilities at UXO Lao Training Center, and also provide the technical support for a Bomb-Cutting Method to UXO Lao staff at UXO Lao Training Center and UXO clearance sites. In 2015, 28 SEODs and 38 Team Leaders have been trained on EOD techniques, especially the bomb cutting method and 12 Deminers have been trained on basic EOD techniques. At the same time, the constructions of new classrooms, toilets and shower rooms were also completed in 2015.



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) Landmine & 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 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 Laos 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, CMAC, JICA and UXO Lao 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 November 2015, the first training program under Phase Two was conducted at the CMAC Head Quarter (HQ), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, under the topic of Ownership and Partnership Capacity Development; and Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation. There were 5 participants from UXO Lao attending the training, 3 staff from UXO Lao HQ, 1 from Champasack, and 1 from Salavan province. Through this training, the staff had gained deeper knowledge through On-the-Job training particularly about CMAC's internal policy, procedure manual, proposal writing and reporting styles and exploring its database system.



5.5 New Partnership with NPA on Non-Technical and Technical Survey

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) has teamed up with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) for a new joint project to implement UXO survey in eighty villages in Xiengkhuang Province between 2016 and 2018. A joint team of UXO Lao and NPA staff started work on 6 February in Gnouanthong village in Pek district. The UXO Lao staff are being trained in the new methodology for UXO non-technical survey on a "learning by doing" basis with their NPA counterparts. "It's going well", said Team Leader Mr. Bounda after two weeks of work.





Non-technical survey - which involves reviewing data on past UXO work and casualties, as well as consulting extensively with villagers about UXO sightings - is intended to generate a comprehensive view of all UXO information in a village. Where evidence is found, it is followed up with technical survey, with teams scouring the land using detectors, destroying any dangerous items found, and marking off “confirmed hazardous areas” for later clearance. This approach will help the Government of Lao PDR to quantify the UXO problem in the country, which is one of the key obligations of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

So far, the joint UXO Lao-NPA team has been informed of more than seventy suspected items and is already following up with technical survey, which has found more than 42 cluster munitions (specifically BLU-62s) and one other UXO in one location. The establishment of “confirmed hazardous areas” will help to plan clearance efforts in the future, and NPA is currently assisting the NRA with the management of the wealth of data that the new approach will generate.

The project will cover villages in four of Xiengkhuang’s eight districts, specifically Pek, Phoukut, Kham, and Mokmai. Non-technical survey is expected to reach 80 villages, while technical survey, which requires more time,

will reach around half that number, according to the initial work plan. Technical Survey proceeds at approximately four hectares per day. All Confirmed Hazardous Areas will be explained to villages after survey has taken place, to ensure that communities are aware of risks in the time before clearance teams arrive in the future to complete the tasks. The project will also provide suggested priorities for clearance in each village based on assessments of which tasks would have the greatest positive impact on the communities.



6 Challenges and Lessons Learned

6.1 New survey and clearance methodology raises challenges at field-level

The implementation of the new survey and clearance methodology based on identifying CHAs has proven more effective in finding contamination and reducing the amount of uncontaminated land being cleared. However, as the new methodology does not adhere to land boundaries, it has tended to require UXO Lao's teams to venture more regularly into difficult terrain than was previously the case. This includes mountainous and rocky areas as well as densely overgrown areas. This means that work is slowed down and made more difficult. The best-case is when villagers can be involved in the process of cutting vegetation prior to survey and clearance. With the introduction of non-technical

survey, it may become easier to involve villagers in this process early on. Regardless, UXO Lao teams would be able to work faster if provided with handheld brush cutters. The reduction of contamination require UXO Lao to use more time to clear that areas, in which it is hard for clearance term to estimate the days use for clearance task. This new methodology has not only help the organization to find more bombs, but it also results in the higher cost operation. It has made the cost of clearance per hectare more expensive and slower. These issues need to be addressed and adjusted into UXO Lao annual work plan.



