



**2022  
UXO  
SECTOR  
ANNUAL  
REPORT**

## 2022 UXO SECTOR ANNUAL REPORT

This is the Annual Report for the National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action in Lao PDR (NRA).

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## FOREWORD

**Foreword of the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare  
Chairperson of the NRA &  
Co-Chairperson of the UXO Sector Working Group**



The year 2022 marked the end of the pandemic known as COVID and the beginning of a period of some semblance of normalcy. We are bound to be appreciative for all that the UXO Sector accomplished in 2022 in terms of land released and UXO destroyed. Additionally, we saw a decline in casualty data from 2021, which we may interpret as an abnormality year, to a new low of 20 casualties in 2022.

The year also saw the release of the Government Decree No.210/govt on UXO Clearance regulation on 29th July 2022 which went to define the responsibilities of not only the national level authorities, but also provincial, district and village level responsibilities to ensure that UXO action is embedded into planning at every administrative level. This should go far to ensure stronger linkages with UXO survey and clearance and development processes in impacted communities.

Over 2022 we also finalized the sector strategy, Safe Path Forward III, giving guidance to the sector to 2030. The document is closely aligned to the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan of the government and we are looking forward to closer coordination of the UXO sector with structured development planning.

An important advance in the sector has been the increased engagement and capacity of Unit 58, the humanitarian clearance capacity of the Lao Army. This represents an important step in strengthening Lao capacity in survey, clearance and risk education and we are grateful for the efforts of committing resources to this humanitarian cause.

The year has also seen significant progress in the mapping of the extent of the contamination problem with the progress seen in the Cluster Munition Remnant Survey (CMRS) process where we are building a strong picture of the total extent of contamination in the country. Prioritization process has been strengthening to district levels in order to implement efficiency and effectively.

The government of Lao PDR is, as ever, extremely grateful for the generous support of the donors in the sector who continue to stand with the government and people of Lao in addressing of UXO problem and contribute to the 50th Anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords.

I am looking forward to hopefully in 2023 with cooperation and support from domestics and foreign organizations.

**H.E. Ms. Baykham Khattiya  
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Chairperson of the NRA**

## FOREWORD

**Ambassador of the United States of America and UNDP Resident Representative, Co-Chairpersons of the UXO Sector Working Group**



In 2022, the UXO sector in Lao PDR destroyed more ordnance and released more land than in any other year on record. This represents a significant achievement, and we must acknowledge the tireless efforts of the organizations and individuals working alongside communities to rid the country of the ongoing threat of UXO. Five southern provinces (Attapeu, Champasak, Salavan, Savannakhet and Xekong) have completed the proactive phase of mapping confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) under the cluster munitions remnants survey. The completion of this phase in five provinces represents a significant milestone in defining the extent of contamination in Lao PDR.

Another significant achievement in the sector has been the introduction of multi-year memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with clearance operators, in line with recommendations made in the Government's Ninth NSEDP Financing Strategy. As UXO sector organizations now operate under multi-year agreements, the sector has witnessed a positive increase in productivity, which benefits affected communities.

The extent of the UXO problem in Lao PDR is massive and ongoing. We must continually look for ways to maximize the efficient use of resources and create an environment that promotes innovation in the sector to increase our effectiveness in the most affected areas of the country. New ideas and different approaches may not always work, but when they do, improved service delivery to affected communities will result.

Looking forward, we appreciate and welcome the continued and increasing engagement of the Ministry of National Defense through the NRA. Specifically, Unit 58 of the Lao Armed Forces, the Army's humanitarian clearance unit, represents a significant additional commitment of the Government to address the UXO problem as well as a broader national vision for the Government in the sector over the longer term.

What is evident, strengthened by a recent post-clearance impact assessment completed this year, is that the removal of UXO, linked with financed development activities, amplifies the gains from investment in the sector. As we monitor and review progress against the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we are reminded that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interdependent: Progress and results on one are linked with and support progress in others. SDG 18 is no exception, and the recent development of joined-up approaches to rural development and UXO clearance is welcome as a demonstration of how

integrated approaches can reflect gains evidenced by post-clearance analysis.

As co-chairs of the UXO Sector Working Group, both UNDP and the Embassy of the United States in Lao PDR are proud to support the efforts of the Government of Lao PDR in the sector and look forward to further encouraging results in the coming year.

**Mr. Peter M. Haymond**  
**Ambassador of the United States of**  
**America,**  
**Co-Chairperson of the**  
**UXO Sector Working Group**

**Ms. Martine Th  rer**  
**UNDP Resident Representative**  
  
**Co-Chairperson of the**  
**UXO Sector Working Group**

# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CHA</b>	<b>Confirmed hazardous area</b>
<b>COPE</b>	<b>Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise</b>
<b>EOD</b>	<b>Explosive ordnance disposal</b>
<b>EORE</b>	<b>Explosive ordnance risk education</b>
<b>ERW</b>	<b>Explosive remnants of war</b>
<b>HI</b>	<b>Humanity &amp; Inclusion</b>
<b>IMAS</b>	<b>International Mine Action Standards</b>
<b>IMSMA</b>	<b>Information Management System for Mine Action</b>
<b>INGO</b>	<b>International non-governmental organization</b>
<b>JICA</b>	<b>Japan International Cooperation Agency</b>
<b>JICS</b>	<b>Japan International Cooperation System</b>
<b>JMAS</b>	<b>Japan Mine Action Service</b>
<b>KOICA</b>	<b>Korea International Cooperation Agency</b>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>
<b>LWU</b>	<b>Lao Women's Union</b>
<b>MAG</b>	<b>Mines Advisory Group</b>
<b>MOU</b>	<b>Memorandum of understanding</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-governmental organization</b>
<b>NPA</b>	<b>Norwegian People's Aid</b>
<b>NRA</b>	<b>National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR</b>
<b>NSEDP</b>	<b>National Socioeconomic Development Plan</b>
<b>SDG</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>
<b>SDG 18</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goal 18</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>Unit 58</b>	<b>Humanitarian UXO Demining Teams of Lao People's Army</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>UXO Lao</b>	<b>Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme</b>
<b>UXO</b>	<b>Unexploded ordnance</b>
<b>WEI</b>	<b>World Education Inc.</b>



# INTRODUCTION TO UXO

## UXO facts and figures

- Lao PDR is, per capita, the most heavily bombed country in history.
- Most villages in Lao PDR that are classified as poor are also contaminated with UXO.
- All 17 provinces and the capital city suffer from UXO contamination.
- More than 2 million tons of ordnance were dropped on Lao PDR between 1964 and 1973, equivalent to 0.85 tonnes per person.
- 580,000 bombing missions were flown over Lao PDR between 1964 and 1973.
- Cluster submunitions or 'bombies' are the most common form of UXO found in the country.
- More than 270 million bombies were dropped on Lao PDR.
- Up to an estimated 30 percent of bombies failed to detonate.
- Approximately 80 million unexploded bombies remained in Lao PDR after the war ended.
- Over 50,000 people have been killed or injured by UXO since 1964.
- During the last decade (2013-2022), a total of 393 casualties were reported, resulting in 92 deaths (23 percent of casualties).
- In the same decade, over 48 percent of all casualties were children (under 18 years of age).

## What are UXO?

Unexploded ordnance, or UXO, are explosive weapons that have failed to detonate when they were fired, dropped, launched or projected, and still pose a risk of exploding. UXO contamination in Lao PDR consists of large air-dropped bombs, rockets, grenades, artillery munitions, mortars, landmines and cluster munitions.

A cluster munition is a weapon consisting of a container that opens in the air and scatters large numbers of explosive submunitions or 'bomblets' over a wide area. These submunitions are known throughout Lao PDR as 'bombies'. The cluster munition is dropped from a plane or launched from the ground into the air, where it scatters the submunitions over a wide area.

Bombies dropped on Lao PDR had a high failure rate, leaving an estimated 30 percent unexploded and scattered across vast areas of land. When disturbed, even decades later, bombies and other UXO can explode, injuring and killing civilians as they carry out their daily activities.

Lao PDR today is one of the most heavily UXO- and cluster munition-affected countries in the world, with up to 25 percent of villages contaminated by these remnants of war. More than 270 million bombies were dropped during nine years of conflict from 1964 to 1973, and an estimated 80 million failed to detonate. Those UXO still remain, dangerous and scattered throughout the country. In addition, over 4 million large bombs were dropped on Lao PDR or used in extensive ground battles, predominantly in the northern provinces. They left behind substantial amounts of other UXO.

## THE IMPACT OF UXO IN LAO PDR

Explosive ordnance contamination threatens lives, curtails freedom of movement, limits safe access to arable land, disenfranchises communities, and above all, instils fear and insecurity. The most vulnerable population groups are most affected.

Explosive remnants of war have forced generations of people in Lao PDR to adapt their lives to avoid the threat of UXO. Although the conflict that left it heavily contaminated ended in 1973, the UXO legacy did not.

The risk of UXO does not exist in a vacuum but in a context where differences and inequalities persist among women, men, boys and girls in terms of responsibilities, activities, access to and control over resources, and decision-making opportunities. Accordingly, even when everyone in a community is exposed to the same hazards caused by UXO, people with different vulnerabilities experience UXO risk in different ways.

For instance, according to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), over 70 percent of UXO casualties in Lao PDR by the end of 2022 were men and boys. Although more research is required, the gender imbalance in UXO casualties is considered at least partially attributable to gendered practices in UXO-contaminated communities.



**Find out more from the Post-Clearance Impact Assessment Report**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: 2022 OVERVIEW

The UXO/mine action sector in Lao PDR is headed by the Government through the National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR (NRA). It is under the line management of the Ministry for Labour and Social Welfare. Government clearance capacity is managed through the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) and through the humanitarian UXO demining teams of the Lao People's Army (Unit 58), which undertake surveys and clearance. Government efforts are complemented by those of development partners, United Nations entities, international and national non-governmental organizations (INGOs/NGOs) and commercial operators.

This report will highlight progress collectively achieved in 2022 towards realizing the ultimate goal of making Lao PDR free from the threat of UXO.

The number of UXO accidents decreased from 35 accidents with 63 casualties in 2021 to 16 accidents with 20 casualties (eight boys, three women and nine men) in 2022. The number of casualties from UXO accidents has dropped markedly from 304 recorded in 2008 to less than 40 per year over the last five years, as targeted in the Ninth National Socioeconomic Development Plan (NSEDP), except for a rise in 2021.

In 2022, the sector continued to pursue technical survey goals, drawing on the evidence-based cluster munitions remnant survey methodology to determine the actual location of contamination (expressed as confirmed hazardous areas or CHAs). In 2022, the total land identified as CHAs through technical surveys dropped from 23,173 hectares in 2021 to 21,116 ha in 2022, a 9 percent decline. With the decrease in CHA identification through technical surveys, the year also saw an increase in clearance from 4,823 hectares in 2021 to 5,668 hectares in 2022, up 18 percent. This figure represented the highest clearance statistics since 2011. This reflects a shift in emphasis between the cluster munitions remnant survey approach and clearance where in some provinces in the south, the survey has been completed and more funding is being assigned to the clearance of identified CHAs.

Survey and clearance work has been complemented by explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities. In 2022, 237,962 participants attended risk education sessions in 873 impacted villages. A knowledge, attitudes and practices survey was launched to better understand how risk education influences the risk-taking behaviour of at-risk groups. Recommendations from the survey will be used to better focus EORE work moving forward.

In 2022, 183 UXO victims received assistance, which included medical treatment (34), physical rehabilitation (119), psychological support (4), and vocational training and economic support (26). This effort was coordinated through the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation under the Ministry of Health. Currently, UXO victim assistance centres on ensuring survivors have access to care and rehabilitation with the support of the War Victims Medical Fund. Medical services are available to UXO victims across the country; physical rehabilitation services are available in the most impacted provinces, notably, Xiengkhouang, Savannakhet, Champasak and Luang Prabang, and centrally for the rest of the country in Vientiane. In 2022, a mobile clinic provided physical rehabilitation services in Xiengkhouang and Huaphan provinces.

Work in 2022 continued strengthening the NRA provincial offices through training on information management and the use of the IMSMA. The installation of Internet connections in provincial offices supported IMSMA and enabled the functionality of the database.

The Government's decision to allow multi-year MOUs, in line with the Ninth NSEDP (2021-2030) Financing Strategy, streamlined MOU processes in the UXO sector in 2022. The NRA continued to process the accreditation of all operators (including INGOs, NGOs, commercial operators and Unit 58) and worked to oversee and ensure implementation and compliance with national standards. In 2022, there were 25 accredited clearance operators, including 8 humanitarian and 17 commercial operators.

In June and July 2022, the Government finalized and formally endorsed the 10-year National Strategic Plan for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR 2021-2030, known as Safe Path Forward III.<sup>1</sup>

In 2022, the Quality Management Unit of the NRA conducted 18 monitoring visits covering the operations of UXO Lao, Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Unit 58 in UXO-contaminated provinces, and conducted 8 monitoring visits to assess active commercial operators. The Quality Management Unit also recruited two additional teams to strengthen the quality assurance and quality control function of the NRA. The NRA continued to drive coordination within the sector and organized technical working groups across the pillars of survey and clearance, victim assistance, EORE and information management.

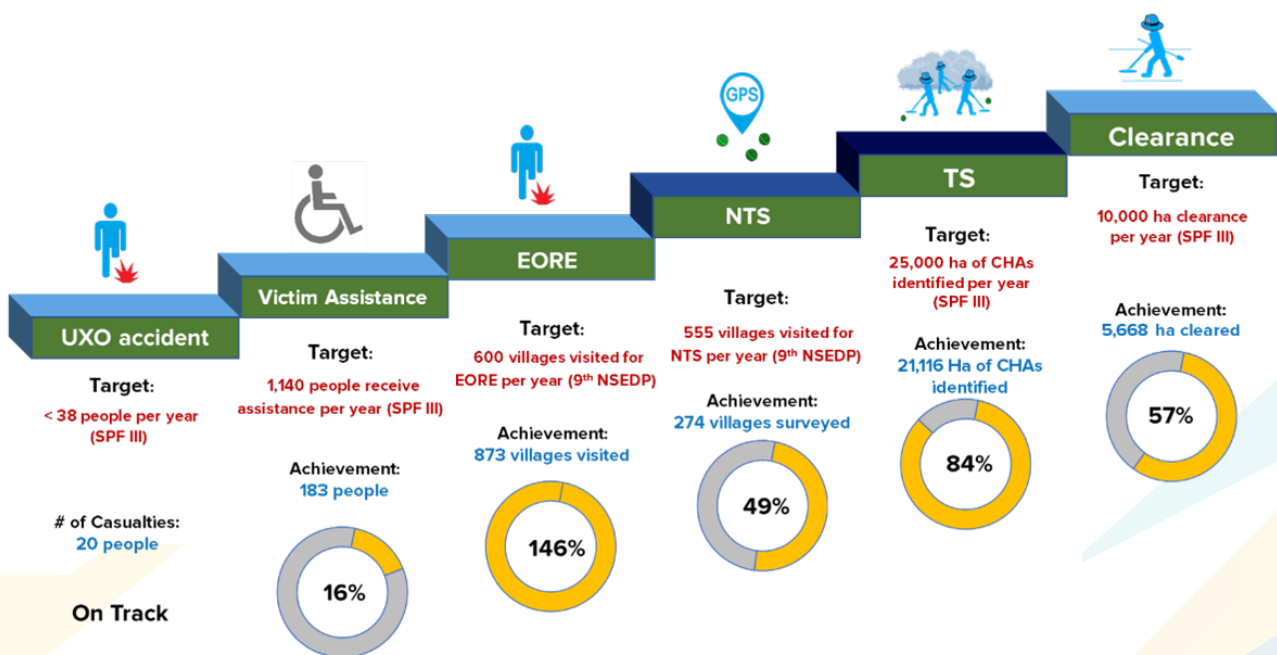
### Snapshot: 2022 UXO Sector Achievement

- 5,668 hectares of land cleared by humanitarian / commercial clearance operators benefiting 160,154 people in Lao PDR.
- 58,642 UXO items (45,099 cluster munitions bomblets) found and destroyed.
- 873 villages visited for risk education; 237,962 people from UXO-contaminated communities attended the EORE session.
- 183 survivors from the UXO accidents were supported.

**Figure 1.** 2022 UXO sectoral achievements against Safe Path Forward III and the Ninth NSEDP annual targets

### 2022 UXO Sectoral Achievements against SPF III & 9<sup>th</sup> NSEDP Annual Targets

Source: NRA IMSMA Database updated as of 22.5.2023



• The 10-year National Strategic Plan for the UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR (2021-

<sup>1</sup>See: the Safe Path Forward III Eng version on 19.1.2023.pdf (nra.gov.la).

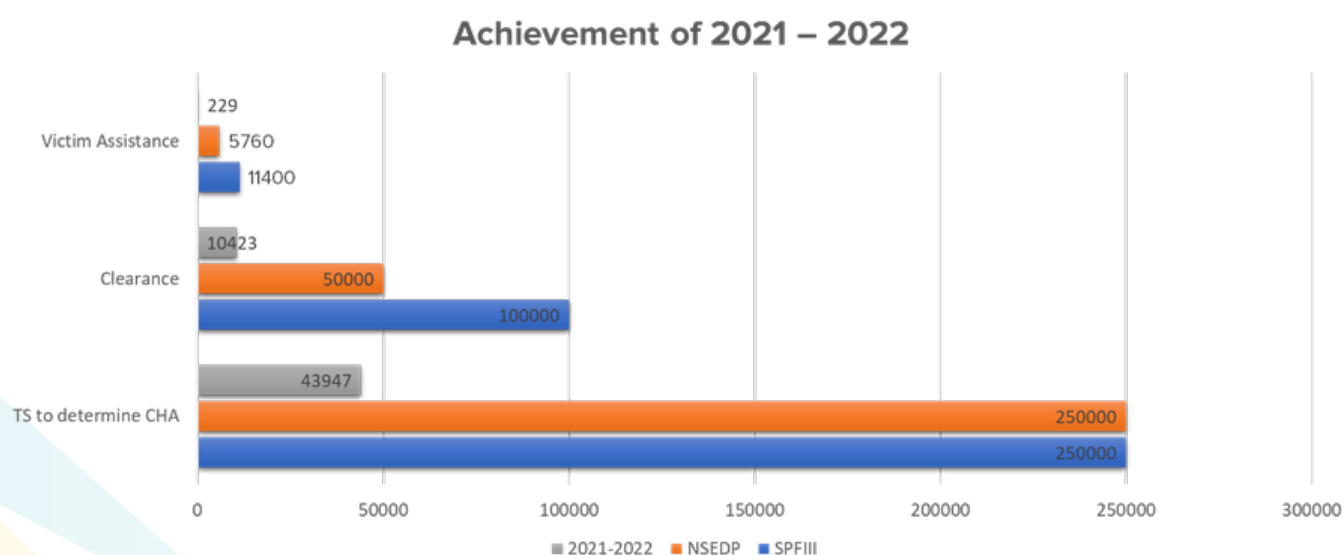


2030), Safe Path Forward III, was published.

- The Prime Minister Decree on the Regulatory for UXO/Mine Action was endorsed.
- A post-clearance impact assessment was completed.
- A gender analysis on the uxo sector and a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey were launched.