6.2. New end-user experience requires clear communication from UXO Lao

The new methodology of clearance means that requests by beneficiaries are no longer followed-up in the way that many have become accustomed to. This means that a particular requester's land is no longer cleared in full. While the rationale for this is explained above and has been discussed and approved extensively at the sector level, it is not immediately clear to the beneficiaries themselves. As such, UXO Lao needs

to ensure that beneficiaries are adequately informed about what changes to expect in the transition. UXO Lao can mainstream this information and consultation into the visits it makes to villages for both non-technical survey and mine risk education. It may also consider some publicity materials to help clarify the issue. In most cases in Xiengkhuang, locals are cooperative and understanding about the new method.



7

Plans for 2016, including Challenges and Opportunities

During 2016, UXO Lao will continue the crucial work of clearing Confirmed Hazardous Areas of unexploded ordnance and supporting development projects in the nine most-contaminated provinces in the country. We will begin to undertake non-technical survey and contributing the Government of Lao PDR's efforts to complete a national survey of known cluster munition contamination by 2021. This plan is detailed in the Survey to Safety Strategy of the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector.

UXO Lao will continue to undertake Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the nine most-contaminated provinces, and will explore the possibility of reinstating a system of village volunteers for this purpose. The likely acceleration of national survey activities may require an increase in Mine Risk Education activities.

UXO Lao will also develop strategies and plans to develop its institutional capacity with the support of UNDP and other partners. A new UNDP programme of support to the UXO sector will support UXO Lao in the areas of financial management and programme management, as well as providing the highly-experienced Chief Technical Advisor who guides UXO Lao on matters of strategy, policy, and technical management. UNDP will also provide oversight and support to resource mobilization. At the time of writing, UXO Lao's 2016 Annual Work Plan has been fully funded thanks to the generous support of our partners. However, finances for coming years still need to be secured in order to ensure this essential work goes forward.

UXO Lao will support the development and implementation of the proposed Sustainable Development Goal 18, taking on past lessons learned. We look forward to engaging with all our partners to put the legacy of UXO behind us and enable a safer and more prosperous future for Lao PDR.

2016 TARGETS:

Mine/UXO Risk Education: 488 villages

Non-Technical Survey: 302 villages

Technical Survey: 362 villages

Area Clearance: 2,535 hectares





8 Stories on UXO Lao's Work

8.1 An Informed Community, a Safer Community

"One, two, three" counts in the teacher at the front of the class of more than 100 children.

"Oo-ee-oek-oek! Oo-ee-oek-oek!" shouts the left half of the room, excitedly.

(That's the sound of a rooster, in Lao.)

UXO Lao's Monsi Keowbounmee is teaching children at Phanh Primary School about the risks of explosive ordnance (UXO) in Lao PDR, which is the most bombed country per capita in the world. Phanh is in Pek, one of the most highly contaminated districts in Xiengkhuang, which itself is considered the second most highly-contaminated province in the country. This is a morning of fun for a very serious purpose.

There are 211 students in the school in total, aged 3 to 11, with 75 in kindergarten and 136 in the primary school; and twelve teachers. UXO Lao's Mine Risk Education/Community Awareness team in Xiengkhuang has visited this school four times, and today is the third day of this visit. The purpose of the MRE team's work is to ensure new generations are aware of the dangers of UXO, which often look very similar to toys, and that adults have their knowledge refreshed too. The team uses several activities and includes photos, games, puppet show, Questions & Answers and others, aiming to help students understand and remember easily.



Mine Risk Education is now integrated into the primary school curriculum in the most UXO-affected provinces, but these visits offer an important opportunity to ensure first-hand that important messages are reaching at-risk people. Phanh School's Director, Phimmasone Kaewphomma underlined that new generations have to regularly be informed anew; "in three or four years, the children who are now just babies should learn about UXO as their elder siblings are today", he said. And the children seem to enjoy it too.



UXO Lao's Deputy Chief of Programmes, Vilaivanh Thongmanivong, interviewed one of the participants in the day's session, seven years-old Kitsada Phimmavong. "This is my first time at a mine risk activity", she explained. "I liked seeing the shapes and colours of the UXO, and learning how dangerous they are." Kitsada has never seen a real UXO herself, but would now know how to recognize one if she does. "My parents told me that there are lots of UXO here", she says – highlighting the importance of keeping the adults informed in special simultaneous adult sessions. "If I see a UXO, I won't play with it; I will tell my parents straight away. That's what I learned today" she notes, wisely, adding "I really liked the puppet show."



At the end of the session, the teacher has a last question. “Do you want the book?” she asks the room. “Yes!”

“Do you have the money?”, “No!”

Luckily, with funds from the Government of New Zealand administered by UNDP, UXO Lao is able to provide the books free of charge, and to continue providing these essential educational visits to keep these children and their families safe.



8.2 No longer living in fear

Somephanh Phanthasin, 34, has been living in Sikhoun for five years with his wife. He makes his living raising livestock and growing rice.

After he arrived, he was often warned by the elders in the village that the land he used for raising livestock and growing rice contained a large number of unexploded bombs (UXO).

He recalled a visit from his father-in-law's brother, who farms land nearby. Having just found UXO on his own land, he told Somephanh that he had farmed the same land before Somephanh and had found many UXO during that time. The father-in-law had moved many UXO from his land by hand – an extremely risky method. He had disposed of the UXO in a nearby bomb crater, and covered them up with soil. He had been lucky not to be hurt in the process.

Somephanh, worried, spoke to the village chief, who helped him send a letter of request to UXO Lao's Provincial Office in Phonsavan.

“The UXO Lao team came to my house in February 2013. They asked me where my land was that needed to be cleared, and then started work right away, marking the boundaries and noting down the area for clearance,” said Somephanh in February 2015. The land was not immediately cleared though, and Somephanh and his family continued to work their land in fear until October 2014, when UXO Lao returned with their UXO detector equipment to survey the land for contamination. Even then, the land could not immediately be cleared, as UXO Lao has to follow up all evidence fairly and systematically.





To Somephanh's huge relief, in January 2015, UXO Lao's clearance team arrived with the news that he and his family had been waiting for – the land was about to be cleared. "I was so happy to hear that, and thanked them many times with a big smile", remembered Somephanh.

Once they started working, the team discovered that there were bombs in neighbouring land too, not only on Somephanh's plot. So they had to clear land for three families

altogether. They found 324 items of UXO in total. "I was so scared to see the real bombies that had been on my land all this time. I was still worried about an accident before the land was cleared. I think I am lucky to be alive today." The job was finished in February 2015.

Somephanh's land is now free from UXO and his family feels safer. He is able to work without worry with his rice paddy, cows and buffalo. UXO Lao continues to clear land for farmers and families like Somephanh's.

8.3 A Safe Place to Learn and Grow

Since 2010, when data began being collected, UXO Lao has cleared dangerous unexploded bombs from the sites of hundreds of development projects including schools, water facilities and roads. In recent years, UXO Lao's work in Xiengkhuang Province, perhaps the second most-contaminated in the country, has been supported by funding from New Zealand, which has in turn enabled the communities in this area to benefit from development financing from elsewhere, including from Japan.



One example is the new kindergarten and primary school in Phoukeng Village, Pek District. The village is home to 591 people from three main ethnic groups, and has been used since its establishment in 1980 mainly for livestock raising by the Lao People's Army, according to the village chief, Mr. Oudone Phommachanh.

Until 2014, the village was home to two schools – one kindergarten, one primary school – both made of wood and in need of major repairs. The primary school was too small to accommodate the students from years 4 and 5, who had to travel seven kilometers to the next village for school. When the village was able to secure funding from the Government of Japan for a new school, Mr. Phommachanh went to choose locations and requested the selected land to be cleared by UXO Lao's Provincial Office for Xiengkhuang. Soon after, the UXO Lao team came to survey the land, and subsequently cleared it in November 2014. In the process, the found and destroyed twenty-two bombies.



Construction on the new school started in late 2014 and was completed in May 2015. The school now sits atop a small hill, meaning the children have to climb a little each morning, but “the students and their parents are really happy to have a new modern school in the village, and it saves them a lot of travel”, says Mr. Sivone Houmsaiyaphom, the school’s Deputy Director. It saves the parents money and time too.