Target from Safe Path Forward III (2021-2030) Targets to achieve the SPF III	SPF III by 2030	NSEDP by 2025	Per year	2021	2022
Reduce the number of UXO casualties	Less than 380	Under 40 per annum	Less than 38	63	20
Undertake survey to identify CHAs	250,000 ha of CHAs	250,000 ha of CHAs	(NSEDP) 50,000 ha (SPF III) 25,000	22,831	21,116
Conduct clearance of UXO for agricultural and development purposes	100,000 ha	50,000 ha	10,000 ha	4,755	5,668
Support UXO victims including livelihood development for better integration into society	11,400 victims	5,760 victims	1,140 victims	46	183

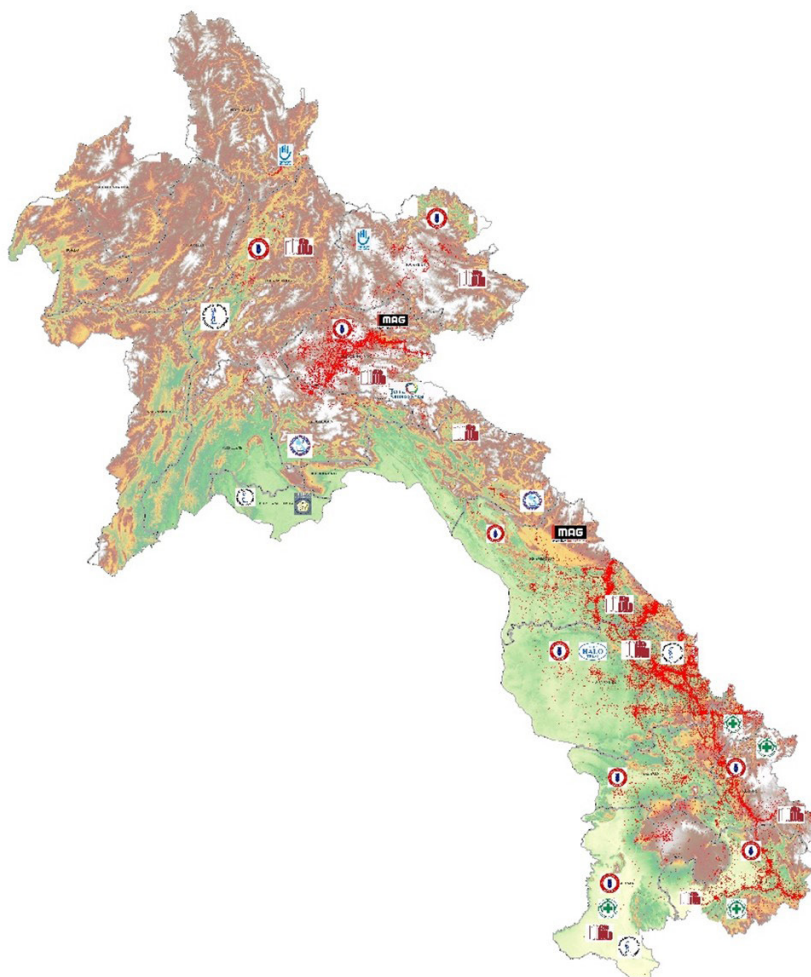
**Table 1. Accumulative UXO sectoral achievements against Safe Path Forward III targets**



**Figure 2. Cumulative sectoral achievements against Safe Path Forward III targets**

# UXO SECTOR IN LAO PDR

A number of organizations work to reduce the impacts of UXO on individuals and communities in Lao PDR, and to enable the development of infrastructure and the economy. They include government institutions, international non-governmental and local organizations, and commercial clearance operators. This report outlines the contributions each made throughout 2022 to the overall government aim of freeing Lao PDR from the impacts of UXO.



**Figure 3.** Map of UXO/mine action sector operators as of December 2022

# International Obligations: Treaties & Agreements

## Convention on Cluster Munitions

*Purpose: to comprehensively ban the use and stockpiling of cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians and secure adequate provision of care and rehabilitation to survivors and clearance of contaminated areas.*

The Convention on Cluster Munitions is an international treaty involving more than 110 States that prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of these explosive weapons. In 2021, the Lausanne Action Plan (2021-2026) was adopted during the second review conference of the Convention. The Lausanne Action Plan advocates for universalization and full implementation of the Convention, and the adoption of the new action plan indicates the international community's persistent commitment to maintaining its spirit in the face of many challenges, including COVID-19 and ongoing conflicts.

Lao PDR has been a State party to the Convention since 2010 and has consistently advocated for signatories and others to comply with its obligations and commitments. The Government has focused on campaigning, mobilizing and promoting implementation globally.

Key Convention on Cluster Munitions obligations are:

- Article 4: Clear all land suspected to be contaminated with cluster munitions and sub-munitions within 10 years of the treaty coming into force for that country. Where this is not feasible, affected states can apply for extensions.
- Article 4: Conduct risk reduction education to ensure awareness among civilians living in cluster munitions-affected areas.
- Article 5: Appoint a focal point in Government for Victim Assistance.
- Article 6: Work in partnership with donors and implementing partners to reduce the risk of explosive remnants of war and support victims of cluster munitions.
- Article 7: Collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munitions victims and provide assistance to victims, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for their social and economic inclusion.
- Article 9: Enact appropriate legislation to implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

## Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

*The purpose of the Convention is to ban or restrict the use of specific types of weapons that are considered to cause unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering to combatants or to affect civilians indiscriminately.*

The United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons was concluded in Geneva on 10 October 1980 and entered into force in December 1983. The Convention seeks to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons that are considered excessively injurious or whose effects are indiscriminate.

## Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

*Purpose: to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.*

Lao PDR signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 5 January 2008 and deposited its instrument of ratification on 26 September 2009. The Convention has significant implications, particularly for the victim assistance aspect of UXO activities. Domestic legislation will need to be drawn up to integrate treaty obligations into the national legal system.

This process has already commenced with the Prime Ministerial Decree on the National Commission for Disabled People in September 2009. The Decree, which replaces the formative 1995 version, outlines the expanded mandate of this existing body and identifies it as the focal point for domestic integration and implementation of the Convention. Accordingly, it will also play a lead role in forming the legal instruments needed to ensure full compliance. Victim assistance providers in Lao PDR can begin to harmonize their own strategies with the principles of the Convention in the knowledge that the Government is committed to meeting its obligations.

Key provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities include:

- In drafting legislation and policies to implement the Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues related to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.
- Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and which may be contained in the law of a State Party or international law in force for that State. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Convention pursuant to law, conventions, regulation or custom on the pretext that the present Convention does not recognize such rights or freedoms or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.
- The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to all parts of federal states without any limitations or exceptions.

### **International Mine Action Standards**

The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) are in force for all UN mine action operations.

Initially endorsed by the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action in 2001, the IMAS have remained a cornerstone of all mine action field interventions for over 17 years. In setting standards for field operations worldwide, the IMAS framework continues to actively drive safety, quality and efficiency. It ensures confidence in mine action across the sector.

The framework is the means by which a number of key disarmament conventions such as the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention and Convention on Cluster Munitions can be practically implemented. It is used by affected countries as the basis for developing their national standards, and by donors to ensure that their support is effectively delivered to those most in need.

## **Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework**

### **National Decree**

The Prime Minister Decree on the Regulatory[sic] for UXO/Mine Action was endorsed on 29 July 2022. It stipulates that the NRA will function “as the Secretariat in assisting the Government in examining, supervising and coordinating with Line Ministries, Ministry-equivalent Agencies, Local Authorities and International Organisations at all levels to address UXO issues countrywide.” It defines four levels of authority, including the Committee on Regulatory Authority at the central level, the Committee on Regulatory Authority at the provincial level, the Committee on Regulatory Authority at the district level, and the Village Network, which extends the work to the community level.



## Sector Strategic Plan: Safe Path Forward III 2021-2030

Safe Path Forward III details the objectives of the Government and its development partners in reducing the humanitarian and socioeconomic threats posed by UXO. It is designed to contribute to implementing the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the SDGs and the Ninth NSEDP. A key focus is strong integration with development mechanisms, particularly at a provincial level, and on community-level priorities for development. The overall vision combines the desire for a safer environment for people with the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country.

- **Vision:** By 2030, Lao people live in an environment that is safer from UXO and can accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country.
- **Guiding principles:** Safe Path Forward III was developed in line with policy directions, the Constitution, laws, national socioeconomic development plans, conventions and international agreements that Lao PDR is a State party to in order to ensure equality, fairness, transparency and accountability, and the participation of all parties in society using modern tools and approaches.
- **Overall Goal:** Ensure safer lives and better livelihoods for targeted people through effectively addressing UXO as a barrier to national development by 2030.

### Four main goals

**Goal 1.** Ensure all Lao people recognize and understand the dangers of UXO for safer communities and reduced casualties

**Goal 2.** Land is safe from UXOs

**Goal 3.** All UXO victims are well-supported

**Goal 4.** Management of the UXO sector is prompt, efficient and effective

### • Targets

By 2030, the UXO sector strives to achieve the following main targets:

**Target 1.** Reduce the number of UXO casualties to less than 380 people over 10 years (an average of less than 38 people per year)

**Target 2.** Undertake surveys to identify 250,000 hectares of CHAs

**Target 3.** Conduct clearance of UXO from 100,000 hectares of land for agricultural and development purposes

**Target 4.** Support 11,400 UXO victims, including livelihood development for better integration into society

**Target 5.** UXO activities are integrated into relevant sector plans

## Ninth National Socioeconomic Development Plan 2021-2025

The Ninth NSEDP, approved by the Minister for Planning and Investment in March 2021, includes five-year targets and indicators for clearance and surveys under the overall Outcome 3, to gradually enhance people's material and mental well-being as per the direction of food and income security, of the plan, "Enhanced Wellbeing of People." The plan notes that UXO contamination is a priority issue with important implications for poverty alleviation, land use for agricultural production, habitation, tourism and access to natural resources. It poses a major challenge to socioeconomic development and a threat to human lives. Despite progress in clearing UXO from land for agriculture, construction and other development projects, the area cleared is not yet sufficient to meet needs.

The table below details the UXO sector's targets and priorities based on the Ninth NSEDP.

<p><b>Targets and indicators<sup>2</sup></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake EORE to inform communities about risks and safe practices associated with UXO in 3,000 target villages, and roll out the UXO curriculum in 500 schools to reduce the number of UXO casualties to less than 40 persons per year.</li> <li>• Conduct non-technical surveys to identify CHAs in 2,776 villages, and technical surveys to identify CHAs within 250,000 hectares, an average of 50,000 hectares of land per year.</li> <li>• Clear UXO on 50,000 hectares of land for agriculture, communities and economic activities, an average of 10,000 hectares of land per year.</li> <li>• Assist 5,760 victims of UXO, out of a total of 9,607 victims, with medical treatment, psychological support, health care and rehabilitation, vocational training and employment opportunities; of these, provide medical treatment to 250 people, psychological support to 250 people, rehabilitation to 750 people and vocational and on-the-job training to 2,010 people, and raise awareness on the rights of people with disabilities among 2,500 people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Priorities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to address the issue of UXO so that people can live their lives safe from UXO and the SDGs can be achieved, focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Providing EORE to the wider community and timely assistance to victims so that they can continue their livelihoods and contribute to development</li> <li>○ Conducting more non-technical and technical surveys and increasing UXO clearance operations</li> <li>○ Strengthening UXO clearance agencies in terms of technical capacity, coordination, effective planning and responsibility; increasing the mobilization of domestic and foreign financial support; and increasing coordination between the Government and civil society organizations, which play an important role in assisting the Government in UXO clearance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 2.** Targets and priorities of Output 6 of the Ninth National Socioeconomic Development Plan

<sup>2</sup>According to a review of the past 10 years of achievement (2012-2022), the Lao UXO sector has realized around 50 percent of the ambitious targets of the Ninth NSEDP. Some underachievement could be addressed through improved efficiencies, increased funding and a shift away from the cluster munitions remnant survey approach to clearance (where there has been significant progress in completing the survey).

# Stakeholders

## Multilateral, intergovernmental organizations

- ▶ United Nations Development Programme
  - Manages donor funds and works to strengthen capacity and provide other support to the NRA and UXO Lao, including in 2021 through the UNDP Lao UXO programme 2017-2021.
  - Places technical advisory and support personnel in NRA and UXO Lao.
  - Co-chairs the UXO sector working group meeting.
- ▶ Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
  - Supports the NRA and operators with training and capacity-building.
  - The NRA uses the IMSMA database developed in 1999 with the centre's support.

## National Government

- ▶ Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
  - Provides strategic oversight on UXO in Lao PDR.
  - The Minister chairs NRA and NRA Board.
- ▶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - The Department of International Organizations acts as the focal point for reporting on Lao PDR's commitments in implementing the Convention on Cluster Munitions at the annual meetings of States Parties.
- ▶ Ministry of Health
  - The Centre for Medical Rehabilitation works with the Cooperative Prosthetic and Orthotic Enterprise (COPE) to ensure that people with physical disabilities have local, affordable access to a quality, nationally managed rehabilitation service.
    - COPE partners with Ministry of Health rehabilitation centres to provide nationwide physical rehabilitation services, including for UXO survivors.
- ▶ Ministry of National Defence
  - The Ministry is responsible for the humanitarian UXO teams of the Lao People's Army.
  - It supports salary costs, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the teams.
- ▶ Lao Women's Union
  - The Lao Women's Union (LWU) and UN Women jointly produced the manual for

trainers on gender mainstreaming in the UXO sector in Lao PDR in 2018, with support from the Government of Canada.

- In 2022, the LWU conducted a gender analysis of the UXO sector to establish the Gender Action Plan (2023-2026).
- The head of the LWU is a member of the NRA Board. The LWU will continue supporting the NRA in mainstreaming gender issues in UXO sector management.
- ▶ Lao Youth Union
  - The Lao Youth Union cooperates with village volunteers in Bolikhamxay and Salavan provinces and implements EORE activities in their communities.

## National UXO operators – Government

- ▶ The Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme
  - UXO Lao was originally established in 1996 with support from UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and other partners.
  - The UXO Lao mandate was updated and endorsed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on 19 April 2023.
  - It is mandated to reduce the number of UXO casualties and accidents, and to increase the amount of land available for food production and other socioeconomic development activities.
  - It undertakes non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), roving tasks and EORE.
  - Key funding support for UXO Lao comes from the governments of Japan and the United States of America, and the governments of Luxembourg and New Zealand through UNDP.
- ▶ UXO Humanitarian Team of Lao People's Army
  - Established in 2013, Unit 58 focuses on EORE, non-technical surveys, technical surveys and area clearance.
  - Key funding support comes from KOICA via UNDP.
  - Salaries are paid by the Ministry of National Defence.

## Humanitarian organisations – INGOs

- ▶ The HALO Trust
  - Undertakes non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance, EOD and EORE.

### ▶ **Humanity & Inclusion**

- Undertakes non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance, EOD and EORE, within a comprehensive framework that includes post-clearance socioeconomic development.
- ▶ **Japan Mine Action Service**
- The Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) promotes UXO clearance with the cluster submunition clearance machine, which cuts vegetation on site and mechanically disposes of cluster submunitions.
- ▶ **Mines Advisory Group**
- Has pioneered UXO action in Lao PDR since 1994, including in assisting with the establishment of UXO Lao.
  - Undertakes non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance, EOD and EORE.
- ▶ **Norwegian People's Aid**
- Undertakes non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance and EOD.
  - Provides capacity needs assessments and support to the NRA, and supports the NRA's information management unit through VPN (virtual private network) access for the IMSMA database.
  - Implements the Information Management Capacity Development Project for nine provinces and 55 districts.
- ▶ **Terra Renaissance**
- Undertakes EORE activities in UXO- impacted areas.
- ▶ **Tetra Tech**
- Manages US Government support to the UXO sector in Lao PDR.
  - Has managers and advisers supporting UXO Lao.
- ▶ **Quality of Life Association**
- Provides support to victims of UXO, persons with disabilities and poorer persons.
- ▶ **World Education Inc.**
- World Education Inc. (WEI) Assists UXO survivors and their families with the War Victims Medical Fund.

- **It provides a comprehensive EORE programme, including school curricula development on UXO and teacher training on EORE.**

v

### **Commercial organizations/UXO operators accredited in 2022**

- Auslao UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.
- Lane Xang Minerals Ltd.
- Great Corporation Co., Ltd.
- Insee Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.
- L&B UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.
- Lao BSL Unexploded Ordnance Disposal Co., Ltd.
- LCY Unexploded Ordnance Sole, Ltd.
- Milsearch Lao EOD Sole Co., Ltd.
- Nalinythachaleunxay
- Oumma UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.
- Phanvila UXO Sole Co., Ltd.
- SDK Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.
- Sengphet UXO Company Co., Ltd.
- SG Unexploded Ordnance Service Sole Co., Ltd.
- Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.
- UXO Survey Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.
- XTD Hi-Tech Service Co., Ltd.



# Donor Countries

## The Lao PDR UXO Sector Donor Countries (2022)



Figure 4. Donor countries as of 31 December 2022

## SDG 18. LIVES SAFE FROM UXO

In 2016, Lao PDR adopted a country-specific Sustainable Development Goal 18, “Lives Safe from UXO,” with targets to reduce accidents and casualties, clear land with high contamination and in poor villages, and support the needs of UXO survivors. The current targets for SDG 18 are:

- By 2030, ensure that annual casualties from UXO accidents are eliminated to the extent possible.
- By 2030, undertake clearance of UXO in priority contaminated areas.
- By 2030, ensure that all identified UXO survivors and victims have their needs met in health, and that support is provided for livelihoods/employment to the most at-risk survivors.

SDG 18: remove the UXO obstacle to national development				
SDG 18 targets	Indicators	Year	Progress	Source
<b>18.1. By 2030, ensure that annual casualties from UXO accidents are eliminated to the extent possible</b>	18.1.1. Number of reported UXO casualties (disaggregated by age group and sex): total/male (boy)/female (girl)	2022	<b>Total: 20</b> Injured: 15 (5 boys, 7 men, 3 women), Deaths: 5 (1 boy, 4 men)	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NRA
	18.1.2. Percentage of population in contaminated villages where the population has received information on UXO CHAs	2022	<b>Total: 0.152 percent</b> of a total of 13,127 of 16 village accidents  Men: 0.130 percent of a total of 6,393 of 16 villages accident  Women: 0.023 percent of a total of 6,734 of 16 villages accident	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NRA
<b>18.2. UXO contamination cleared from high-priority areas and villages defined as “poor”</b>	18.2.1. Percentage of high-priority CHAs remaining to be cleared	2022	<b>15.9 percent</b> of 174,626 hectares of CHAs identified as of 31 December 2022	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NRA
	18.2.2. Number of villages defined as ‘poor’ with CHAs remaining to be cleared	2022	<b>1,850</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NRA
<b>18.3. Identified UXO survivors’ health and livelihoods needs met</b>	18.3.1. Percentage of registered active age UXO survivors unable to earn sufficient income with access to basic income security	2022	<b>93.79 percent</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NRA
	18.3.2. Percentage of registered UXO survivors mainstreamed into health, education and employment services	2022	<b>21.14 percent</b>	

**Table 3.** Progress in achieving SDG 18 on lives safe from UXO

Source: IMSMA database as of May 2023.

# 2022 UXO SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND TRENDS

Due to challenges in data management, including data collection and processing, the NRA is constantly updating historical data in the IMSMA database according to newly received information. The figures presented below are from the NRA Operations Dashboard as of 22 May 2023. Information management capacity-building is in progress.