There are now 91 students with seven teachers in the school, able to play safely on the simple but safe playground outside, and to learn in the fine setting of the newly-furnished classrooms. “We could do with a little more sports equipment, and the playground is not perfect, but we are happy it’s safe from UXO”, says Mr. Houmsaiyaphom.

8.4 Gender Equality and UXO in Lao PDR

Chantavone Inthavongsy is the first Lao woman to become a Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal (SEOD) for UXO Lao. Here, she discusses what motivates her: “As a child, I heard many stories of people who had been injured – losing limbs and sometimes their lives. I wanted to do something to help. When I was just 20- years-old, I trained with UXO Lao. They taught me to be part of a team that detects, removes and safely disposes of these dangerous explosive devices. I felt nervous about the job, but I was assured that, as long as we followed instructions, it would be safe. I was the only woman to pass the test and become a team leader straight away!

I became responsible for a team of 10 people. We were detecting and destroying unexploded ordnance five days a week in the fields and mountainsides across the province. It provided me with valuable experience and I was very proud of my job. After six years, I was promoted to Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal and was, until last year, the only fully qualified woman holding this position at UXO Lao. There are now three of us.

I am responsible for 40 people among four clearance teams. Safety comes above anything else, and it’s my job to make sure that everyone in the team is properly trained, fit and healthy, and that the equipment is fully functioning and that all standards are met.

I have to make sure every job is done to perfection, and no detail is overlooked. My colleagues respect me and I have never had any issues even with male technicians taking orders from me. They know that they have to pay careful attention to my instructions. I do not see any obstacles for women doing this job. I believe that a woman can do any job as long as she is determined, works hard and does her best. Women can and should play important roles in society.”



8.5 Clearing Land for Food Production

Mrs. Bouasone, a 40-years-old farmer in Phouhome village, Phouvong district, Attapeu province, became a UXO victim when her husband was killed in 2011 by an accident while digging. Bouasone and her three children have faced severe challenges since her husband passed away and they were very afraid of using the land. In 2012, the village authority requested UXO Lao to clear 0,5 hectares of her old rice-field and she also needs to expand more 0,5 hectares for planting rice in order to for her family to survive. A UXO Lao clearance team spent two weeks to clear the site.

“Now that our rice-field has been cleared, we are able to use our entire land without fear of UXO accidents. We can now expect to have an additional 900 to 1,000 kilograms of rice that can sustain my family for the whole year. Thank you very much UXO Lao” said Ms Bouasone.



8.6 Chat with a Deminer

For Keophimpha Chansima, 35, starting the day means preparing her son for his daily activities, putting on her boots, and then going to the office to take a ride on a big Toyota Troop Carrier off to the field. Tools of her trade are also kind of unique, a metal detector, a shovel, a pair of wire cutters, about a kilometer's worth of electrical wire, detonators, TNT and C4 explosives, and an exploder. Her job is to supervise a team of ten people conducting unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance work in Attapeu province in Lao PDR.

Keophimpha is very much aware of the day to day problems that the people in her province face, "every day, I see how people suffer from the UXO contamination in and around their villages. There are many accident and injuries caused by UXO." This prompted her to apply for a vacancy as a deminer in 1999 with UXO Lao, the national UXO clearance operator which is a program supported by UNDP. After being accepted as a trainee, Keophimpha was sent on an eight-weeks training course at UXO Lao training center in Vientiane. After successfully passing the course, she was sent back to Attapeu to start working. "During the first time in real UXO clearance site, I was excited as I start swinging my detector looking for UXO underneath the surface of the ground. I was not afraid when I found my first UXO item because I knew I had passed the course and had confidence in myself to handle it. I knew that once I've cleared this UXO item out of the field, it would create a safe environment for the people living in the area."