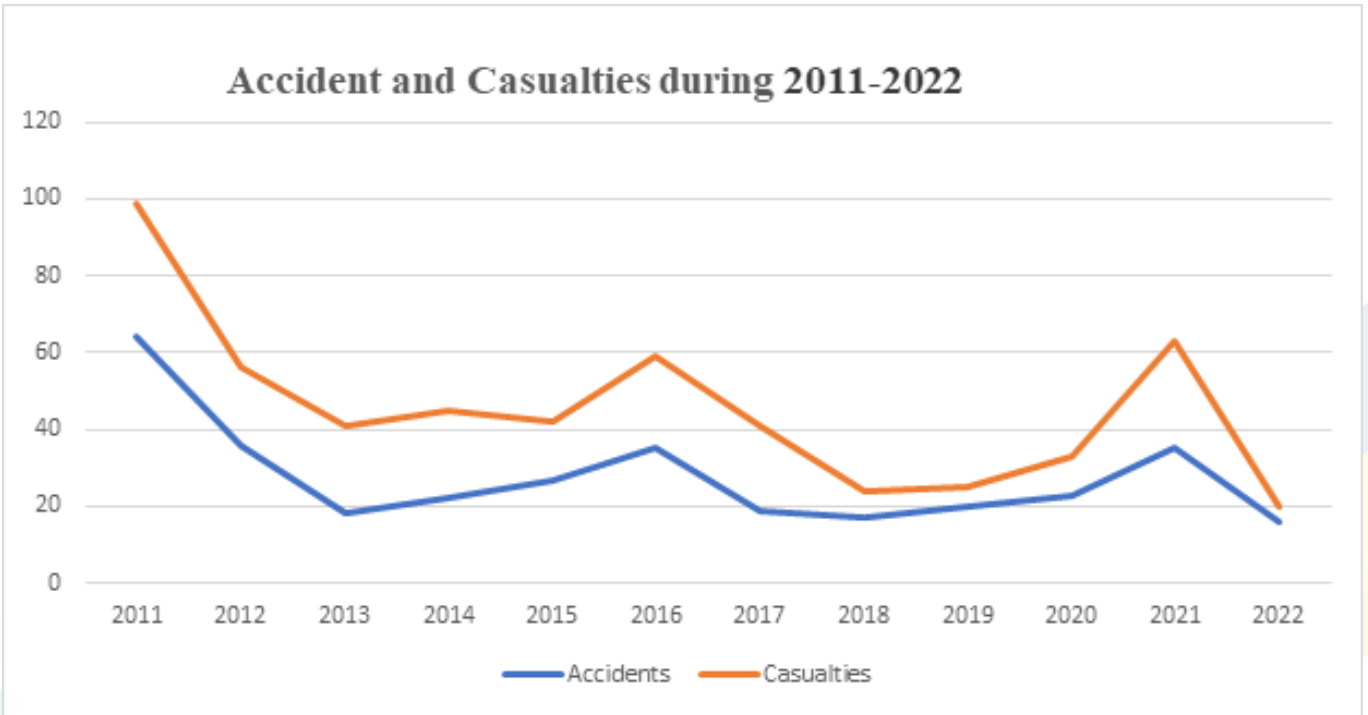
## 2022 Sector Achievements: Numbers of UXO Accidents and Casualties

Province	Accidents	Injured				Deaths				Total victims
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Attapeu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Champasak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Huapanh	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Khammouan	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salavanh	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Savannakhet	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Xaysomboun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xekong	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Xiengkhuang	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vientiane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>

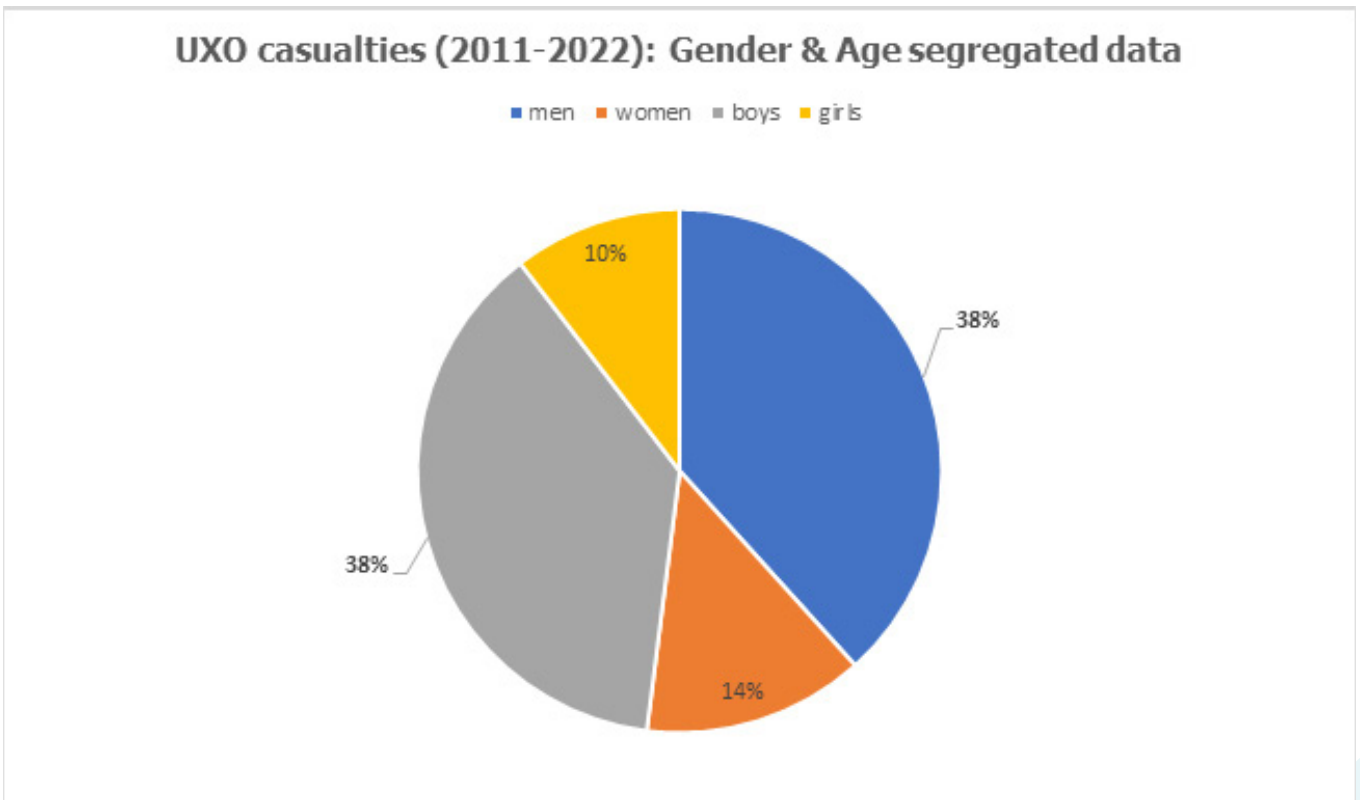
**Table 3.** 2022 sector achievements: numbers of UXO accidents and casualties

## Sector Trends (2011-2022): Numbers of UXO Accidents and Casualties

UXO accidents and casualties in Lao PDR by year, 2011-2022										
Year	Accidents	Injuries				Deaths				Total casualties
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
<b>2011</b>	64	32	9	34	4	6	0	14	0	<b>99</b>
<b>2012</b>	36	17	11	11	2	6	1	6	2	<b>56</b>
<b>2013</b>	18	9	2	12	5	5	0	7	1	<b>41</b>
<b>2014</b>	22	8	5	9	7	4	0	12	0	<b>45</b>
<b>2015</b>	27	15	1	16	1	6	1	2	0	<b>42</b>
<b>2016</b>	35	17	3	24	5	2	0	8	0	<b>59</b>
<b>2017</b>	19	12	8	11	6	3	0	0	1	<b>41</b>
<b>2018</b>	17	4	8	4	5	2	1	0	0	<b>24</b>
<b>2019</b>	20	5	2	4	5	8	0	1	0	<b>25</b>
<b>2020</b>	23	12	10	2	2	5	2	0	0	<b>33</b>
<b>2021</b>	35	15	8	15	9	6	0	8	2	<b>63</b>
<b>2022</b>	16	7	3	5	0	4	0	1	0	<b>20</b>



**Figure 5.** Sector trends in UXO accidents and casualties, percentage, 2011-2022

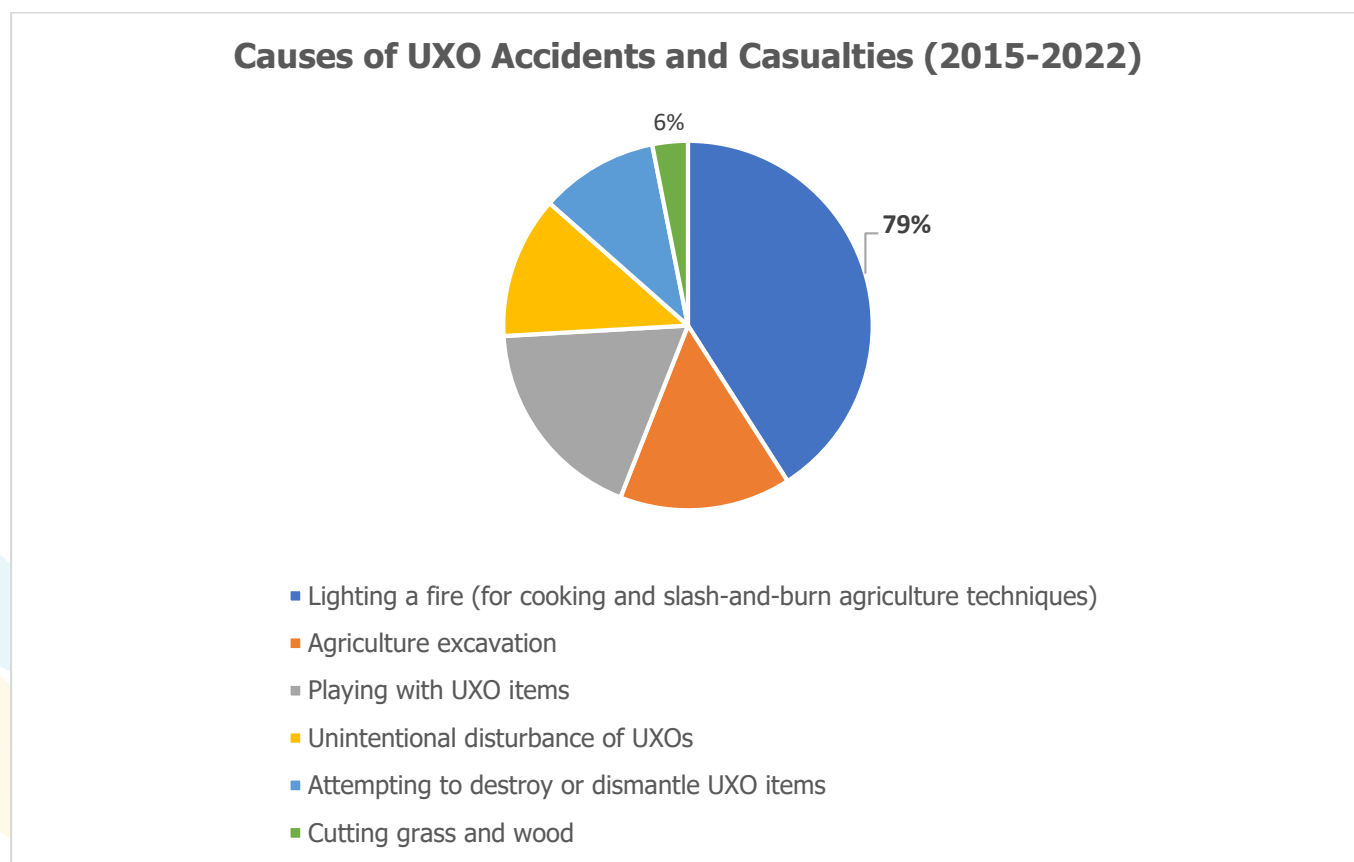


**Figure 6.** UXO casualties by gender and age, 2011-2022

## Sector Trends (2015-2022): Causes of UXO Accidents and Casualties

Causes of UXO accidents and casualties per year, number, 2015-2022								
Cause	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Lighting a fire</b> <i>(for cooking and slash-and-burn agricultural techniques)</i>	13	11	11	3	9	10	14	8
<b>Agricultural excavation</b>	5	6	2	2	2	5	6	1
<b>Playing with UXO items</b>	2	12	1	5	3	4	6	2
<b>Unintentional disturbance of UXOs</b>	1	4	1	5	4	0	4	5
<b>Attempting to destroy or dismantle UXO items</b>	6	2	2	2	3	2	3	0
<b>Cutting grass and wood</b>	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
<b>Total accidents</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>

**Table 5.** Trends in causes of UXO accidents and casualties, number, 2015-2022



**Figure 7.** Causes of UXO accidents and casualties, percentage, 2015-2022



## 2022 Sector Achievements: Technical Surveys to Establish Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Province	Villages (number)	Tasks (number)		Area (hectares)		UXO found during technical surveys (number)				
		Technical surveys	CHAs	Technical surveys	CHAs	Bombs	Cluster munitions	Mines	Other UXO	Total
Attapeu	27	46	44	605.00	392.28	0	759	0	30	789
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	20	38	10	348.70	32.34	0	92	0	0	92
Champasak	42	64	48	703.25	328.43	0	467	1	12	480
Huaphanh	19	31	28	279.00	169.51	1	235	0	71	307
Khammouan	24	50	76	1,995.75	1,781.20	2	659	0	144	805
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salavanh	26	57	57	1,002.75	597.91	2	659	0	108	769
Savannakhet	98	394	216	2,849.51	1,031.82	3	2,494	0	585	3,082
Xaysomboun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xekong	11	14	12	251.00	181.79	0	235	0	8	243
Xiengkhuang	90	200	201	17,342.45	16,577.77	0	6,543	0	569	7,112
Vientiane	14	15	3	125.75	22.50	0	28	0	19	47
Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>25,503</b>	<b>21,116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12,171</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>13,726</b>

**Table 6.** Sector achievements in technical surveys to establish confirmed hazardous areas, 2022

## 2022 Sector Achievements: Area Clearance and Roving Tasks

Province	Area (hectares)			Beneficiaries (number)	UXO (number)				
	Agriculture	Development	Total		Bombs	Cluster munitions	Mines	Other UXO	Total
Attapeu	599.86	91.95	691.81	35,137	4	4,386	0	109	4,499
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	17.02	-	17.02	12,464	0	361	2	420	783
Champasak	205.67	5.29	210.96	7,341	8	3,554	14	955	4,531
Huaphanh	122.62	7.90	130.52	15,926	3	5,340	5	783	6,131
Khammouan	741.62	66.76	808.38	40,300	28	7,484	4	2,869	10,385
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	-	15.28	15.28	382	0	8	0	3	11
Oudomxay	-	-	-	80	0	4	0	76	80
Phongsaly	-	-	-	370	1	64	1	92	158
Salavanh	518.64	10.07	528.71	50,238	8	9,356	10	919	10,293
Savannakhet	982.75	152.38	1,135.13	33,672	18	10,800	12	5,495	16,325
Xaysomboun	11.19	67.27	78.46	18,890	0	13	0	1,314	1,327
Xekong	185.54	2.63	188.18	3,450	11	1,892	0	296	2,199
Xiengkhuang	1,726.51	131.08	1,857.59	112,257	9	22,161	5	6,894	29,069
Vientiane	5.85	-	5.85	7,264	0	97	4	805	906
Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	5,206	1	5	0	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>342,977</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>65,525</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21,045</b>	<b>86,718</b>

**Table 7.** Sector achievements in area clearance and roving tasks, 2022

### Area Clearance in 2022

Province	Tasks	Area (hectares)			Beneficiaries (number)	UXO destroyed (number)				
		Agriculture	Development	Total		Bombs	Cluster munitions	Mines	Other UXO	Total
Attapeu	112	599.86	91.95	691.81	14,418	0	3,531	0	66	3,597
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	2	17.02	-	17.02	1,034	0	233	0	388	621
Champasak	53	205.67	5.29	210.96	2,846	4	2,924	1	550	3,479
Huaphanh	144	122.62	7.90	130.52	9,208	0	4,872	0	372	5,244
Khammouan	464	741.62	66.76	808.38	22,760	16	3,940	2	1,892	5,850
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	1	-	15.28	15.28	309	0	0	0	1	1
Oudomxay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salavanh	102	518.64	10.07	528.71	5,583	0	8,350	0	716	9,066
Savannakhet	442	982.75	152.38	1,135.13	11,210	2	7,231	6	3,691	10,930
Xaysomboun	89	11.19	67.27	78.46	7,661	0	7	0	1,276	1,283
Xekong	82	185.54	2.63	188.18	802	3	1,519	0	213	1,735
Xiengkhuang	447	1,726.51	131.08	1,857.59	83,801	6	12,434	2	4,272	16,714
Vientiane	2	5.85	-	5.85	522	0	58	3	61	122

Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>160,154</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45,099</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13,498</b>	<b>58,642</b>

**Table 8.** Sector achievements in area clearance, 2022

### Roving Tasks in 2022

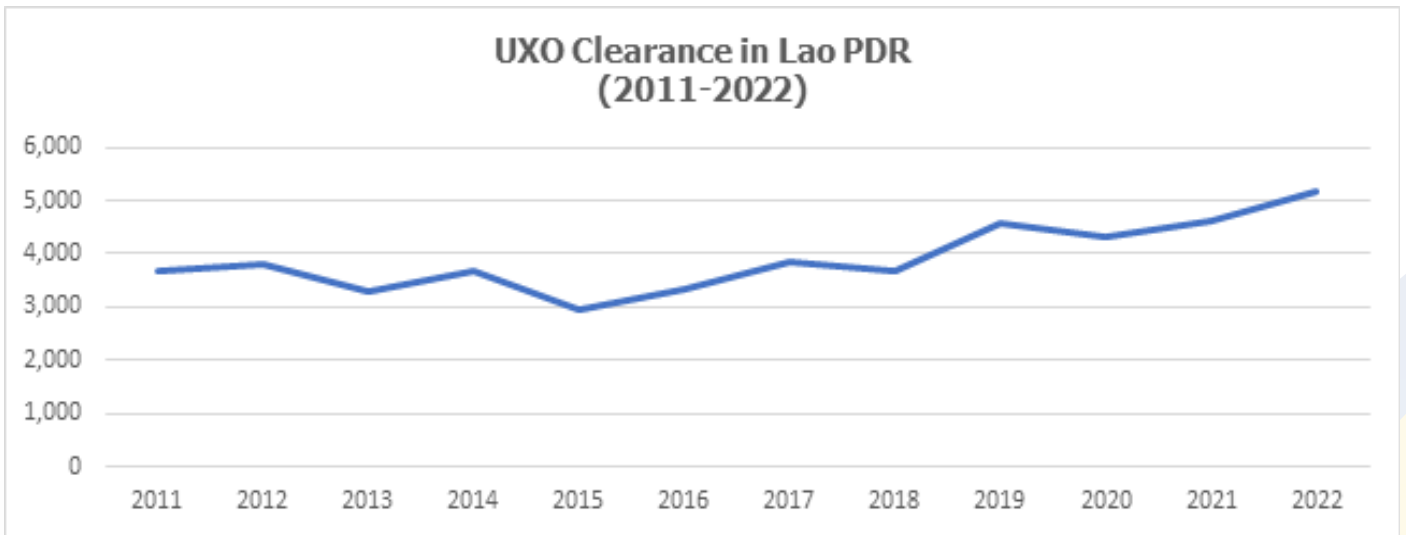
Province	Villages (number)	Tasks (number)	Beneficiaries (number)	UXO (number)				
				Bombs	Cluster munitions	Mines	Others	Total UXO
Attapeu	40	81	20,719	4	855	0	43	902
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	21	32	11,430	0	128	2	32	162
Champasak	88	182	4,495	4	630	13	405	1,052
Huaphanh	84	150	6,718	3	468	5	411	887
Khammouan	110	1,604	17,540	12	3,544	2	977	4,535
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	2	2	73	0	8	0	2	10
Oudomxay	3	3	80	0	4	0	76	80
Phongsaly	22	38	370	1	64	1	92	158
Salavanh	67	134	44,655	8	1,006	10	203	1,227
Savannakhet	274	981	22,462	16	3,569	6	1,804	5,395
Xaysomboun	2	5	11,229	0	6	0	38	44
Xekong	33	79	2,648	8	373	0	83	464
Xiengkhuang	250	2,586	28,456	3	9,727	3	2,622	12,355
Vientiane	16	18	6,742	0	39	1	744	784
Vientiane Capital	6	6	5,206	1	5	0	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>5,901</b>	<b>182,823</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7,547</b>	<b>28,076</b>

**Table 9 .** 2022 Sector Achievement: Roving Task

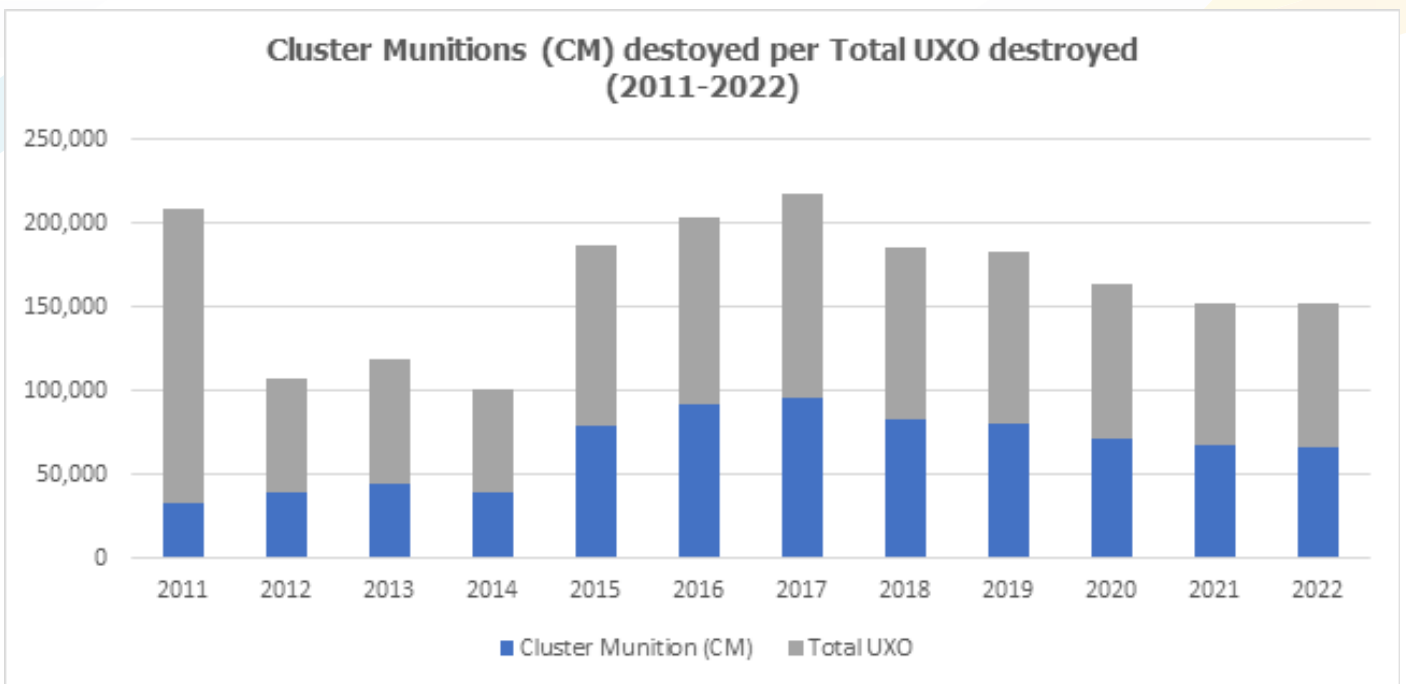
## Sector Trends (2011-2022): Total Area Clearance and Number of UXO Found and Destroyed by Humanitarian Organizations