After ten years of experience, an opportunity arose to become promoted as a Team Leader. After evaluating her previous performance, and taking into consideration her experience and knowledge, she was promoted by UXO Lao National Office to become a Team Leader in 2009. Keophimpha successfully completed



a nine-weeks Team Leader Course at UXO Lao Training Center in Vientiane. As an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) technician level 3, she can safely handle, remove and destroy all types of UXO (including sub-munition, mortar shells, artillery rounds, grenades, white phosphorous, etc.) except aircraft bombs. She supervises a team of 7 deminers, a medic, and a driver and is responsible for all the equipment and vehicles her team uses. She manages the clearance site's safety and security, ensuring that people living in the area are aware that a UXO clearance operation is taking place. When a deminer finds a UXO item, it is a part of her job to investigate what the item is and make the decision on what to do with the item. It is also her job to maintain the site records as well as conduct quality management on the work done.

When asked about her plans for the future, "I may have finished only upper secondary school but I would like to become a senior EOD like the other female SEOD working in Champasack province. I want to continue working for UXO Lao until UXO clearance operations are finally over in Lao. I want Lao people to live their lives in safety."

9 Finances

Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

Summary of Funds Received (in USD)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

| Summary of Funds Received (in USD) for the year ended 31 December 2015 | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Fund Sources | Earmarked | Unearmarked | Total | % of Total |
| UNDP-Managed Funds | | | | |
| Australian Agency for International Dev't (AusAID) | 777.277,00 | | 777.277,00 | 15% |
| Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) | | 752.000,00 | 752.000,00 | 14% |
| Government of Canada | 655.802,00 | | 655.802,00 | 12% |
| Government of Ireland | | 380.000,00 | 380.000,00 | 7% |
| Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg | | 165.929,00 | 165.929,00 | 3% |
| Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) | | 40.000,00 | 40.000,00 | 1% |
| Others | | 414,00 | 414,00 | 0% |
| | 1.433.079,00 | 1.338.343,00 | 2.771.422,00 | 52% |
| Bilateral Funds | | | | |
| US Sterling | 1.671.843,00 | | 1.671.843,00 | 31% |
| Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) | 679.096,57 | | 679.096,57 | 13% |
| World Without Mines | 114.366,00 | | 114.366,00 | 2% |
| Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) | 7.000,00 | | 7.000,00 | 0% |
| Intrepid Foundation | 2.206,20 | | 2.206,20 | 0% |
| Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) | 1.107,65 | | 1.107,65 | 0% |
| | 2.475.619,42 | | 2.475.619,42 | 47% |
| Government Contributions and Others | | | | |
| Lao PDR Government Contribution | 53.802,98 | | 53.802,98 | 1% |
| Others | | 9.715,52 | 9.715,52 | 0% |
| | 53.802,98 | 9.715,52 | 63.518,50 | 1% |
| | | | | |
| Total | 3.962.501,40 | 1.348.058,52 | 5.310.559,92 | 100% |
| % to Total | 75% | 25% | 100% | |

Summary of In-Kind Contributions

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

| Sources | Total | % of Total |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) | 4.472.741,13 | 89% |
| Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) | 539.289,68 | 11% |
| | | |
| Total | 5.012.030,81 | 100% |



Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)

Summary of Fund Balances (in USD)