Total area clearance and number of UXO found and destroyed by humanitarian organizations, 2011-2022							
Year	Area cleared (hectares)	Bombs	Cluster munitions, bomblets	Landmines	Other UXO	Total UXO	Cluster munitions per hectare
2011	3,692	22	19,088	96	19,683	38,889	5.2
2012	3,823	60	26,011	18	17,318	43,407	6.8
2013	3,288	28	22,847	48	20,626	43,549	6.9
2014	3,662	36	26,566	78	17,697	44,377	7.3
2015	2,961	55	49,497	108	13,162	62,822	16.7
2016	3,315	43	61,144	1	15,503	76,691	18.4
2017	3,852	20	64,241	16	16,462	80,739	16.7
2018	3,670	35	45,441	5	11,740	57,221	12.4
2019	4,577	30	42,085	4	11,081	53,200	9.2
2020	4,302	23	38,862	4	10,355	49,244	9.03
2021	4,617	77	39,973	8	11,021	51,079	8.7
2022	5,156	29	45,004	14	13,123	58,170	8.7

**Table 10.** Sector trends in total area clearance and number of UXO found and destroyed by humanitarian organizations, 2015-2022



**Figure 8. UXO clearance in Lao PDR, 2011-2022**



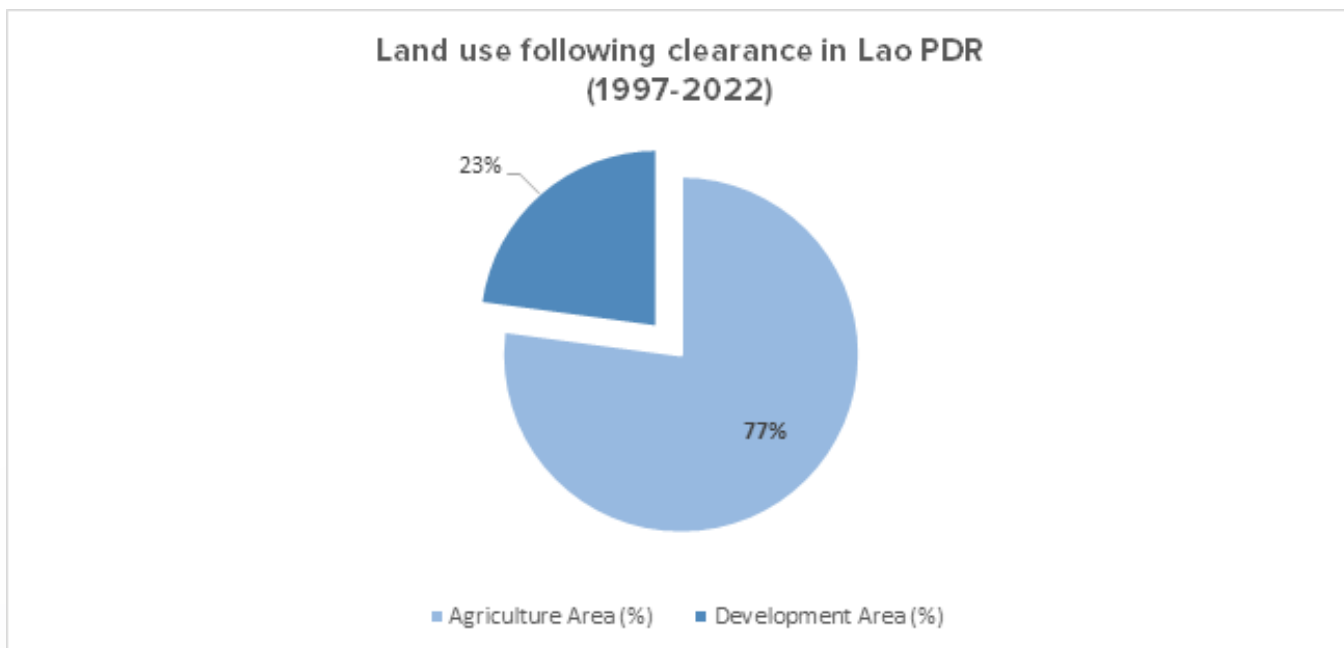
**Figure 9. Number of cluster munitions in the total number of UXO cleared, 2011-2022**



## Sector Trends (1997-2022): Land Use Following Clearance by Province

Land use following clearance, by province, 1997-2022					
Province	Total area cleared (hectares)	Types of land use			
		Agriculture area (hectares)	Agriculture area (percentage)	Development area (hectares)	Development area (percentage)
Attapeu	7,265	5,209	72	2,056	28
Bokeo	80	-	0	80	100
Bolikhamxai	3,080	681	22	2,399	78
Champasak	6,242	4,535	73	1,707	27
Huaphanh	4,092	3,613	88	479	12
Khammouan	9,965	8,317	83	1,647	17
Luangnamtha	9	-	0	9	100
Luangprabang	3,941	3,059	78	882	22
Oudomxay	128	-	0	128	100
Phongsaly	-	-	0	-	0
Salavan	7,447	6,408	86	1,038	14
Savannakhet	13,012	10,887	84	2,124	16
Vientiane	70	7	10	63	90
Vientiane Capital	134	-	0	134	100
Xaisomboun	1,913	582	30	1,331	70
Xekong	5,064	3,672	73	1,392	27
Xiengkhuang	17,094	15,071	88	2,022	12
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79,536</b>	<b>62,042</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17,494</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table 11.** Sector trends in land use following clearance, by province, 1997-2022



**Figure 10.** Land use following clearance in Lao PDR, percentage, 1997-2022

## 2022 Sector Achievements: EORE

Province	Villages (number)	Tasks (number)	Audience (number)		
			Men	Women	Total
Attapeu	43	141	11,701	11,592	23,293
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	42	86	6,070	5,237	11,307
Champasak	15	60	3,410	3,666	7,076
Huaphanh	41	126	12,170	11,804	23,974
Khammouan	83	377	18,353	17,358	35,711
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	10	40	3,923	4,325	8,248
Salavanh	52	132	6,377	6,538	12,915
Savannakhet	440	1,154	26,551	25,808	52,359
Xaysomboun	-	-	-	-	-
Xekong	4	16	1,400	1,321	2,721
Xiengkhuang	113	510	25,471	27,749	53,220
Vientiane	30	53	3,696	3,442	7,138
Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>119,122</b>	<b>118,840</b>	<b>237,962</b>

**Table 12.** Sector achievements in EORE, 2022

## Non-Technical Surveys in 2022

Province	Villages (number)	Tasks (number)	Evidence points (number)	Cluster munitions (number)	Beneficiaries (number)
Attapeu	12	12	12	106	3,206
Bokeo	-	-	-	-	-
Bolikhamxay	25	25	11	27	2,116
Champasak	59	59	20	64	11,377
Huaphanh	10	10	5	37	4,856
Khammouan	27	27	38	413	5,419
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	10	10	19	42	1,463
Salavanh	11	11	11	922	8,227
Savannakhet	58	58	29	70	3,102
Xaysomboun	-	-	-	-	-
Xekong	4	4	6	25	2,110
Xiengkhuang	34	34	38	223	10,959
Vientiane	24	24	8	8	2,834
Vientiane Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	24	24	8	8	2,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>55,669</b>

**Table 13.** Non-technical surveys in 2022

## 2022 Sector Achievements: Victim Assistance

According to the Lao Ministry of Health and humanitarian organizations providing victim assistance for UXO victims, 183 UXO survivors received assistance in 2022. This included medical treatment, physical rehabilitation (119), psychological support, vocational training and economic support. This support was coordinated through the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation under the Ministry of Health and the NRA, working with UXO victims, their families and partners, to ensure that all survivors receive support. With the assistance of UNDP, the NRA is planning to update the victim assistance database in the IMSMA in coordination with UXO sector stakeholders.

Types of services	Beneficiaries (number)
Medical treatment	34
Physical rehabilitation	119
Psychological support	4
Vocational training and economic support	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>

**Table 14.** Sector achievements in victim assistance, 2022

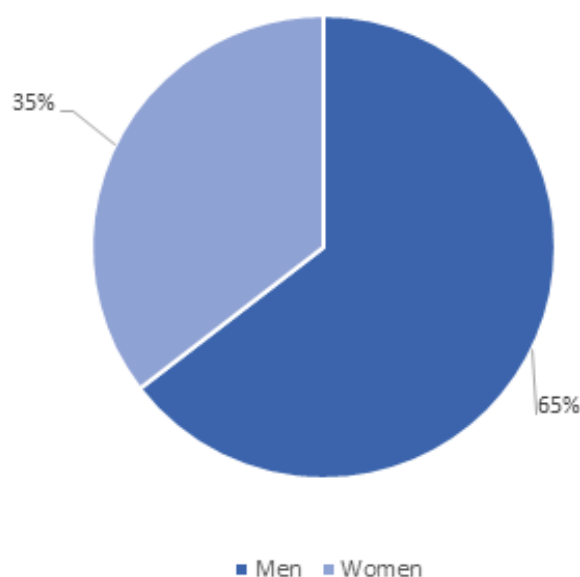
## 2022 UXO SECTOR STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS PER ORGANIZATION

Organization	Operational (number)				Support (number)				Total
	National		International		National		International		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
NRA	47	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
<b>National UXO operators</b>									
UXO Lao	110	67	9	1	730	248	3	0	1,168
Unit 58	0	0	0	0	88	8	0	0	96
<b>Humanitarian organizations</b>									
COPE	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
HALO	47	34	0	0	513	536	5	2	1,137
HI	23	20	1	1	25	7	0	0	77
MAG	110	67	9	1	730	248	3	0	1,168
NPA	35	12	3	1	252	138	4	0	445
Terra Renaissance	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	8
WE	2	5	0	1	9	8	1	2	28
<b>Commercial organizations*</b>									
L&B UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.	2	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	30
LCY Unexploded Ordnance Sole, Ltd.	2	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	17
Lane Xang Minerals Ltd.	2	2	2	0	78	44	0	0	128
Milsearch Lao EOD Sole Co., Ltd.	3	6	1	1	145	16	4	0	176
Oumma UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.	4	0	0	0	26	1	0	0	31
Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.	5	3	0	0	129	17	0	0	146
<b>Total</b>									<b>4,729</b>

\*Ten out of 17 accredited commercial operators in 2022 were not operative. And one out of seven operating commercial operators did not submit information.

**Table 15.** UXO sector staff demographics per organization, number, 2022

## 2022 UXO Sector Staff Gender Parity



**Figure 11.** UXO sector staff and gender parity, percentage, 2022

## 2022 UXO SECTOR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Summary of Cash Contributions Received and Actual Expenditures  
from 1 January to 31 December 2022

	Financial support received in 2022 (US dollars)	Actual expenditure in 2022 (US dollars)
<b>Government</b>		
NRA	2,560,006.00	2,694,734.01
UXO Lao	6,837,543.43	7,014,808.26
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>9,397,549.43</b>	<b>9,709,542.27</b>
<b>INGOs</b>		
COPE	564,198.00	No data available
HALO Trust	9,429,048.88	9,332,160.88
HI	788,840.00	786,057.70
MAG	12,834,896.00	12,834,896.00
NPA	7,475,703.00	6,652,839.00
Terra Renaissance	82,036.00	62,866.00
WEI	1,444,997.00	803,074.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>32,619,718.88</b>	<b>30,471,893.58</b>
<b>Commercial clearance companies*</b>		
L&B UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.	82,000.00	82,000.00
LCY Unexploded Ordnance Sole, Ltd.	69,000.00	69,000.00
Lane Xang Minerals Ltd.	1,920,335.00	1,920,335.00
Milsearch Lao EOD Sole Co., Ltd.	1,517,986.00	1,301,002.00



Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.	300,000.00	300,000.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>3,889,321.00</b>	<b>3,672,337.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>45,906,689.31</b>	<b>43,853,772.85</b>

\*Ten out of 17 accredited commercial operators in 2022 were not operative. And two out of seven operating commercial operators did not submit their financial management information.

### Summary of In-Kind Government Contributions Received from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Organization	Estimated contribution (US dollars)
NRA	52,413*
UXO Lao	170,041
Unit 58	<i>Salaries for seven units of Unit 58 were paid by the Ministry of National Defense</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,454</b>

Note: \*760,000,000 Lao Kip

### Humanitarian Clearance Operators: Summary of Cash Contribution Received by Funding Source from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Funding source	Amount (US dollars)
Bilateral	
AEON Leasing Service (Lao) Co. Ltd.	3,946.38
Freeman Foundation	272,026.00
ISC-ITO	5,000.00
Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)	433,428.66
JMAS	154,356.39
Luxembourg Development	168,000.00
MAG headquarters support	80,000.00
Michael Ambler	92,139.00
Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees (Fagforbundet)	32,377.00
Government of Australia	21,632.00
Government of Canada	37,264.00
Government of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	214,687.00
Government of the Netherlands, BUZA Dutch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	788,840.00
Government of New Zealand	16,000
Government of Norway	1,701,416.00
Government of the Republic of Korea, KOICA	18,371.00
Government of the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	2,043,860.25

Government of the United States of America, State Department Weapons Removal and Abatement	30,041,568.63
Government of the United States of America, United States Agency of International Development (USAID)	1,350,153.00
World Without Mines	110,000.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>37,585,065.31</b>
<b>UNDP-managed funds</b>	
Government of Ireland	497,038.15
Government of New Zealand	2,613,712.08
Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	633,747.00
Government of the Republic of Korea, KOICA	2,627,723.00
UNDP (TRAC-2)	40,000.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>6,412,220.23</b>
<b>Government contribution and others</b>	
Government of Lao PDR	222,454
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>222,454</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44,219.739.54</b>



## NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR UXO/MINE ACTION IN LAO PDR

The NRA is the institution under the Government of Lao PDR responsible for providing policy direction, accreditation management and coordination for national and international UXO operators within the country. The NRA also acts as the technical focal point for all matters relating to mine-related international conventions and treaties, and has a mandate to participate in international meetings and conferences related to UXO/mine action and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The NRA is responsible for the development and implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the UXO/mine action sector through a consultative process with implementing agencies. External quality assurance, post-clearance impact assessment and overall monitoring of the sector are also NRA responsibilities.

The NRA is directed by a high-level interministerial board comprising representatives from 12 government ministries and each province: the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (Chair), the Ministry of National Defence (Vice-Chair), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vice-Chair), the Ministry of Planning and Investment (Vice-Chair), Provinces, the Ministry of Public the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, the Ministry of National Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union and the LWU.

The NRA provides comprehensive secretarial and administrative support to the NRA Board, and implements required operational activities. It was established in partnership with UNDP and continues with the latter's ongoing support.

The NRA office is divided into two main sections: support and operations. Several sub-units are housed under these sections, supervised by two deputy directors.

## 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

### International Cooperation and Treaty Unit

The International Cooperation and Treaty Unit is responsible for implementing and documenting the Government's compliance with UXO and mine action-related international treaty obligations and promoting cooperation among Lao UXO and mine action stakeholders. In 2022, the unit:

- Conducted project monitoring of UXO humanitarian operators, including monitoring of MOUs.
- Attended the meeting on the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Conducted meetings in the second, third and fourth quarters with UXO sector operators to discuss and review MOUs.

### Quality Management Unit

The Quality Management Unit is responsible for quality assurance and quality control of UXO and mine surveys and clearance. In 2022, the unit:

- Conducted quality assurance/control missions to review the operations of UXO humanitarian operators in line with national standards.
- Conducted review meetings on UXO national standards.
- Increased the total number of quality management teams from two to four.

### Information Management Unit

The Information Management Unit is responsible for managing IMSMA. In 2022, the unit:

- Conducted three technical working group meetings.
- Conducted monitoring of the use of IMSMA in nine provincial offices.
- Hosted an information management conference to promote knowledge exchange and communications on UXO/mine action among UXO sector stakeholders.
- Addressed issues of overlapping data collection between UXO Lao and MAG.
- Redistributed responsibility for the UXO survey between UXO Lao and MAG.

### Public Relationship Unit

The Public Relationship Unit is responsible for raising UXO/mine action awareness among the international and domestic public and promoting resource mobilization for UXO/mine action in Lao PDR. In 2022, the unit:

- Organized media and donor field visits in UXO-contaminated provinces.
- Attended the annual Round Table Implementation Meeting. The NRA on behalf of the UXO sector in Lao PDR was invited to exhibit the work of the UXO sector at this annual meeting.
- Organized a ceremony to commemorate the International UXO/Mine Awareness Day on 4 April and organized a press conference to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 1 August.

## **UXO Survey and Clearance Unit**

The UXO Survey and Clearance Unit is responsible for driving efficiency and effectiveness among clearance operators. In 2022, the unit:

- Conducted four technical working group meetings, one in each quarter.
- Conducted workshops on the coordination and prioritization of UXO technical surveys in Paksan District, Bolikhamxai Province for the Khammouane provincial and district authorities. From 23 to 27 August 2021, the clearance unit conducted a workshop on coordination and priorities of UXO surveys and clearance for the Xaysomboun provincial and district authorities in Paksan District, Bolikhamxai Province.
- Contributed to developing criteria for the accreditation of UXO operators, and national prioritization criteria and standards to ensure UXO operators are transparent and comply with land-use requirements after clearance.
- Strengthened local government ownership and sustainability of UXO action by organizing capacity-building workshops for prioritization planning, and supervising provincial and district offices to monitor the impact of UXO action in relation to post-clearance land use.
- Conducted provincial coordination and field monitoring visits, and supported the implementation of prioritized activities for survey and clearance activities among operators and provincial offices. Over the year, the clearance unit visited operator clearance activities of UXO Lao, the Halo trust and MAG in Khammouane, Savannakhet and Xiengkhouang provinces, respectively.

## **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Unit**

The unit is responsible for ensuring the coordination and collaboration of operators conducting EORE activities. It ensures operators work to national standards and assists in the development of appropriate materials. Key achievements in 2022 included:

- Conducted four technical working group meetings, one in each quarter.
- Supported the dissemination of key EORE messages via provincial radio stations at a frequency of eight times per month for each month of the year across five provincial radio stations in Vientiane Capital, Khammouane, Sekong, Salavan and Champasack.
- Supported youth village volunteers to conduct EORE activities in 44 villages across Xiengkhouang and Khammouane provinces. Based on training in 2020, volunteers disseminated EORE activities benefitting 5,294 individuals.
- Undertook an EORE workshop for NRA provincial offices from 6 to 11 September 2021 at Thalat district, Vientiane Province. Participants included the provincial offices in Vientiane, Khammouane, Savannakhet, Salavan, Sekong, Champsaka, Attapeu, Xaysomboun, Bolikhamxai, PhongSaly, Xiengkhouang, LongPhabang and Huaphan. Representatives from Unit 58 also attended.



## **UXO Victim Assistance Unit**

The unit is responsible for ensuring the establishment of a national database on UXO/mine casualties and making sure that the specific needs of survivors of mine/UXO accidents are addressed by relevant operators. Key achievements for 2022 included:

- Conducted four quarterly technical working group meetings.
- Recorded new UXO accidents and casualties in the IMSMA database and published monthly updates on the NRA website. From January to December 2022, there were 16 accidents, resulting in 20 new UXO casualties (15 injured and 5 killed).
- Conducted field missions to follow up on new UXO accidents in provinces across the country. The unit conducted three field missions in eight provinces (39 in total): Huaphan, Bolikmxay, Xiengkhuang, Salavanh, Savannakhet, Champasak, Sekong and Khammuan.
- Coordinated with UXO victim assistance operators to support UXO survivors and their families to receive assistance, including immediate medical care for casualties after accidents.
- Managed the victim assistance project supported by the Government of the Republic of Korea in Xiengkhouang and Huaphan provinces to improve the quality of life of UXO victims by helping them generate income through vocational training and by providing livestock.

## **Programme, and Finance and Administration Units**

The NRA Programme, and Finance and Administration Units are responsible for preparing draft funding proposals and meeting narrative and financial reporting obligations set by donors, UN organizations and other stakeholders. The unit manages the preparation of narrative reports for the Government, drafts the NRA annual report, produces UNDP quarterly reports and consolidates internal monthly reports from all NRA units. Furthermore, these units play a key role in consolidating the UNDP annual workplan and annual project report to ensure implementation of the NRA workplan. Additionally, these units communicate monitoring and recommendations to management and liaise with different ministries and authorities, UNDP and other stakeholders.