As of 31 December 2015

| Summary of Fund Balances (in USD) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| UNDP-Managed Funds | Fund Balance, 1 Jan. 2015 | Funds Received | Funds Used | Fund Balance, 31 Dec. 2015 | % of Total |
| Government of Australia | 747.127,28 | 777.277,00 | 346.208,19 | 1.178.196,09 | |
| Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) | 10.477,00 | 752.000,00 | 432.798,26 | 329.678,74 | |
| Government of Ireland | 180.530,00 | 380.000,00 | 297.674,07 | 262.855,93 | |
| Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg | 142.765,00 | 165.929,00 | 84.342,99 | 224.351,01 | |
| Government of New Zealand | 1.371.883,00 | | 1.193.159,87 | 178.723,13 | |
| European Union | 224.769,00 | | 377.572,02 | (152.803,02) | |
| Republic of Korea (CPR TTF*) | 1.014,00 | 40.000,00 | 37.632,57 | 3.381,43 | |
| Government of Canada | 4.051,54 | 655.802,00 | 659.853,54 | | |
| Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) | 784.991,46 | | 784.991,46 | | |
| Government of Belgium | 36.533,72 | | 36.533,72 | | |
| Others | 62,54 | 414,00 | 476,54 | | |
| | 3.504.204,54 | 2.771.422,00 | 4.251.243,23 | 2.024.383,31 | 87% |
| Bilateral Funds | | | | | |
| Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) | 727.721,38 | 679.096,57 | 1.184.541,65 | 222.276,30 | |
| US Sterling | 18.424,23 | 1.671.843,00 | 1.680.023,27 | 10.243,96 | |
| Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) | | 7.000,00 | | 7.000,00 | |
| Intrepid Foundation | 4.049,58 | 2.206,20 | 2,00 | 6.253,78 | |
| Grant Assistance for Grassroots (GGP) - Japan Embassy | 491.958,69 | | 491.189,02 | 769,67 | |
| Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) | 711,00 | | | 711,00 | |
| Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) | | 1.107,65 | 433,24 | 674,41 | |
| Poland | 16.700,00 | | 16.637,92 | 62,08 | |
| World Without Mines | | 114.366,00 | 114.366,01 | -0,01 | |
| | 1.259.564,88 | 2.475.619,42 | 3.487.193,11 | 247.991,19 | 11% |
| Government Contribution and Others | | | | | |
| Lao PDR Government Contribution | 22.574,17 | 53.802,98 | 33.063,19 | 43.313,96 | |
| Others | 608,02 | 9.715,52 | 4.234,62 | 6.088,92 | |
| | 23.182,19 | 63.518,50 | 37.297,81 | 49.402,88 | 2% |
| Total | 4.786.951,61 | 5.310.559,92 | 7.775.734,15 | 2.321.777,38 | 100% |
| *Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund (CPR TTF) | | | | | |



| Summary of Expenditures by Location | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Location | Total | % of Total |
| UXO Lao Provincial Offices | | |
| Xiengkhouang (XK) | 1,060,747.98 | 14% |
| Savannakhet (SV) | 974,744.86 | 13% |
| Salavane (SL) | 712,426.86 | 9% |
| Sekong (SK) | 698,685.77 | 9% |
| Khammouane (KH) | 549,721.12 | 7% |
| Champasack (CH) | 501,853.23 | 6% |
| Attapue (AT) | 497,003.29 | 6% |
| Luang Prabang (LP) | 477,678.82 | 6% |
| Huaohanh (HP) | 445,953.44 | 6% |
| UXO Lao National Office (NO) | 755,016.38 | 10% |
| UXO Lao Training Center (TC) | 77,971.22 | 1% |
| UNDP Direct Payments | 1,023,931.72 | 13% |
| Total | 7,775,734.15 | 100% |

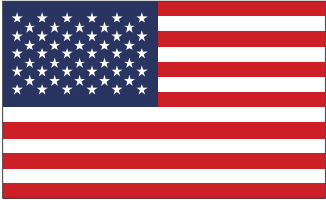
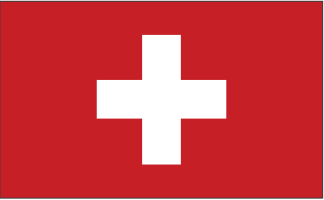
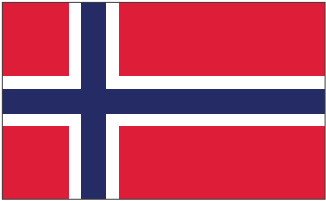
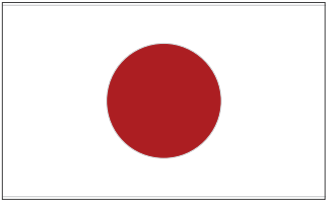
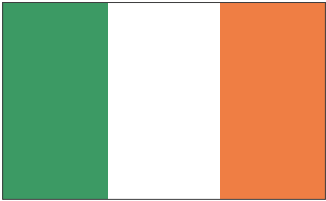
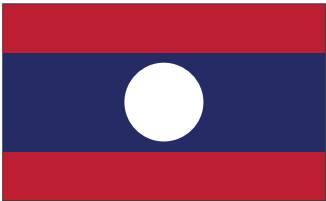
Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao)
Summary of Actual Expenditures by Funding Source (in USD)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015