Key achievements in 2022 included:

- Organized the NRA board meeting in April 2023.
- Organized one sector working group meeting in September 2022.
- Organized one project board meeting in November 2022.
- Organized the UXO sector workplan in November 2022.
- Developed action plans to address audit findings in 2022.

# UNDP Contribution to the UXO Sector in 2022

In 2022, UNDP worked closely with international development partners<sup>3</sup> to support the UXO sector through technical and programmatic advisory and capacity development to the NRA and UXO Lao. In doing so, UNDP contributed to all output- and outcome-level achievements attributed to the sector.

## 1. Oversight Management and Procurement

The UNDP Country Office worked closely with the NRA and UXO Lao to oversee the implementation of coordination and oversight activities for the UXO sector and offered technical and administrative support. To provide necessary sector-level guidance to the NRA and UXO Lao, UNDP deployed a chief technical adviser, finance specialist, monitoring and evaluation specialist and programme and reporting specialist. They provided full-time support as needed and assisted with strategic planning, project management and financial management.

In 2022, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and UNDP launched a new five-year programme (2022-2026) in April. In starting it, UNDP worked closely with the NRA and UXO Lao to review project management systems and revise the current operational standards to strengthen quality assurance and risk management. UNDP has successfully completed revisions to the standard operating procedures for the national implementation modality and the NRA/UXO Lao salary scale. These updates and revisions were needed to ensure that implementation policies reflect the reality on the ground. The salary scale revision was crucial to ensure that salaries factor in inflation and increased costs of living. As part of strengthening the project management system, a forensic audit was conducted to identify areas for improvement in programme and financial management.

## 2. Sector Leadership

As co-chair of the UXO sector working group, UNDP assisted the Government in the coordination of various partners in the UXO sector. It supported the finalization of the new 10-year National Strategic Plan for the UXO Sector in Lao PDR, Safe Path Forward III 2021-2030, and its dissemination among development partners. UNDP assisted the Government in defining funding gaps within the sector and ensuring the sustainability of activities after the completion of various donor funding arrangements.

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<sup>3</sup>Ireland, New Zealand, Republic of Korea (KOICA).

### 3. Capacity Development

The UNDP advisory team collaborated closely with other development partners to strengthen the capacity of the NRA and UXO Lao staff through assistance in developing the new sector strategies and workplan. UNDP also reviewed drafts of the NRA and UXO Lao's 2022 annual workplans and assisted with finalization after the project board meeting, provided guidance on the 2022 procurement plan, and assisted the NRA and UXO Lao in preparing for the annual audit and a microassessment as well as in the implementation of related audit recommendations. The UNDP team worked closely with the NRA and UXO Lao to prepare and successfully submit several donor-specific reports as well as annual project progress reports, and helped the NRA prepare the UXO sector annual report.

UNDP backed the expansion of the NRA's quality assurance and management capacity through support for the procurement of IT equipment, metal detectors and hardtops, and the expansion of quality assurance and management teams. This helped strengthen technical oversight of clearance operators.

With support from UNDP, the NRA conducted a post-clearance assessment to better understand impacts in areas where UNDP-managed funding supports surveys and clearance. Findings will help to guide the next five years of project monitoring and evaluation, specifically supporting the NRA's work on developing a standardized approach to prioritize clearance in line with development priorities.

### 4. Resource Mobilization

UNDP has been instrumental in engaging new and previous donors in financing the UXO sector. It has successfully secured resources for the new programme (2022-2026) from Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. The programme was developed for \$25 million; more than \$18 million was mobilized by the end of 2022. UNDP has been discussing support for the sector beyond 2022 with existing and potential donors such as Ireland and New Zealand.

## Financial Report

Projected expenditures per the annual workplan compared to actual expenditure by donor, 1 January to 31 December 2022

Donors	Projected expenditures (US dollars)	Actual expenditures (US dollars)	Actual expenditures/projected expenditures (percentage)
UNDP-managed funds			
Ireland	399,878.00	479,192.06	120
Luxembourg	-	(114.55) <sup>4</sup>	-
New Zealand	194,973.00	258,275.53	132
Republic of Korea	1,925,155.00	1,937,000.42	101
UNDP (TRAC-2)	40,000.00	20,226.00	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,560,006.00</b>	<b>2,694,734.01</b>	<b>105</b>

### Donor contributions in 2022

Amounts received between 1 January and 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
Government of Ireland	497,038.15
Government of the Republic of Korea	2,627,723.00
UNDP (TRAC-2)	40,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,164,761.15</b>

### Transfers of funds in 2022

Funds transferred to another UXO sector operator	
Organization	Amount transferred (US dollars)
Unit 58	511,249.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>511,249.08<sup>5</sup></b>

<sup>4</sup>Differences in exchange rate.

<sup>5</sup>Transferred funds were received from the Republic of Korea and the transaction of \$511,249.08 can be found in Unit 58's report (p. 68, "Financial Report – Transfers of Fund in 2022 (USD)").

# UXO SECTOR ANNUAL REPORT 2022

## OPERATOR REPORTS

**National UXO operators:** UXO Lao, Unit 58

**Humanitarian UXO organizations:** COPE, HALO, HI, MAG, NPA, Terra Renaissance, WEI

**Commercial UXO operators:** L&B UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.,

LCY Unexploded Ordnance Sole, Ltd., Lane Xang Minerals Limited,

Milsearch-Lao EOD Sole Co., Ltd., Oumma UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.,

Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Disposal Co., Ltd.



# Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, UXO Lao continued implementing five key activities: EORE, non-technical surveys, technical surveys, roving or spot tasks and area clearance in nine provinces. These comprised Luangprabang, Huaphanh, Xiengkhouang, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Salavan, Sekong, Champasak and Attapeu. UXO Lao undertook technical surveys and identified 4,391 hectares as CHAs in 238 sites. Furthermore, 2,184 hectares of land were cleared for safe use. At least 135,449 people benefitted from UXO Lao clearance and roving tasks in 2022.

### Collaboration with development partners in 2022

- **United Nations Development Programme**

With support from UNDP, UXO Lao mobilized funds to sustain its operations by submitting multiple funding proposals. UNDP and the Ministry of Planning and Investment updated the national implementation modality agreement and revised the corresponding salary scale for all implementing partners that receive funding support through UNDP, including UXO Lao. Among other changes, the salary scale revision increased UXO Lao operator salaries so they are closer to the level of international UXO operators, thereby improving job satisfaction and motivation. Furthermore, the new salary scale reflects current daily living expenses as the Lao currency is facing hyperinflation. The updated agreement will help UXO Lao improve its work in accordance with the current situation and develop organizational capacities for programme management, including administration, procurement, financial management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, learning, reporting and public relations. UXO Lao co-organized multiple workshops for its staff in partnership with UNDP

- **The Government of the United States of America and Tetra Tech**

The quality of UXO Lao's operations at both headquarters and the field level was closely monitored and supervised by Tetra Tech. With support from the Government of the United States and technical assistance from Tetra Tech, UXO Lao was able to establish four manual vegetation cutting teams for a six-month trial to work in Savannakhet Province. Dense vegetation there has been a long-pending issue for field operation teams since UXO Lao switched from a request-based to an evidence-based approach in 2014. Vegetation removal by the four manual vegetation-cutting teams will accelerate the pace of technical survey and clearance tasks, and will hopefully result in the achievement of annual targets. UXO Lao in Savannakhet will dispatch the new manual vegetation-cutting teams prior to survey and clearance operations and closely monitor the results during the trial period to determine whether to expand this approach to other provinces.



An evaluation of the four manual vegetation-cutting teams will take place from late May to early June 2023. For the evaluation, the NRA's Quality Management Unit will monitor implementation. The Quality Management and Operations Unit along with a Tetra Tech adviser will follow and evaluate the output of manual vegetation-cutting teams. If the approach is deemed effective, UXO Lao will request the NRA to approve additional manual vegetation-cutting teams in Savannakhet Province. If possible, UXO Lao may also form manual vegetation-cutting teams in additional provinces. Manual vegetation-cutting will help to prepare clearance sites and support clearance teams to focus solely on conducting area clearance (if there are no vegetation-cutting teams, clearance teams must conduct vegetation-cutting themselves). Manual vegetation-cutting teams will help accelerate and increase clearance tasks.

- **Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan International Cooperation System and Japan Mine Action Service**

In 2022, UXO Lao worked and collaborated with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), JICS and JMAS. In 2022, JICA continued to support UXO Lao with capacity training to formulate and monitor a transparent annual workplan and conduct CHA prioritization. JICA provided material support by providing information technology equipment and strengthening utilization. JICA also supported UXO Lao to exchange knowledge and skills on UXO/mine action with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre under a South-South cooperation framework. With funding support from the Government of Japan through JICS, UXO Lao received brush-cutter device training and a trial of brush-cutter devices for staff in Salavan, Sekong and Champasak provinces, in collaboration with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre and NIKKEN. JMAS and UXO Lao continued implementing the Cluster Munition Mechanical Clearance Operation Project in Xiengkhouang Province. JMAS provided on-the-job training to UXO Lao field staff to strengthen capacities and skills in machinery management, control, maintenance and safety.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

The following information summarizes UXO Lao's achievements against annual targets for 2022.

Tasks	Targets	Achievements	Percentage completed	Outcomes
<b>EORE</b>	305 villages visited	284 villages	93	154,106 people were made aware of UXO risks through mine risk education.
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	79 villages surveyed	72 villages	91	1,677 cluster submunitions were found.
<b>Technical surveys</b>	4,072 hectares marked as CHAs	4,391 hectares (238 sites)	108	5,806 UXO items found during technical surveys (80 percent were cluster submunitions).
<b>Area clearance</b>	2,658 hectares cleared	2,184 hectares	82	2,155 hectares were allocated for agriculture and 29 hectares were utilized for development projects. A total of 26,742 UXO items were destroyed (75 percent were cluster submunitions). 37,243 beneficiaries were reached, around 50 percent of whom were women.
<b>Roving or spot tasks</b>	N/A	1,304 visits made in 454 villages	N/A	11,282 UXO items destroyed (74 percent were cluster submunitions).
<b>UXO destroyed</b>	N/A	38,024 items of UXO destroyed	N/A	UXO destroyed included 34 large aerial bombs, 28,479 cluster munitions, 21 mines and 9,490 other UXO.

### Detailed achievements by activity

EORE/community awareness activities					
Number of village visits	Number of beneficiaries				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
284	41,557	40,533	38,406	36,610	154,106



With funding support from the Government of New Zealand through UNDP, UXO Lao in Xiengkhouang Province conducted EORE activities aimed at educating people to avoid UXO accidents and raising awareness about the dangers of UXO. To increase the effectiveness of risk communication with children, EORE teams used communications tools such as puppet shows, songs, dances, games and quizzes. Photo by UNDP/Pongpat Sensouphone.



Primary school students in Xiengkhouang received EORE promotion materials (notebooks and t-shirts) from UXO Lao. Photo by UNDP/Pongpat Sensouphone.

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
2,155	29	2,184	2,177	99.7	0.1493

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, UXO Lao undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
<b>EORE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua, Hiem, Xone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Morkmay, Phoukoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Hinboun, Boualapha, Xebangfai, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphangthong, Phin, Sepon, Nong, Vilabouly, Thaphalanxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Vapy, Khongxedon, Lao Ngarm, Samuay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam, Kaleum</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Paksong, Champasak, Sukuma, Mounlapamok, Khong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Samakkhixay, Sanamxay, Sanxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua, Hiem, Xone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Phoukoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Boualapha, Xebangfai, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Phin, Sepon, Nong, Vilabouly, Thaphalanxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Vapy, Khongxedon, Lao Ngarm, Samuay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam, Kaleum</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pakse, Champasak, Sukuma, Mounlapamok</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Sanamxay, Sanxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua, Xone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Phoukoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Nhommalath, Boualapha, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Outhoumphone, Sepon, Nong, Vilabouly, Thaphalanxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Khongxedon, Lao Ngarm, Samuay</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Sunday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam, Kaleum, Dakcheung</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Paksong, Pathoumphone, Sukuma, Mounlapamok</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Samakkhixay, Sanamxay, Sanxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Area clearance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua, Hiem, Viengxay, Xone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Phoukoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Nhommalath, Boualapha, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphangthong, Phin, Sepon, Nong, Thapangthong, Vilabouly, Thaphalanxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Vapy, Khongxedon, Lao Ngarm, Samuay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam, Kaleum, Dakcheung, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Sanasomboun, Bachiengchaleunsouk, Paksong, Sukuma, Mounlapamok</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Samakkhixay, Sanamxay, Sanxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Roving or spot task</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Luang Prabang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Luang Prabang, Nambak</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua, Hiem, Viengxay, Xone</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Morkmai, Phoukoud, Phaxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Nongbok, Hinboun, Nhommalath, Boualapha, Nakay, Xebangfai, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphangthong, Phin, Sepon, Nong, Xonbouly, Vilabouly, Thaphalanxay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Lakhonepheng, Khongxedon, Lao Ngarm, Samuay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam, Kaleum, Dakcheung, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pakse, Sanasomboun, Bachiengchaleunsouk, Paksong, Pathoumphone, Champasak, Sukuma, Mounlapamok, Khong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Samakkhixay, Sanamxay, Sanxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>Post- clearance assessment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek, Kham, Phoukoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Nhommalath, Boualapha, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Thapangthong, Nong, Phin, Atsaphangthong, Sepon</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Paksong, Sanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Sanxay</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Luang Prabang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Luang Prabang</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Huaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Xamneua</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pek</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Mahaxay, Nhommalath, Boualapha, Xaybouathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Phin, Sepon, Nong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Lamam</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Pakse</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Saysettha, Samakkhixay, Sanamxay, Phouvong</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022

Chikwawa is one of many UXO-affected villages in Salavan Province. Many years ago, before the residents of Khoksawat relocated their village centre, they lived and built their houses along the riverbank in rural areas where infrastructure is difficult to develop due to geographic conditions. In 2006, the local authority convinced the entire village to move to a new area with more suitable conditions.



Mrs. Thao lives in the relocated Khoksawat village with eight other family members.

She and her family earn their living by growing rice and planting cassava, but her most productive land was contaminated by UXO. Before clearance, she feared UXO accidents because her family had found UXO when ploughing the soil to plant rice. Fortunately, her family had attended an EORE training, and carefully followed the lessons they had learned once they discovered UXO on their land.

The first EORE activity for the people in this village was conducted in 2008, and the most recent visit was in 2015. Due to the current capacity of the UXO Lao EORE team in Salavan, only 50 to 60 village visits can be made per year. Villages are then visited every few years on a rotational schedule.

In 2019, while conducting non-technical surveys in Khoksawat, the UXO Lao team found 11 UXO items including two large bombs, six cluster munitions and three other UXO. The technical survey team then followed each evidence point using detectors to survey and find the full extent of cluster munition strikes to identify the CHA. A total of 114 hectares were identified as CHA in the process of surveying the village. Mrs. Thao's farmland was confirmed to be located within the contaminated area.

According to UXO Lao's prioritization process, Mrs. Thao's land was selected and put into the 2021 annual workplan. A clearance team with funding from the United States took 15 days to clear her farmland in November 2021. During clearance, the team found and destroyed 34 cluster munitions (BLU26) found on 2.3 hectares of her land.

After clearance, Mrs. Thao was able to increase her rice production from an average of 10 tons per year to 15 tons by 2022. Moreover, she could use her land safely for raising animals and now owns eight beef cows. Mrs. Thao expressed her appreciation to UXO Lao as well as the donor who provided funding support to clear her land of UXO.

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

UXO Lao priority activities and targets for 2023 are as follows.

Provinces	EORE (number of villages)	Non-technical surveys (number of villages)	Technical surveys (hectares)	Area clearance (hectares)
Luang Prabang	40	14	300	110
Huaphan	50	12	500	141
Xiengkhuang	50	11	1,300	676
Khammuane	60	12	850	418
Savannakhet	50	12	900	666
Salavan	60	12	700	380
Sekong	12	12	300	236
Champasak	50	12	250	123
Attapeu	50	4	350	389
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>3,139</b>

### Challenges and Opportunities in 2023

#### • Challenges

- In 2023, UXO Lao faced difficulty running operations in Luang Prabang, Huaphan, Sekong, Champasak and Salavan provinces due to a funding shortfall. This poses a significant risk in that long-term suspension of field operations may cause vehicles, office equipment and field equipment to deteriorate from lack of use. This could increase the costs related to maintenance and replacement if or when operations resume with new funding support.
- Without new funding support, UXO Lao will be obliged to close operations in unfunded provinces, affecting annual targets and expected outputs for 2023 as well as UXO sector outputs as a whole.

#### • Opportunities

- UXO Lao will receive new funding support from the Government of Luxembourg through UNDP to implement a two-year project in Khammuane Province. Funding will support the operations of three teams, including two area clearance teams and one technical survey team. The project target areas will be Boualapha, Mahaxay and Xaybouathong districts.
- UXO Lao promotes gender equality at both the field and management levels but especially in field operations. Currently, the percentage of women working with UXO Lao at all levels is 27 percent.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, UXO Lao collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- UNDP
- Government of Ireland
- Government of Japan
- Government of New Zealand
- Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Government of the United States of America
- Cambodian Mine Action Centre
- JICA
- JICS
- JMAC
- Tetra Tech
- World Without Mines Foundation
- Aeon Leasing Service (Lao) Co., Ltd

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by UXO Lao from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Donors	Actual funds received (US dollars)	Total funds available (US dollars)	Actual expenditures (US dollars)	Actual expenditure s/funds available (percentage )
<b>UNDP-managed sources</b>				
European Commission	-	10,181.99	10,181.99	100
Ireland	-	60,854.96	60,854.96	100
Luxembourg	633,747.00	633,747.00	(0.01) <sup>6</sup>	0
New Zealand	1,238,450.00	1,355,015.90	1,355,015.90	100
UNDP (TRAC-2)	-	164.64	164.64	100
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>1,872,197.00</b>	<b>2,059,964.50</b>	<b>1,426,217.49</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Bilateral sources</b>				
AEON Leasing Service (Lao) Co., Ltd	3,946.38	3,946.38	-	0
United States of America	4,263,615.00	5,220,079.01	4,746,346.46	91
JICS	433,428.66	612,781.87	565,687.96	92
World Without Mines	110,000	134,192.26	123,107.27	92
Counterpart funding	-	1,908.87	1,908.87	100
JMAS	154,356.39	159,809.42	151,540.21	95
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>4,965,346.43</b>	<b>6,132,717.81</b>	<b>5,588,590.77</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Government contributions and others</b>				
Government of Lao PDR	In kind	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,837,543.43</b>	<b>8,192,682.31</b>	<b>7,014,808.26</b>	<b>86</b>

<sup>6</sup>Due to differences in exchange rate.

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donor	Amount (US dollars)
AEON Leasing Service (Lao) Co., Ltd	3,946.38
JICS	433,428.66
JMAS	154,356.39
Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	633,747.00
Government of New Zealand	1,238,450.00
Government of the United States of America	4,263,615.00
World Without Mines	110,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,837,543.43</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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# Humanitarian UXO Demining Teams of Lao People's Army 58

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, Unit 58 implemented various activities funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea through UNDP. Five main activities included: EORE, non-technical surveys, technical surveys, area clearance and roving tasks. Activities were conducted in two provinces, Vientiane and Bolikhamxay. Additionally, with the support of the Government of Lao PDR, Unit 58 conducted clearance activities in Longcheang District of Xaysomboun Province.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

Provinces	EORE (number of villages)	Non-technical surveys (number of villages)	Technical surveys (hectares)	Area clearance (hectares)
Bolikhamxai	42	25	349	17
Vientiane	30	24	126	6
Xaisomboun	0	0	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>475*</b>	<b>38</b>

\*Of 475 hectares surveyed, 55 were identified as CHA in 2022.

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

Activity	Provinces/districts
<b>EORE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bolikhamxay Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khamkeuth, Viengthong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vientiane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kasi, Vangvieng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bolikhamxay Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khamkeuth, Viengthong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vientiane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kasi, Vangvieng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bolikhamxay Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khamkeuth, Viengthong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vientiane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kasi, Vangvieng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Area clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bolikhamxay Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khamkeuth, Viengthong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vientiane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kasi, Vangvieng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Roving tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bolikhamxay Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khamkeuth, Viengthong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vientiane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kasi, Vangvieng</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xaisomboun Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Longcheng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## Detailed achievement per activities

EORE/community awareness activities					
Village visits (number)	Beneficiaries (number)				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
72	4,678	3,578	5,088	5,101	18,445

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
34	26	60	23	41.7	No data available

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022



The above photos show agricultural fields after the completion of clearance activities in Hua Rong Village, Kasi District, Vientiane Province, and Nong Oo Village, Kham Baad District, Bolikamxay Province. Thanks to clearance by Unit 58, these communities have more land for safe agricultural production and have begun to cultivate rice, corn, potatoes and other seasonal vegetables. Photos by Unit 58.