| Summary of Actual Expenditures by Funding Source (in USD) | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Expenditures | Fund Sources | | | | % of Total |
| | UNDP - Managed Funds | Bilateral Funds | Gov't Contribution others | Total | |
| Personnel Expenses | | | | | |
| Salaries and Allowances | 2.624.446,68 | 2.426.973,75 | 380,76 | 5.051.801,19 | |
| | 2.624.446,68 | 2.426.973,75 | 380,76 | 5.051.801,19 | 65% |
| Operating Expenses | | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance | 278.109,73 | 255.241,80 | 5.262,21 | 538.613,74 | |
| Fuel | 254.479,08 | 234.516,79 | 2.880,75 | 491.876,62 | |
| Utilities | 44.190,88 | 45.719,20 | 696,60 | 90.606,68 | |
| Stationeries | 20.712,26 | 17.444,95 | | 38.157,21 | |
| Office Rental | 5.216,83 | 6.284,52 | 22.800,00 | 34.301,35 | |
| Telephone/Fax Charges | 15.363,73 | 14.022,59 | | 29.386,32 | |
| Security/Explosive Storage | 7.426,07 | 15.344,43 | | 22.770,50 | |
| Insurance | 8.012,32 | 7.638,87 | | 15.651,19 | |
| Ferry Tickets | | 11.680,55 | | 11.680,55 | |
| Freight and Postal Handling | 3.418,61 | 2.636,33 | | 6.054,94 | |
| Printing | | 3.944,23 | 232,42 | 4.176,65 | |
| Sundries | 8.254,78 | 11.784,10 | 108,16 | 20.147,04 | |
| | 645.184,29 | 626.258,36 | 31.980,14 | 1.303.422,79 | 17% |
| Special Operating Expenses | | | | | |
| General Management Support | 312.837,84 | | | 312.837,84 | |
| Trainings and Workshops | 40.418,52 | 151.035,44 | 3.798,20 | 195.252,16 | |
| Grants - NGO Window | 34.125,00 | | | 34.125,00 | |
| Auditing | 4.322,00 | 8.750,00 | | 13.072,00 | |
| Representation | | 7.303,50 | 1.102,61 | 8.406,11 | |
| Licenses | | 3.034,94 | | 3.034,94 | |
| Bank Charges | 839,75 | 1.591,51 | 36,10 | 2.467,36 | |
| Advertising | | 768,90 | | 768,90 | |
| Foreign Currency (Gain) Loss | (2.114,87) | | | (2.114,87) | |
| | 390.428,24 | 172.484,29 | 4.936,91 | 567.849,44 | 7% |
| Non-Expendable Equipment | | | | | |
| Office and Computer Equipment | 39.212,43 | 20.572,00 | | 59.784,43 | |
| CA Presentation Equipment | 14.876,80 | 5.593,56 | | 20.470,36 | |
| Office Furniture | 4.124,59 | 5.178,18 | | 9.302,77 | |
| Vehicles | 4.654,01 | | | 4.654,01 | |
| Safety and EOD Equipment | 3.396,90 | 320,25 | | 3.717,15 | |
| | 66.264,73 | 31.663,99 | | 97.928,72 | 1% |
| Expendable Materials | | | | | |
| Explosives | 236.818,78 | 6.524,08 | | 243.342,86 | |
| Personnel/Medical Supplies | 114.780,34 | 92.576,98 | | 207.357,32 | |
| EOD Supplies | 87.167,02 | 62.117,14 | | 149.284,16 | |
| CA Supplies | 47.190,52 | 35.728,75 | | 82.919,27 | |
| Office Supplies | 38.962,63 | 32.865,77 | | 71.828,40 | |
| | 524.919,29 | 229.812,72 | | 754.732,01 | 10% |
| Total | 4.251.243,23 | 3.487.193,11 | 37.297,81 | 7.775.734,15 | 100% |





Partners



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Credits

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National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector (NRA)
United Nations Online Volunteers
United Nations Development Programme
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