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

- **Establish 13 new teams**

According to the KOICA proposal, 13 new teams should be established by 2023. Seven and six new teams were planned for 2022 and 2023, respectively. There was a delay in the mobilization of military personnel within the Ministry of National Defence, however. All 13 teams, consisting of four EORE/non-technical survey teams, four technical survey teams and five area clearance teams will be established and trained in 2023.

- **Conduct EORE and non-technical survey activities**

In 2023, Unit 58 plans to conduct EORE and non-technical survey activities in two provinces, Vientiane and Bolikhamxay, covering eight districts, 115 villages and 119 schools namely:

- In Vientiane Province: 3 districts, 58 villages and 54 schools:
  - Kasi District: 17 villages and 16 schools
  - Vangvieng District: 24 villages and 23 schools
  - Hinherp District: 15 villages and 15 schools
- In Bolikhamxay Province: 4 districts, 57 villages and 65 schools
  - Khamkert District: 20 villages and 20 schools
  - Parkkading District: 16 villages and 18 schools
  - Bolikhun District: 11 villages and 14 schools
  - Thaphabath District: 10 villages and 13 schools

- **Conduct technical surveys and clearance in Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Xaisomboun provinces**

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

- Government of Lao PDR, Ministry of National Defence
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Xaisomboun
- UNDP
- Government of the Republic of Korea

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
Government of the Republic of Korea	808,513
Other donors	No data available
<b>Total*</b>	<b>808,513.00</b>

\*Funded by the Republic of Korea, the UNDP-NRA UXO Project allocated \$808,513 for Unit 58's activities in 2022.

Funds received from other UXO sector operators	
Which organization were the funds transferred from?	How much was transferred? (US dollars)
NRA	511,249.08
<b>Total*</b>	<b>511,249.08</b>

\*Unit 58 delivered 63 percent of the allocated annual budget from the UNDP-NRA UXO Project (\$808,513) funded by the Republic of Korea. The share was equivalent to \$511,249.08.

## CONTACT PERSON

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# Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, 1,314 people received assistive devices through the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation and four subcentres: 702 received orthotic devices and 612 received prosthetic devices. Among those who received devices in 2022, 135 were UXO victims.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

COPE's key achievements for 2022 included:

- Conducted mobile clinic camps and follow-up camps in Xiengkhouang, Houaphanh, Saravane and Khammouan provinces.
- Conducted P&O refresher training for technical staff in the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation and the four subcentres.
- Carried out a quality clinical audit on knee, ankle and foot orthosis in the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation and the four subcentres.
- Conducted wheelchair training and a training of trainers on orthosis in the Centre for Medical and Rehabilitation and the four subcentres.

The year's biggest success was the completion of the cluster munition remnants survey project in Savannakhet Province, which saw 492 UXO-impacted villages surveyed and resulted in the creation of 7,400 hectares of CHA. Now that the scale and scope of UXO contamination in Savannakhet Province have been delineated, the HALO Trust can focus on clearance moving forward.

## Detailed achievement per activity

Victim assistance										
Financial support (number of beneficiaries)					Physical rehabilitation support (number of beneficiaries)					Total
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
0	0	0	0	0	121	14	0	0	135	<b>135</b>

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, COPE undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
Victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kham, Nonghed, Khoud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Houaphane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Viengxay, Xam Nuea</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Saravane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Toum lan, Taouy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khammouane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Nakaly, Yommalath, Boualapha</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023, COPE will continue providing support for people with disabilities, including UXO victims.

It anticipates the following challenges:

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation and the four subcentres were closed down and only able to reopen in June 2022. Implementation of some activities has been delayed.
- A lack of funding to implement projects and offer services to broader populations.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, COPE collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- ISC-ITO
- Government of Australia
- Government of Canada
- Government of New Zealand
- Government of Norway
- Government of the Republic of Korea
- USAID

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by COPE from 1 January to 31 December 2022

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
ISC-ITO	5,000
Government of Australia (Small Grants Programme)	21,632
Government of Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)	37,264
Government of New Zealand	16,000
Government of Norway	205,523
Government of the Republic of Korea (KOICA)	18,371
USAID (Okard)	260,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>564,198</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

Mr. Metta Thippawong, Country Director of COPE  
Email: [meta@copelaos.org](mailto:meta@copelaos.org)



# The HALO Trust

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, the HALO Trust completed a comprehensive survey of Savannakhet Province begun in 2018 under the cluster munition remnants survey project. While the completion of the project was ongoing, clearance teams funded by the United Kingdom and United States continued with the clearance of high-priority CHAs across the province. HALO also undertook extensive recruitment and training during 2022, part of a significant expansion resulting from new US Government funding totalling \$8.5 million, for clearance operations. This included the creation of HALO's first mine clearance capacity in Lao PDR.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

With continued support from the governments of the United Kingdom and United States, HALO Trust increased its operational capacity by 10 percent during 2022. Its programme expanded from 1,024 staff in January 2022 to 1,130 in December 2022.

Key achievements for 2022 included:

- Clearance of over 621.31 hectares of high-priority land.
- Mine clearance of 0.746 hectares as the first dedicated mine clearance task in Lao PDR.
- Non-technical surveys in 47 villages, technical surveys in 83 villages and clearance in 77 villages.
- 861 EOD roving tasks.
- Destruction of 14,402 dangerous items of UXO, including 8,710 cluster munitions.

The year's biggest success was the completion of the cluster munition remnants survey project in Savannakhet Province, which saw 492 UXO impacted villages surveyed. This resulted in 7,400 hectares as CHA. Now that the scale and scope of UXO contamination in Savannakhet Province has been delineated, HALO Trust can focus its efforts on clearance moving forward.

### Detailed achievement per activity

EORE/community awareness activities					
Village visits (number)	Beneficiaries (number)				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
430	11,939	12,418	7,159	7,354	38,870

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
607.6	12.2	619.8	604.1	97.5	0.0578



## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, HALO Trust undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
<b>EORE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Atsaphon, Nong, Phalanxai, Phin, Sepon, Vilabouly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Atsaphon, Nong, Phalanxai, Phin, Sepon, Vilabouly, Thapangthong, Kaison, Outhomphon, Champhone, Xaiphouthong, Songkon, Xaibouli, Xonbuly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Atsaphon, Nong, Phalanxai, Phin, Sepon, Vilabouly, Kaison, Thapangthong, Champone, Xonbuly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Area clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Nong, Phalanxai, Kaison, Phin, Sepon, Vilabouly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Roving tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Atsaphon, Nong, Phalanxai, Phin, Sepon, Vilabouly, Thapangthong, Kaison, Outhomphon, Champhone, Xaiphouthong, Xaibouli, Xonbuly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Post-clearance assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Savannakhet Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Atsaphantong, Nong, Phalanxai, Phin, Vilabouly, Xepon</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022



*HALO team leader Manyngern instructs her team how to use the LLD. Photo by HALO/Team Leader Bakki.*



*HALO staff helping to move a tractor out of the danger area near the weapons depot explosion site. Photo by HALO/Soudalath Khongsavanh.*

- In May 2022 a HALO survey team responded to an EOD call-out in an urban environment in Kaison District, a part of Savannakhet Province that has not historically been known for UXO contamination. After completing the call-out, it became apparent that the area contained a significant amount of UXO, both on and below the surface.
- A non-technical survey of the area revealed that it was once the site of the Royal Laos Armed Forces Military Region III weapons depot, and that the depot had detonated in the 1980s, leaving the surrounding area covered in hundreds of items of UXO.
- In recent years, local residents have wanted to develop the area, given its proximity to Savannakhet City and the regional airport. Fears of UXO contamination, however, prevented them from realizing these plans.
- A HALO clearance team conducted subsurfaced clearance of the areas between July and December 2022. Overall, the team discovered over 100 items of UXO in and around the weapons depot.
- HALO plans to return to the area in 2023 with mechanical assets that will allow the organization to clear under the reinforced concrete remnants of the weapons depot and military base.

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023, HALO Trust will continue to expand its clearance capacity with the projected addition of 20 new clearance teams. Similarly, survey, EOD, mine clearance and risk education activities will continue across Savannakhet Province, with an emphasis on follow-up surveys of areas initially surveyed over five years ago. Mine clearance operations will continue in Kalong Nua Village, the site of the largest minefield found by HALO to date.

With the signing of the project MOU for the Phase III clearance project with the US Government (State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs), HALO hopes to import mechanical assets to help improve clearance productivity through brush cutting and allow the rapid clearance of UXO from under village centres and the UXO depot site in Kaison District.

The following activities will be carried out during 2023:

- Conduct non-technical and technical surveys, EOD roving tasks, clearance and EORE in support of district and provincial priorities in Savannakhet.
- Conclude a UK Government (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office) contract extension by the end of March 2023, and work with Savannakhet Province and the NRA to agree and plan for a series of six-month extensions with new funding.
- Work with Savannakhet Province and the NRA to conclude the Phase III MOU for the US Government (State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs) clearance project.
- Initiate the first round of the clearance project in Vilabouli District funded by the Government of Ireland, and work with the NRA to develop a long-term extension plan for this donor.
- Work with local districts to recruit new technicians to support the US Government-funded expansion. Hold extensive internal training to support the expansion.
- Continue to improve communications and coordination with the NRA, provinces and districts throughout 2023, particularly regarding prioritization of clearance.
- Continue to provide English language training to staff, where relevant to their jobs, to support them in their career progression.
- Continue to improve hiring and support for people with disabilities to work in the office and field.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, HALO Trust collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Savannakhet
- Government of the United States of America
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Government of Ireland

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by the HALO Trust from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: **\$9,429,048.88**

### Details of expenditures on direct costs

<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>1,135,968.04</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>6,532,512.62</b>
- EORE	185,016.70
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	6,347,495.92
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>889,449.36</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,332,160.88</b>

### Funds received per project

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Total amount received from respective donor in 2022 (US dollars)</b>	<b>Donor</b>
UXO Survey in Savannakhet Province	1 January 2018 to 31 December 2022	3,455,936.63	US State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
UXO Clearance Project in Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR, Phase III	19 May to 31 December 2022	219,341.25	UK Government, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
UXO Clearance Project in Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR, Phase IV	20 January 2021 to 31 January 2022; extended to March 2022	355,841.00	UK Government, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
UXO Survey and Clearance for Savannakhet Province	30 September 2021 to 28 February 2022; extended to May 22	5,397,930.00	US State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
Government of the United States of America, Weapons Removal and Abatement	8,853,866.63
Government of the United Kingdom, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	575,182.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,429,048.88</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

Mr. William Hunter, Programme Manager of The HALO Trust  
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## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

HI continued implementing a UXO project, Resilient Integrated Mine Action, in Houaphan and Phongsaly provinces. 2022 marked the second year in Huaphan and the first year in Phongsaly.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

These included:

- Explosive ordnance disposal
  - Non-technical surveys in 47 villages, technical surveys in 373 villages and area clearance of 620 hectares.
  - 861 EOD roving tasks: destruction of 14,402 dangerous items of UXO, including 8,710 cluster munitions.
  - Developed an online application for UXO item identification and standard operating procedures for UXO operation.
  
- Risk education
  - EORE curriculum training for 29 primary school teachers in 11 villages, 8 in Huaphan and 3 in Phongsaly.
  - Selected community safety focal points and delivered an EORE training session to 37 of them, 9 in Huaphan and 8 in Phongsaly.
  - Cluster munitions and EORE event in Houangmeuang.
  - Established three model villages as Gender Action Learning System Champions.
  
- Victim assistance
  - Identified UXO survivors/people with disabilities in 13 villages (3 in Huaphan and 10 in Phongsaly). 50 priority cases will be delivered to health services in Huaphan and the rehabilitation centre in Xiengkhouang.
  - Provided basic first aid training to 40 community focal points in 18 villages.
  - Provided diversity and inclusion training to 14 local authorities, 60 community focal points and 254 villagers in 18 villages.
  - Provided livelihood funding (goats, pigs and cows) for 30 selected families of survivors/people with disabilities.
  
- Capacity-building
  - Provided training on UXO standard operating procedures, coordination, planning and IMSMA for 16 NRA provincial offices and district labour and social welfare offices.
  - Provided an office and materials budget to support both provincial and district offices in the two provinces.



## Detailed achievement per activity

EORE/community awareness activities					
Village visits (number)	Beneficiaries (number)				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
13	3,725	4,024	2,155	2,207	12,111

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
68	7	75	68	90	0.15

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, HI undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
<b>EORE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hie</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hiem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hiem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Area clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hiem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Roving tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hie</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Post-clearance assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hie</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quality management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hiem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Victim assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Houaphan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Districts: Houamuang and Hiem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022

HI started to understand the dynamics and different actors, local authorities and projects in place in the provinces, like the ecotourism project in the Nam Et–Phou Louey National Park, poverty reduction funding and the Caritas Project, where the project owner is the District Labour and Social Welfare Office dealing with infrastructure/development tasks.

HI consulted with the NRA provincial office and district authorities to consider high-priority areas/villages, and to integrate the selected villages into the framework of its MOU. The HI project outcome is: "Communities living in EO contaminated areas improve their socio-economic situation through the integrated response."

Local authorities and the provincial NRA office were very supportive in this process. HI provided EORE awareness sessions to 30 rangers and cleared 13,649 square metres in Nam et Phou Loy National Park (a new tourist walking trail in the night safari area) in line with an agreement with the provincial office and local authorities.



*An HI risk education team involved children in a risk education session. Photo by HI.*

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

The following activities will be carried out during 2023:

- EOD
  - Non-technical surveys: HI plans to implement these in six villages in Phongsaly Province.
  - Technical survey: HI plans to conduct 897,500 square metres of surveys in 14 villages (103,750 square metres in Huaphan and 793,750 square metres in Phongsaly).
  - Roving tasks: HI plans to destroy all UXO reported by villages.
  - HI will develop an online application for UXO item identification and provide training to the NRA and operators.
- Risk education
  - HI plans to deliver EORE sessions in 11 village in Phongsaly Province.
  - EORE-curriculum training will be provided to primary school teachers in five schools/villages in Phongsaly Province. HI will conduct monitoring of the teaching of EORE in 18 schools in Huaphan and 21 schools in Phongsaly.
  - HI plans to select community focal points and provide EORE training sessions for 33 of them in 13 villages in Phongsaly Province.
  - It will organize an event to raise awareness of cluster munitions and mine risks in Hounmeunamg.
  - HI will provide certificates to three model villages that become Gender Action Learning System Champions.
- Victim assistance
  - HI plans to continue identifying UXO survivors/people with disabilities in 11 villages in Phongsaly and support 110 selected priority cases both from both provinces to access health-care services and the rehabilitation centre in Huaphan, hospitals, the rehabilitation centre in Xiengkhouang, Oudomxay hospital and Luangprabang Rehabilitation Centre.

- Provision of local first aid training to 40 community focal points by the HI medic team in 21 villages in Phongsaly
  - Provision of DIT training to 60 community focal points and authorities in Phongsaly.
- Capacity-building
    - Provision of office running costs and equipment/materials support based on requests from the two provinces.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, HI collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities
- Rehabilitation centres in Xiengkhouang, Oudomxay and Luangprabang
- Government of the Netherlands

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Based on information from HI on funds received and managed from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: <b>\$768,058</b>	
Details on expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>194,993.00</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>591,064.70</b>
- EORE	73,135.00
- Victim assistance	58,566.00
- UXO surveys and clearance	447,239.70
- Capacity-building and office support	12,124.00
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>786,057.70</b>

## Fund received per project:

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Total amount received from respective donors in 2022 (US dollars)</b>	<b>Donor</b>
Resilient Integrated Mine Action, Houaphan	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022	593,840	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Resilient Integrated Mine Action, Phongsaly	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022	195,000	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Based on the financial report under the memorandum of understanding

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
The Government of the Netherlands, BUZA Dutch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	788,840.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,840.00</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

With funding from the Governments of Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as a number of smaller donors, MAG continued humanitarian mine action activities in Khammouane and Xiengkhouang, two of the country's most heavily contaminated provinces.

Community liaison teams conducted risk education sessions and systemically travelled to villages across these two provinces to conduct non-technical surveys, integrating a number of meetings and interviews with stakeholders and community mapping exercises to develop comprehensive profiles of UXO contamination. The teams both responded to reports from communities made directly to hotlines as well as investigated the accuracy of historical data on bombings and other concerns.

Where evidence of contamination was confirmed, technical survey teams deployed to establish CHAs. In 2022, MAG deployed 15 teams in Xiengkhouang and 1 in Khammouane. Fifty-two clearance teams then conducted clearance in order of priority and returned the land to the community.

In areas where UXOs posed an immediate risk to a community, teams conducted EOD spot tasks for 234 villages.

Five quality management teams consistently monitored and evaluated the work of all teams to ensure that processes and activities achieved high standards and quality.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

The following information summarizes MAG's achievements against targets in 2022.

- Non-technical surveys of 40 villages, 16 in Khammouane and 24 in Xiengkhouang.
- Technical surveys established close to 16,000 hectares of CHAs.
- More than 1,500 hectares, 96 percent of which was agricultural land, were returned to communities through clearance activities.
- Destruction of 17,824 items of UXO, 84 percent of which was cluster submunitions, through all activities (technical surveys, clearance and EOD spot tasks).
- Roving teams responded to 3,665 spot tasks resulting in the destruction of 10,336 items of UXO.
- 490 EORE sessions with 12,932 people (6,217 female and 6,715 male attendants).

## Detailed achievements per activity

EORE/community awareness activities					
Village visits (number)	Beneficiaries (number)				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
80	4,082	3,810	2,633	2,407	12,932

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
1,464	64	1,528	1,511	98.9	0.1785

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, MAG undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
<b>EORE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bualapha, Gnommalath, Mahaxai, Xaybuathong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khoun, Phaxai, Nonghed, Phaxai</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Non-technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bualapha, Gnommalath, Mahaxai</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kham, Khoun, Nonghed, Phaxai</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Boualapha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kham, Khoun, Nonghed, Pek, Phaxai, Phoukout</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Area clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bualapha, Gnommalath</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khoun, Nonghed, Pek, Phaxai, Phoukout, Mokmai</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Roving tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khammuane Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Bualapha, Gnommalath, Khounkham, Mahaxai, Xaybuathong, Xebangfai</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Kham, Khoun, Nonghed, Pek, Phaxai, Phoukout</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Post-clearance assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xiengkhoang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Kham, Khoun, Nonghed, Pek, Phaxai, Phoukout</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quality management</b>	Internal quality management in Xiengkhoang and Khammouane



## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022

### Case study 1: Clearance of unexploded bombs boosts tourism in Lao PDR



Photo by MAG.

Siphoum Village in Xiengkhouang has a rich history dating back hundreds of years. The village is home to the Thatfoun stupa and Thatchomphet stupa, two revered symbols of worship built in 1576. These stupas have been a significant part of the local Thaiphouan ethnic group's faith and culture for centuries. Both stupas were damaged by the Chinese Ho Dynasty around 1874 and again during the Second Indochina War in 1969.

Fifty years later, the Thatfoun stupa was rebuilt with support from Switzerland, much to the delight of the people of Siphoum Village. Despite efforts to preserve cultural heritage, ERW caused significant challenges to the development of the site. "The unexploded bombs were the main obstacle that prohibited us from developing this tourism place, and visitors didn't feel secure walking around," explained Mr. Phonsy, the Deputy of the District Office for Tourism, News, and Culture.

Siphoum Village Chief Khamfong Bandanouvong added that before clearance activities started, he had received 15 reports and found approximately 48 dangerous items, all of which he reported to MAG.

In 2020, the site welcomed 1,670 Lao visitors and earned approximately 8 million kip. Following the clearance of 18,152 square metres of contaminated land and the destruction of 62 explosive ordnance items surrounding the stupas, the site saw a huge increase in visitors throughout 2022. "In 2022, we welcomed 6,724 Lao visitors and 1,695 visitors from around the world generating around 50 million kip in revenue. We share 40 percent of the income with the village authority, and the remaining 60 percent goes to the district authority. We are saving all these earnings to develop and maintain the site," Mr. Phonsy explained.

"This tourist site provided jobs to local people especially for the people in Siphoum Village. Before clearance, we had two rental clothes stores and one photo shop where the owners are the local people, but with the increased profits after clearance we now have plans to build four toilets, an entrance ticket sale room, a coffee shop, a Lao traditional house and a restaurant," Mr. Khamfong shared proudly.

## Case study 2: Life after clearance in Khagnou Village



Photo by MAG.

Khagnou Village is located in the east of Khammouane Province, near the Viet Nam border. It is home to 779 people in an idyllic location surrounded by limestone karsts and bright green paddy fields. However, the village has a deadly history. During the Viet Nam war, according to US Bombing Data, an astounding 3,558 bombing missions were conducted over this small rural village. The people there have lived with the contamination and life-threatening risks for nearly 50 years.

MAG has been clearing land in this village since 2008. Mrs. Mo, a 38-year-old villager, is one of the beneficiaries of the clearance. “I have four children. Before the clearance, I only did a small garden, just enough for my family to eat. But after the clearance, I extended the area and now plant more vegetables. The water from the irrigation installed after clearance helps a lot as well. Each year I can earn 500,000 kip from selling vegetables (approximately \$50). Moreover, I can plant rice twice a year, so I have doubled my production to 120 sacks of rice a year,” said Mrs. Mo.

### PRIORITIES FOR 2023

For 2023, MAG has secured funding from the Governments of Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as from a number of trusts, including the Freeman Foundation. MAG will also implement a project in Khammouane funded by a matched funded grant between the people and the Government of the United Kingdom. This project will seek to raise awareness of the UXO problem in Lao PDR in the United Kingdom. MAG will continue to seek funding from a range of donors to maintain operations in Lao PDR.

MAG’s objectives for 2023 will remain as they were for 2022: to continue to deliver high-quality and cost-effective operations across Xiangkhouang and Khammouane. These operations will include the delivery of non-technical surveys, technical surveys, clearance and EORE to a high standard for the benefit of the communities in these locations.

MAG will continue to put a strong focus on gender, diversity and inclusion, implementing a training with funding from the Government of Australia to embed gender sensitivity and diversity and inclusion into programming and practices. MAG will seek to improve its environmental footprint with trainings on waste management and other practices across the programme.

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, MAG collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners as follows:

- Weapons Removal and Abatement
- Government of the United Kingdom, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Freeman Foundation
- Luxembourg Development
- The Embassy of Japan in Lao PDR
- Michael Ambler
- MAG headquarters support

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by MAG from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: \$12,834,896	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
Item	Amount (US dollars)
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>960,614</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>8,174,975</b>
- EORE	157,796
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	8,017,179
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>1,587,042</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>2,112,265</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,834,896</b>

### Funds received per project

Project name	Period	Total amount received from respective donor in 2022 (US dollars)	Donor
UXO survey in Xiengkhouang Province, Lao PDR (additional funds)	19 October 2020 to 31 December 2021; extended to April 2022	1,273,058	Weapons Removal and Abatement 6.5M
UXO survey in Xiengkhouang Province, Lao PDR (additional funds)	19 May to 31 December 2022	8,500,000	Weapons Removal and Abatement 7M, Phase II
Clearance of explosive ordnance for key development sites in Khammouane	20 January 2021 to 31 January 2022; extended to March 2022	168,000	Luxembourg Development
Community liaison and emergency response for explosive ordnance in Khammouane Province	30 September 2021 to 28 February 2022; extended to May 2022	132,651	The Embassy of Japan in Lao PDR
UXO clearance in Khammouane Province	21 March 2022 to 31 March 2022	507,600	Government of the United Kingdom, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Phase III
Integrated survey and clearance of clusters munitions contamination in Boualapha	8 February to 31 July 2022	535,191	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Phase VII
Clearing cluster munitions and UXO in Langkhang	19 May to 31 August 2022	157,095	Freeman Foundation, Phase III

UXO clearance in Khammouane Province	16 August to 31 December 2022	961,072	Government of the United Kingdom, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Phase IV
UXO clearance to save lives in Boualapha District, Khammouane Province	10 June 2022 to 31 March 2023	92,139	Michael Ambler
Integrated survey and clearance of clusters munitions contamination in Boualapha District	24 October to December 2022	313,153	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Phase VIII
Supporting the community liaison and EOD teams to carry out the UXO survey and EOD spot tasks in Khammouane Province	June to December 2022	80,000	Headquarters support
Clearing cluster munitions and UXO from rural poor communities in the Langkang-Vangmaner Development Area, Boualapha District, Khammouane Province (Phase IV)	September to December 2022	114,931	Freeman Foundation, United States of America

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
Weapons Removal and Abatement	9,773,058
Government of the United Kingdom, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1,468,678
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	848,344
Freeman Foundation	272,026
Luxembourg Development	168,000
The Embassy of Japan in Lao PDR	132,651
Michael Ambler	92,139
MAG headquarters support	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,834,896</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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# Norwegian People's Aid

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, NPA deployed 20 battle area clearance teams across all four southern provinces of Lao PDR while retaining a smaller capacity to respond to new survey requirements.

NPA conducted three primary activities in 2022:

- Clearance of high-priority CHAs in Attapeu, Champasak, Salavane and Sekong provinces. NPA deployed 20 battle area clearance teams in these provinces.
- Cluster munition remnants surveys, including non-technical surveys and technical surveys in Attapeu, Champasak and Saravane provinces. NPA deployed 11 cluster munition remnants survey teams in these provinces.
- EOD/roving tasks in Attapeu, Champasak, Saravanh and Sekong provinces.

Additionally, in 2022, NPA commenced a three-year capacity development project to support the NRA's information management capacity, with additional funding from the US Department of State.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

As recorded in the Lao PDR IMSMA database, NPA's key achievements in 2022 included:

- Clearance: 6.89 square kilometres (688.77 hectares) of contaminated land was cleared and handed over for use by local communities.
- Technical surveys: Approximately 5.67 square kilometres (567 hectares) covered by technical surveys. A total of 45 areas were confirmed as hazardous, with a size of approximately 2.12 square kilometres (212 hectares).
- UXO destruction: Over 9,956 items, including 9,090 cluster munition remnants and 866 items of other UXO were found and destroyed during clearance and survey activities.
- EOD/roving tasks: NPA teams completed 153 EOD/roving tasks, destroying 448 cluster munition remnants and 295 items of other UXO.
- Beneficiaries: NPA recorded 8,481 persons as directly benefiting and 46,261 persons indirectly benefiting from survey and clearance activities in 2022.
- Gender: NPA remains committed to gender and diversity mainstreaming in all aspects of its work. In 2022, with support from Proud To Be Us Laos, a national organization campaigning for rights and non-discrimination for all persons regardless of sexual orientation, gender, identity and expression, over 430 national field staff members received gender and diversity trainings.
- Environmental protection: NPA is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and promoting environmental awareness and sustainability. Throughout 2022, NPA continued to work in cooperation with the national youth volunteer organization, Zero Waste Laos. Topics at the annual environmental training for all 430-plus field staff focused on resource and energy efficiency, climate change awareness, and reinforcing waste management and recycling activities.



## Detailed achievement per activity

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
688.7701	0	688.7701	688.77	100	0.13

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, NPA undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
Non-technical surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Moonlapamok, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Technical surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Sanxai</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Moonlapamok, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Salavan, Ta-Oy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Dakcheung, Kalum, Lamam, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Area clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Sanxai, Phouvong, Xaysettha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khongxedone, Laongarm, Salavan, Ta-Oy, Toumlan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Dakcheung, Kalum, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Roving tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Sanxai</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Moonlapamok, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khongxedone, Salavan, Ta-Oy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Dakcheung, Kalum, Lamam, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p><b>Post-clearance assessment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Sanxai, Phouvong, Samakkeuxay, Sanaxay, Xaysettha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khongxedone, Laongarm, Salavan, Samouay, Ta-Oy, Toumlan, Vapi</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Dakcheung, Kalum, Lamam, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attapeu Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Phouvong, Sanxai, Xaysettha</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Champasak Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Bachingchaleunsook, Moonlapamok, Paksong, Pathoomphone, Xanasomboun</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Salavan Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Khongxedone, Laongarm, Salavan, Samouay, Ta-Oy, Toumlan, Vapi</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Sekong Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Districts: Dakcheung, Kalum, Lamam, Thateng</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022



Mrs. Lah outside her home in Vatlouang village, Paksong District, Champasak Province in November 2022. NPA cleared 63 items of UXO from the surrounding area. Photo by Kayleb Lee/Legacies of War.



Mrs. Lah, the NPA battle area clearance team 1 leader, and Sera Koulabdara, Legacies of War, talk in Mrs. Lah's coffee fields. Photo by Kayleb Lee/Legacies of War.

In November 2022, NPA was pleased to host Legacies of War to visit UXO survey and clearance operations in Champasak Province. Legacies of War visited a clearance task site in Vatlouang Village, Paksong District, where they met Mrs. Lah and her family, who have been living amid UXO contamination that is more than 50 years old.

One day, while tending to her coffee plants in her field just outside of her family's house, she found a cluster submunition. She and her family contacted NPA to report the contamination and request clearance. Unknowingly, she and her family had been farming for years amid unexploded bombs. Mrs. Lah told members of Legacies of War:

"I was shocked to find bombs in my yard. I'm happy that NPA is here to destroy them."

NPA completed clearance of a total of 47,850 square metres in the task area surrounding Mrs. Lah's house and coffee fields. The NPA team found and destroyed 63 items of explosive ordnance, including 29 submunitions and 34 UXO. Thanks to NPA, Mrs. Lah and her family will be able to use their land and live without fear of accidents.

## **PRIORITIES FOR 2023**

By the end of 2023, NPA's UXO survey and clearance programme in Lao PDR will double in size with increased funding from the United States Department of State. The programme will expand from 22 battle area clearance teams and 9 cluster munition remnant survey teams, with just over 440 national staff, to 42 battle area clearance teams and 8 cluster munition remnant survey teams, with over 800 national staff. This will enable NPA to significantly increase its capacity for clearance of UXO-contaminated areas throughout heavily bombed areas of southern Lao PDR (Attapeu, Champasak, Saravane and Sekong provinces). The focus in 2023 will therefore be on securing a new MOU for the programme's expansion, recruitment and training of new staff members, and the procurement of additional vehicles and equipment. NPA will likewise continue its work on protection of the environment and gender and diversity inclusion.

Following the approval of the MOU to implement the Information Management Capacity Development Project on 31 October 2022, staff recruitment and procurement was initiated in December. Implementation began in January 2023.

Key challenges for NPA remain securing the necessary MOU framework and permissions to allow for project implementation, including recruitment and procurement, in a timely manner. In addition, NPA was not able to introduce the use of tools, such as mine detection dogs or drones, to increase the efficiency of survey and clearance operations as planned during 2022.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS**

In 2022, NPA collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Attapeu, Champasak, Salavan and Sekong
- Government of the United States of America
- Government of Norway
- Norwegian Labour Union (Fagforbundet)

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by NPA from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: <b>\$7,475,703</b>	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>685,914</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>5,322,013</b>
- EORE	N/A
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	5,322,013
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>18,000</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>626,912</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,652,839</b>

### Funds received per project:

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Total amount received from respective donor in 2022 (US dollars)</b>	<b>Donor</b>
Unexploded Ordnance Survey and Clearance, Phase V	1 January to 31 December 2022	6,011,252	US State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Unexploded Ordnance Survey and Clearance, Phase V	1 January to 31 December 2022	647,549	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Unexploded Ordnance Survey and Clearance, Phase V	1 January to 31 December 2022	32,377	Fagforbundet
Information Management Capacity Development Project	1 January to 31 December 2022	784,525	US State Department, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
<b>Donors</b>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
Government of the United States of America, Weapons Removal and Abatement	6,795,777
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	647,549
Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees (Fagforbundet)	32,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,475,703</b>

### CONTACT PERSON

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## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

Terra Renaissance implemented EORE for young children twice in seven target villages (Bouakop, Nasala, Nakhampheang, Phousan, Keo, Viengxay and OrUn) in Pek District, Xiengkhouang Province.

Terra selected vocational training beneficiaries from UXO explosion accidents and their families and low-income households.

- Terra arranged men's clothes training for 11 sewing members.
- Sewing members are producing and selling clothes at three sewing shops (three to five members per shop).
- Terra and the Integrated Vocational Education and Training College held a mushroom-growing training; 10 beneficiaries completed it. Terra provided five mushroom huts and a start-up budget (about 2 million kip) to each pair (two people own one hut).
- Mushroom experts of the Pek District Agriculture and Forestry Office followed up on the 10 mushroom hut beneficiaries several times a month.
- Terra staff and beekeeping experts of the Pek District Agriculture and Forestry Office followed up on 40 beekeepers in the district.
- Terra staff promoted marketing and sales for target beneficiaries on beekeeping, mushroom growing and sewing in order to improve their livelihoods.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

Terra Renaissance's key achievements for 2022 included:

- Risk education
  - Completed EORE for children in seven target villages twice in 2022, reaching 202 young children.
  - Implemented EORE at 12 target schools three times, reaching a total of 1,638 pupils.
  - Conducted UXO awareness evaluation before and after the EORE in target villages and schools. The evaluation scores rose to 77.24 to 98.78 percent from 5.21 to 63.51 percent.
- Victim assistance
  - Sewing course beneficiaries produced clothes and sold them at each sewing shop and gained totally about 5.6 million kip (about 4 million kip per person) in 2022.
  - Mushroom-growing beneficiaries (20 people) gained about 22 million kip (about 1.1 million kip per person) by selling mushrooms in 2022.
  - Beekeepers harvested about 100 kilogrammes of honey in 2022.



## Detailed achievements per activity

EORE/community awareness activities					
Village visits (number)	Beneficiaries (number)				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
7 villages	0	0	89	113	202
12 schools	0	0	688	950	1,638

Victim assistance provided										
Financial support (number of beneficiaries)					Medical support (number of beneficiaries)					Total
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
42	25	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	67

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, Terra Renaissance undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
EORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Pek</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Victim assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xiengkhouang Province</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District: Pek</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022



Terra carried out EORE for young children in villages and pupils in kindergartens and primary schools. Even children who were only 3 years old improved their understanding of UXO. The sessions use a picture story book among other materials. The scores of children at age three rose from 5.21 to 77.24 per cent.

Photo by Terra Renaissance



Ms.Bouaphan and Ms.Kaikeo began actively growing and selling mushrooms in 2022. They gained about 870,000 kip per month from mushroom sales.

Photo by Terra Renaissance.



Mr. Briaha is a member of a low-income household. As a beekeeper, he harvested more than 22 kilogrammes of honey and earned about 830,000 kip in 2022.

Photo by Terra Renaissance.

Three Hmong ladies work at a Khangdone sewing shop. Ms. Xouaya is a UXO explosion survivor; a small fragment of the UXO is still in her liver. She gained more than 2 million kip per month from her sewing business. Two more members are low-income villagers who gained around 1 million kip per month.



## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

The following activities will be carried out during 2023:

- Risk education
  - Terra Renaissance is starting a new project funded by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to set up sustainable EORE in the Pek and Phaxay districts.
  - It will conduct EORE for young pupils in kindergarten and early primary grades in 25 schools.
  - It will build the UXO and EORE information centre in Phaxay District.
- Victim assistance
  - Terra Renaissance will continue livelihood support for UXO victims in Pek District.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, Terra Renaissance collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Pek District, Xiengkhouang (including the department and district offices of labour and social welfare and education and sports)
- Government of Japan

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by Terra Renaissance from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: <b>\$82,063</b>	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>11,456</b>
<b>Operational costs:</b>	<b>44,155</b>
- EORE	14,650
- Victim assistance	29,505
- UXO survey and clearance	N/A
- Capacity-building and office support	N/A
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>7,255</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,866</b>

## Funds received per project

Project name	Period	Total amount received from respective donor in 2022 (US dollars)	Donor
UXO risk education and vocational training support for UXO victims and low-income families in the Yordnguem group in Pek District, Xiengkhouang Province	21 August 2020 to 31 October 2022	298,430	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received from 1 January to 31 December 2022	
Donors	Amount (US dollars)
Government of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	82,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,036</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

### • War Victims Medical Fund

In 2022, WEI continued operating the War Victims Medical Fund in partnership with the NRA. Following notification of a new accident, WEI works with the NRA to respond as rapidly as possible to ensure that funding is made available to survivor/s and families through hospital reimbursements or direct payments.

### • Lawang ('Beware'): Expanding the Scope of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Lao PDR

WEI and the Ministry of Education and Sports signed an MOU for the Lawang project on 14 November 2022. Through collaboration with the Ministry, two curriculum development workshops created EORE lessons for non-formal education centres (levels 1, 2 and 3) and an EORE handbook for communities that will be piloted by village education development committees and youth volunteers in five villages. WEI implemented a needs assessment for the project's non-formal education and village education development committee components in Xiengkhouang, Savannakhet and Sekong in February and March 2022, followed by an EORE media needs survey in Khammuan, Salavan and Sekong in December.

### • USAID Okard

WEI implements the USAID Okard Activity, which supports disability-inclusive development in Lao PDR. In 2022, in close partnership with the National Committee of Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Healthcare and Rehabilitation and the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation at the Ministry of Health as well as two civil society organizations (the Quality of Life Association and the Association for Rural Mobilization and Improvement), USAID Okard continued piloting an integrated victim assistance approach addressing the unmet needs of UXO victims as well as of persons with disabilities from other causes. Through individualized case management and community engagement to remove barriers faced by persons with disabilities in their communities, many persons with disabilities have optimized their functioning through increased access to and utilization of health and rehabilitation services, and/or have started a new income generation activity to improve their living conditions.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

WEI's key achievements for 2022 included:

### • War Victims Medical Fund

- The War Victims Medical Fund supports victims and their families on an as-needed basis after a UXO accident occurs. In 2022 (January to May, because the MOU finished in May), the fund supported 20 cases (14 involved first-time support and 6 involved follow-up care).
- The fund conducted monitoring visits to follow up with survivors and victims' families in Sekong and Attapue. During these visits, the team delivered support payments in-person, referred survivors to other relevant resources and ensured they understood the ongoing availability of the fund for additional treatments. WEI also met with provincial and district officials to discuss fund implementation. NRA provincial and district offices understood that they have to report accidents promptly to WEI through the NRA to ensure their financial needs are covered for medical support.

• **Lawang**

- WEI and the Ministry of Education and Sport (represented by the Department of International Cooperation) signed the Lawang project’s MOU on 14 November 2022. The MOU approval process started in October 2021; it took over a year for the draft to be approved by the government partners (Ministry of Education and Sport, NRA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and to wait for letters of support from 88 districts of 10 target provinces. This has caused significant delays in programme implementation.
- In March 2022, representatives from WEI and government partners visited Xiengkhouang, Savannakhet and Sekong to collect needs assessment data for the project’s non-formal education and village education development committee components. The needs assessment report was completed and translated into Lao in July 2022. The recommendations will help inform project design and implementation.
- WEI, concerned departments of the Ministry of Education and Sport, representatives from district- and provincial-level non-formal education centres, youth organizations, the NRA and the other UXO operators conducted a workshop on developing an EORE curriculum for non-formal education centres and an EORE handbook for communities in December 2022.
- In December, WEI and government partners conducted a needs assessment survey for the project’s media component in Khammouan, Salavan and Sekong provinces. The team interviewed District Education and Sports Bureau staff, secondary school principals, heads of non-formal education centres, teachers, students, adults and children in the communities. The key findings are that EORE media outreach should be a combination of traditional (printing, posters, audio spots) and digital media (short videos on social media) so that UXO safety messages can be shared with a wide variety of people across the country, including people in rural areas without an Internet signal and people living in urban areas.

• **USAID Okard**

The table below summarizes the **USAID Okard** project’s 2022 achievements related to an integrated approach to victim assistance.

Activities	2022 workplan	2022 achievements	
	Target	Actual	Percentage
Raising awareness on disability inclusion and screening communities to identify persons with disabilities	Five new target villages  Within the life of the project, the total is 56 targeted villages.	Fifty-six target villages have completed the first community awareness-raising sessions on disability with more than 4,000 people in attendance. Initially, 1,368 people were screened.  A number of people with difficulties in functioning were screened.	100

<p>Organize community events to raise awareness on disability and to remove barriers to the inclusion of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Three disability days in three provinces</p> <p>Fifty-six target villages in Kham and Xayphouthong districts completed the community mobilization on disability inclusion.</p>	<p>The awareness-raising events were conducted multiple times in the three targeted provinces.</p> <p>This contributed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three disability day events conducted in Vientiane (1,588 people joined), Xiengkhouang (175 people joined) and Savannakhet (254 people joined)</li> <li>2. Twelve villages in Kham and 21 villages in Xayphouthong districts completed at least one session of the community mobilization on disability inclusion</li> </ol>	<p>100</p> <p>58</p>
<p>Support the National Committee for Persons with Disabilities to pilot the Disability Management Information System</p>	<p>Piloted in two districts</p> <p>Thirty-five villages in Kham District, Xiengkhouang</p> <p>Twenty-five villages in Xayphouthong, Savannakhet</p>	<p>Three consultation workshops with line ministries and stakeholders were conducted.</p> <p>A Disability Management Information System tool was created based on the Washington Group Questions and other contextualized questions.</p>	<p>40</p>
<p>Conduct health facility assessments to identify needs for equipment, infrastructure and the workforce to increase rehabilitation</p>	<p>Eight health facilities</p>	<p>In 2022, two health facilities completed health facility assessments. To date, a total of eight assessments have been completed.</p> <p>Equipped a new Rehabilitation Unit in Kham District Hospital (Xiengkhouang) to increase the availability of rehabilitation services for UXO survivors and others at the primary health-care level.</p>	<p>100</p>

<p>Train doctors and nurses from district and provincial hospitals in Savannakhet and Xiengkhouang on mental health and psychosocial support</p>	<p>Sixty health professionals</p>	<p>USAID Okard has trained 18 doctors and nurses from central hospitals on mental health and psychosocial support.</p> <p>The provincial level refresher training will be included in the next report.</p> <p>Completed mental health supervision and monitoring for doctors and nurses in Xiengkhouang and Savannakhet.</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>Support referrals for health and rehabilitation services</p>	<p>A total of 360 cases</p>	<p>A total of 348 (25 UXO survivors) referrals with assistive products from PRC, the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation and district and provincial hospitals through community-based inclusive development interventions.</p> <p>A total of 989 people with difficulties in functioning (58 UXO survivors) accessed rehabilitation services through the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation (COPE) with USAID Okard support.</p>	<p>96</p>
<p>Support income generation activities</p>	<p>A total of 250 cases</p>	<p>A total of 182 cases (5 UXO survivors) participated in income generation activities and received related assets.</p> <p>A total of 60 (2 UXO survivors) persons with disabilities have participated in job readiness training.</p>	<p>96</p>
<p>Support the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation to develop a continuous professional development training facility for health professionals on essential rehabilitation interventions</p>	<p>Thirteen core trainers will be highly trained on teaching rehabilitation.</p> <p>Trainees included doctors, nurses, and physiotherapy: 30 VTE 30 Savannakhet 30 Xiengkhouang</p> <p>Six topics on essential rehabilitation intervention training</p>	<p>Thirteen core trainers completed the course, including a short intensive at Chiang Mai University</p>	<p>100</p>



## Detailed achievements per activity

Victim assistance										
Financial support (number of beneficiaries)					Medical support (number of beneficiaries)					Total
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
5	2	0	0	7	89	8	6	4	107	114

- In 2022 (January to May), 18 UXO survivors received medical support from the War Victims Medical Fund.
- In 2022 (January to May), two UXO victims' families received financial support (funeral support) from the War Victims Medical Fund.
- In 2022, 182 (5 UXO survivors) beneficiaries were supported through income generation activities by USAID Okard (financial support).
- In 2022, 1,337 (89 UXO survivors) people were referred to health-care and rehabilitation services, including mental health and psychosocial support and the provision of assistive products for people with health conditions that limit their functioning.

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, Terra Renaissance undertook activities in different provinces as follows.<sup>1</sup>

Activity	Provinces/districts
Victim assistance	Luang Prabang, Xiengkhouang, Huaphan, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Champasak, Attapeu and UXO victims in other locations as requested by local authorities and approved by the NRA.

## BENEFICIARY STORY OR CASE STUDY IN 2022



*Tounkham after his prosthetic eye surgery with newly received glasses provided by the community-based inclusive development team. Photo by the community-based inclusive development facilitator.*

“After that UXO accident, it took my left eye. I am seeing the world in half, and I feel embarrassed and did not want to go outside, plus my damaged eye is really sensitive to the sun and gets easily infected. However, when the community-based inclusive development team came along with the local health authorities and I got transferred to the provincial hospital for surgery, that day it changes my life,” said Tounkham, a USAID Okard beneficiary.

Tounkham is an 18-year-old who lives in Nathong Khaivieng Village, Kham District, Xiengkhouang Province. Like many teenagers his age, Tounkham is full of energy and ambition, with a goal of pursuing higher education. Being the eldest son in the family, he has responsibilities to look after his two siblings and support his family with household chores.

Unfortunately, Tounkham was not able to enjoy his teenage life to the fullest because of the UXO accident. Tounkham had just turned 11 years old when one day he accidentally touched and played with a UXO. A few seconds later, the UXO exploded, and shrapnel injured his left hand and eye. The effects of the accident created a dramatic change in his life, causing him to lose his left eye and two fingers and have difficulty seeing. The psychological impact included a loss of confidence, requiring time to heal and recover.

Tounkham continued to go to school but as he became a teenager, the curiosity of his neighbours and peers at school about his change in appearance became a challenge, and he was scared to face negative attitudes. All these factors discouraged him from participating in the community like he once did. He became increasingly shy, stayed home more often with his brother and sister, and felt disempowered. Tounkham's parents tried their best to take care of his health, and encouraged him to be more confident and resilient to participate in social activities and resume his education. Tounkham was identified to the Okard community-based inclusive development team by the head of the village. Through community-based inclusive development case management, Tounkham was referred to the provincial hospital to assess his eye health and vision. His left eye was unable to see anything and was very sensitive to light and bacteria, so he was advised to have surgery to replace it with a prosthetic eye. In February 2022, the surgery was completed and successful. Tounkham now lives with a new prosthetic eye and glasses to improve the vision of his right eye and protect it from sunlight. This significantly boosted his confidence and self-esteem, so he's empowered to mix with other people, make new friends, focus on his education and participate in social activities. Tounkham hopes to continue his studies in information technology right after his high school graduation.

Psychosocial support is important in the recovery process following a UXO accident. If Tounkham and his family are interested, the community-based inclusive development team will explore opportunities for him to engage with a peer-to-peer supporter who has experienced a similar accident, to help encourage him to live independently and process what has happened to him. His family will also be consulted and supported so they can better assist Tounkham physically and mentally through USAID Okard's activities, such as through caregiver training, social and behaviour change communications group discussions and a self-help group.

"The story like Tounkham same as other beneficiaries, it is what really driven me to do my best job as community-based inclusive development facilitator every day, seeing their before and after progression it really shakes to the core that our work here is done with the good support from the local authorities and now the community clearly knows about the health referral pathway to receive the support that they need."

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

The following activities will be carried out during 2023 (per project):

- War Victims Medical Fund
  - Coordinate with NRA and concerned ministries to get a new MOU approval with a period of activity from June 2022 to November 2024.
  - Coordinate with NRA to approve a new set of policies and guidelines that will support activities.
  - Following notification of an accident, the War Victims Medical Fund will continue to support immediate and ongoing medical costs for UXO survivors and funeral costs for victims' families that request assistance through the central NRA office, while waiting for MOU approval.
  - After the MOU signing, WEI and the NRA will conduct seven monitoring visits to UXO victims and their families.
  - After the MOU signing, WEI and the NRA will conduct meetings about War Victims Medical Fund policies for hospital staff.
  - After the MOU signing, WEI will print 500 posters and 500 brochures explaining fund policies.

### Challenges and opportunities

- The process of compiling necessary documents for requesting War Victims Medical Fund support from the district to the provincial level remains slow. Reasons for this include difficulty accessing roads and support at the district/village level.
  - After receiving all necessary documents, it takes time to contact a victim's family to reimburse support payments because of challenges with phone services.
  - The related partners have taken almost nine months to consider a draft of a new MOU with a period of activity from June 2022 to November 2024; this remains a challenge as it reduces the ability of the fund to support victims.
  - Since the fund is a unique project, the grant funds are expended in response to needs. The main activity is providing essential support to UXO victims and their families. The MOU should be extended automatically if there is no amendment.
- Lawang
    - The project will support secondary school teacher trainings on EORE curriculum for 1,320 teachers in 88 districts of 10 project target provinces. It will be led by Provincial Education and Sports Services and District Education and Sports Bureau trainers who received training during the previous Comprehensive Mine Risk Education Project (2019-2021).
    - Support 50 secondary schools to conduct extracurricular EORE activities in March and October, reaching an estimated 22,126 students in total.
    - Interview 20 secondary teachers to identify strengths, challenges and gaps in the EORE curriculum. Conduct a workshop to share the results with government partners.
    - Finalize the EORE curriculum for non-formal education centres and the EORE handbook for communities and submit both to the Ministry of Education and Sports for approval. Begin pilots in the five target provinces.
    - Support the training of trainers for 20 people from the Provincial Education and Sports Services, District Education and Sports Bureau and five non-formal education centres on the new non-formal education curriculum.
    - Support teacher training on EORE lessons in five non-formal education centres; it is expected that 25 teachers will be trained.
    - Non-formal education teachers will pilot the new EORE lessons with approximately 250 students and conduct pre- and post-tests.

- Implement training on how to disseminate EORE messages for village education development committee members and youth volunteers in 20 villages.
- Support youth volunteers to conduct EORE events four times per year in their communities for an estimated 400 audience members per event.
- Facilitate a workshop with government departments on creating a media development strategy.
- EORE media products will be created and disseminated through online/offline platforms.

#### Challenges and opportunities

- Due to delays with the MOU approval, the project's activities have been severely delayed.
- Approval processes are continuing to cause additional delays to project activities.

#### • USAID Okard Project:

- Continue to support COPE and the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation/PRSC to provide prostheses, orthoses and walking aids for UXO survivors and other people with difficulties in moving, self-care and activities of daily living.
- Conduct trainings for role models on the World Health Organization package on rehabilitation in health systems.
- Support the Department of Healthcare and Rehabilitation to procure and provide more assistive devices than what COPE is already providing to the Centre for Medical Rehabilitation/PRSC and hospitals with Okard funding.
- Continue to support the National Committee of Persons with Disabilities to disseminate the National Disability Law.
- Support the National Committee of Persons with Disabilities to identify, assess and issue disability ID cards and create a database for people with disabilities, including UXO survivors.
- Continue working on the community-based inclusive development pilot project to assist persons with disabilities, including UXO survivors and their households, in accessing health and rehabilitation services and income generation activities in Kham, Xienghouang Province.

#### Challenges and opportunities

- Coordinating UXO land clearance between the various stakeholders is a time-consuming process, which has delayed the commencement of community-based inclusive development participants' income generation activities.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS**

In 2022, WEI collaborated with and was supported by many local and international partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
- NRA
- National Committee for Persons with Disabilities
- Government of the United States of America, State Department Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, USAID

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by WEI from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from donors (including headquarters overheads) in 2022: \$1,444,9970	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>289,242</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>513,832</b>
- EORE	42,724
- Victim assistance	16,149
- UXO survey and clearance	454,959
- Capacity-building and office support	N/A
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Headquarters overheads</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>803,074</b>

## Funds received per project

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Total amount received from respective donor in 2022 (US dollars)</b>	<b>Donor</b>
War Victim Medical Fund	January to December 2022	29,152	US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
Lawang: Expanding the Scope of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) in Laos Phase II	January to December 2022	326,100	US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
USAID Okard Victim Assistance	January to December 2022	1,089,745	USAID

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

Amounts received between 1 January and 31 December 2022	
<b>Donors</b>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
Government of the United States of America, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	355,252
USAID	1,089,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,444,997</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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# L&B Clearance Sole Company Ltd.

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

- UXO clearance and survey for projects invested in by private companies in Khammouane province.
- UXO clearance in Wangmou Village, Xephon District, Savannakhet Province.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

No UXO clearance data were registered in the IMSMA database.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Namtern 2 Company Limited
- Laolanxay Mineral Company Limited
- MacauLao Company Limited

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by L&B from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from the client in 2022: <b>\$82,000.00</b>	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	40,000.00
<b>Operational costs</b>	37,000.00
- EORE	N/A
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	37,000.00
<b>Equipment costs</b>	5,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000.00</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

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## LCY Explosive Ordnance Clearance Ltd.

### ACTIVITIES IN 2022

- UXO clearance in the development areas in Xamneur District, Huaphun Province and Oudomxay Province.

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

No UXO clearance activities were registered in the IMSMA database.

### PRIORITIES FOR 2023

- UXO clearance in development areas in Xekong Province.

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- The World Bank
- Thong Deang Mining Company Limited

### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by LCY from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from the client in 2022: <b>\$69,000.00</b>	
Details on expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	38,000
<b>Operational costs</b>	29,000
- EORE	N/A
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	29,000
<b>Equipment costs</b>	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,000</b>

### CONTACT PERSON

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## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, the Lane Xang Minerals UXO team continued to detect and clear UXOs within exploration and mining areas, targeting mining areas at Nalou, Discovery East, Discovery West, Maideng East and Discovery Deep. Additionally, detection and clearance were conducted in exploration areas such as the IP Line Programme at Phouso, Houy Pung, Latden and Vangmahaeng and the Drill Pads Programme at Dorkbua, Pavath, Ban Mai East, Namkork East, Phouso and Xebanghieng. The company has continued to support UXO clearance for the WTSF dam extension.

Approximately 31.8 hectares were cleared of UXO and released for dam construction. Lane Xang Minerals also conducted community outreach and awareness-raising on the dangers of UXO at primary schools in mine-affected villages.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

No EORE activities were registered in the IMSMA database.

Key achievements for 2022 included:

- Conducted UXO clearance on 10 hectares of land for development in five villages in Savannakhet Province.
- Blast radius control and sentry points were designed to a high standard. The outcome of the blast energy effect is only 15 metres from the centre of the demolition point.
- Planted over 200 UXO blind seeds to ensure that cleared land is 100 percent free of UXO remnants and confirmed that UXO teams are consistently achieving and delivering high-quality clearance.
- Remained committed to reducing the negative impact of demolition on nearby infrastructure via effective energy control.

## Detailed achievements by activity

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
0	10	10	-	-	-

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, Lane Xang Minerals undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
Area clearance	Savannakhet

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023, the company will focus on exploration to extend the life of mines. UXO operations will support a mining expansion plan and expand mining pits, including by supporting water treatment projects. This will generate income for local communities, including local UXO employees. Lane Xang Minerals' UXO standard of operation upholds safety first and maintains a safety records of zero injuries. The company continues to consistently reinforce quality management. In 2023, the aim is to maintain and reinforce the operational standard and quality with the planting of a projected 200 blind seeds. Lane Xang Minerals is committed to reducing the negative impact of demolition on nearby infrastructure via effective energy control.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, Lane Xang Minerals collaborated with and was supported by many partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR, Ministry of National Defence, Department of Engineering
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Savannakhet and Sepon

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Total amount received from the client in 2022: \$1,920,335	
Details of expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>1,020,368</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>899,967</b>
- EORE	
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,920,335</b>

Summary of funds received and managed by Lane Xang Minerals from 1 January to 31 December 2022

## CONTACT PERSON

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## **ACTIVITIES IN 2022**

In 2022, Milsearch completed 29 years of continuous operations in Lao PDR. It continued to support the mineral exploration and mining industry through Phu Bia Mining and Rio Tinto Exploration. Milsearch was also proud to continue to support the US Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency missions throughout 2022. Milsearch support was critical to the safe conduct of these missions. In support of this work, Milsearch employed in excess of 50 casual detector operators and a similar number of local labour vegetation cutters.

With the resumption of several projects in the Pacific, Milsearch Lao continued to support its Australian-based parent company, Milsearch Pty Ltd, by providing assistance in the form of report writing and ERW contamination threat assessments.

## **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022**

Milsearch's key achievements for 2022 included:

- Conducted UXO clearance on 69 hectares of land for development in nine villages in three provinces: Khammouan, Xaisomboun and Xekong.
- Business growth and staff development.
- Training for all key staff.
- Maintaining highest industry practice standards.

Milsearch Lao is currently less reliant on western expat EOD technicians. With the continued training and development of NRA and Lao EOD industry personnel, it is focused on the retention, training and development of national employees. As a company, it has worked hard to train and retain key staff. As a result, Milsearch Lao currently has a high number of qualified Lao national L3 and L4 EOD technicians who have continually moved into positions in management. Milsearch intends to work towards continual training and support of field managers as the future of ERW remediation in Lao PDR.

2022 saw a change in management at the Milsearch Lao Head Office in Vientiane.

Mr. John Halmarick has now assumed the role of company manager and will be based in Australia. There will be a higher level of responsibility in the day-to-day management of Milsearch Lao by national staff.

Mr. Paul Ingerton has returned as project director, joined by Mrs. Michelle Bouckaert as admin and finance manager.

The beneficiaries in 2022 of the change of management are long-serving Milsearch Lao national employees. They now assume greater responsibility for:

- Logistics and field staff management: Vannaly Southam
- NRA and IMSMA data entry: Aonekeo Phutsady
- Field administration: Vonekham Dalavong
- Quality assurance and control, clearance certification and GIS mapping: Lingphet Phoutmasone
- Accounting: Chansamone Inthavong
- Assistant financial officer: Malisa Thongsavanh

## Detailed achievements per activity

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
0	69	69	-	-	-

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, Milsearch undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
Area clearance	Khammouan, Xaisomboun, Xekong

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023 Milsearch will:

- Continue to diversify our revenue stream.
- Continue to improve the quality of our product.
- Be open to improving work practices/new technologies.
- Continue to work on client/customer satisfaction.
- Continue to support the NRA and the Government of Lao PDR.
- Continue to explore new technologies and methodologies.
- Continue to build the capacity of Lao national staff.
- Continue to improve the health, welfare and safety of national staff and communities.

Milsearch Lao will continue to improve all aspects of its business and remains dedicated to a long-term commitment to ERW hazard reduction within Lao PDR.

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

In 2022, Milsearch collaborated with and was supported by many partners, including:

- The Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities in Savannakhet
- Phu Bia Mining (extractive)
- Rio Tinto Exploration (extractive)
- Nam Theun 2 Power (energy)
- DPAA/S2S (US defence project)

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by Milsearch from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from the client in 2022: <b>\$1,517,986</b>	
Details on expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	<b>985,646</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	<b>259,741</b>
- EORE	N/A
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	259,741
<b>Equipment costs</b>	<b>55,615</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,301,002</b>

### CONTACT PERSON

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# Oumma UXO Clearance Co., Ltd.

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, Oumma UXO Clearance Co., Ltd. conducted UXO clearance and destruction based on the agreement with its clients. Oumma received a quality inspection according to the national standard from the Office of the Commission to solve the problem of UXO in Lao PDR.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

In 2022, Oumma conducted UXO clearance on 130 hectares of land for development in four villages in Savannakhet Province.

## Detailed achievements per activity

Area clearance					
Agricultural (hectares)	Development (hectares)	Total (hectares)	CHA cleared (hectares)	CHA within total area clearance (percentage)	Hectares of area cleared per team per day
0	130	130	-	-	-

## GEOGRAPHY OF OPERATIONS IN 2022

In 2022, Oumma undertook activities in different provinces as follows.

Activity	Provinces/districts
Area clearance	Savannakhet Province

## **PRIORITIES FOR 2023**

Oumma will focus on UXO clearance in 2023.

### Challenges and opportunities

- Challenges: Continuing to increase the quality of UXO clearance and destruction work within the company and to find donors for this work.
- Opportunity: Based on past performance and performance, the company could build trust with donors based on the quality of its work, helping to ensure people are safe from UXO and can develop livelihoods.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS**

In 2022, Oumma collaborated with and was supported by many partners, including:

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Provincial and district authorities

## **CONTACT PERSON**

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# Silavan UXO Survey, Clearance, Disposal and Construction Sole Co., Ltd.

## ACTIVITIES IN 2022

SLV conducted UXO clearance in 54 villages in Dakchung District, Xekong Province and five villages (near Dakchung) in Sanxai District, Attapeu Province.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

No UXO clearance activities were registered in the IMSMA database.

The following information summarizes Silavan’s achievements against targets in 2022.

- Monsoon 600 MW Wind Farm Project Lao PDR and conducted UXO clearance for local development in 54 villages in Xekong and Attapeu provinces.

## PRIORITIES FOR 2023

- Monsoon 600 MW Wind Farm Project Lao PDR (1 January 2022 to May 2023).

## IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS OR CLIENTS

- Government of Lao PDR
- NRA
- Power China Company

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN 2022

Summary of funds received and managed by Silavan from 1 January to 31 December 2022

Total amount received from the client in 2022: \$300,000	
Details on expenditures on direct costs	
<i>Item</i>	<b>Amount (US dollars)</b>
<b>Personnel costs</b>	100,000
<b>Operational costs</b>	200,000
- EORE	N/A
- Victim assistance	N/A
- UXO survey and clearance	N/A
<b>Equipment costs</b>	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## CONTACT PERSON

Mr. Phonesai Silavan, Company Chairman  
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**For further information, please contact:**

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