



Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme



ANNUAL REPORT

2007

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Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

Report of the National Program Director



INNOVATION is a word that best describes what 2007 was for UXO Lao. We focused on people development and this led to increased organisational capacity. We introduced new technology and methods and this led to our impressive results. We partnered with new donors while maintaining our relationship with the old. All in all, we surpassed the previous year's performance and achieved new records in operations.

Even as some of our staff resigned, our organisational capacity increased. The reclassification of section leaders as deminers increased our clearance capacity. Adding to this are our cross-trained medics and drivers who function as deminers should the situation permit. An important aspect of our increased organisational capacity is the qualification of more national SEODs. We may now draw upon the experiences of our staff and relying less on international field advisors. A final important aspect of our organisational capacity is the training and deployment of our internal auditors as part of our quality management initiative.

The acquisition and deployment of newly available UXO detectors is also a very important innovation. These detectors now ignore smaller fragments of metal that were previously picked up by our older detectors, leading to faster clearance times. Our enhanced technical survey teams are also able to re-classify tasks as low risk/low priority, enabling us to concentrate our clearance resources elsewhere, contributing to increased clearance figures.

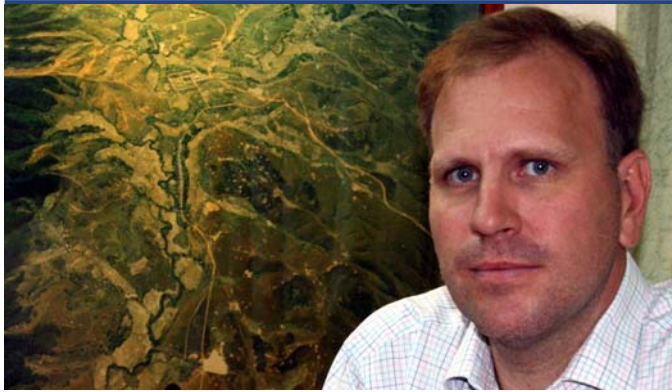
We also began the process of consolidating the data accumulated since 1996 into the latest version of IMSMA. While this will take time due to the amount of information we have and the necessity to customise IMSMA for our use, we expect that once complete, IMSMA will enable us to better plan and monitor the program. Along this line, we provided training to our staff so that they may properly use the new equipment and computer programs.

Support from our donors was very good for this year. As a result, we were able to acquire new detectors and vehicles which we sorely need. In addition, we received substantial support from private foundations, enabling us to buy more detectors, and partially fund Khammuane province in 2008. We also received the support of a new Implementing Partner, ArmorGroup North America. We look forward to working with them and sharing experiences together.

As we build on these innovations in 2008, we renew our commitment to help our country minimise the risk that UXO poses to our people. We are grateful as always to the Lao Government, to UNDP – our partner since the beginning, and to our donors – without their continuing support we will not be able to function. We are also grateful to the efforts of our staff, despite their mediocre pay and rough conditions, who are aware and committed to our mandate.

Looking at the future, I anticipate greater opportunities for innovation and significant partnerships. All of us at UXO Lao are cognizant of our responsibility and contribution to socio-economic development.

Bounpone Sayasenh
National Program Director



Report of the Senior Technical Advisor

2007 saw the implementation of new systems and equipment that have transformed the way UXO LAO operates and will continue to operate.

2007 saw the implementation of the Enhanced Technical Survey study, with training for all provinces and implementation in five. The Clearance Systems study and Management Systems Review were fully implemented with the training of all drivers and medics to be deminers as well as the complete removal of the Section Commander posts. This has expanded the actual clearance force by 21% with no increase in overall staff numbers. This, allied to the introduction of the new detector, the Vallon VMXC1, has made a significant impact with productivity rising once again. UXO Lao achieved 108% of its work plan for 2007 in clearance and this is way above the target set in the National Strategic Plan (The Safe Path Forward.)

Furthermore, the number of bombies and bombs found and destroyed in 2007 compared with 2006 figures has increased. We believe that this is a result of better targeting of clearance assets through Survey and Enhanced Technical Survey.

2007 saw the departure of Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) as the US State Department implementing partner in Savannakhet, Champasack, and the National Office with a change in funding mechanism through ArmorGroup North America (AGNA.) This however did not mean a change of personalities as two of the Advisors transferred from NPA to AGNA so allowing for continuity in the Finance and Quality management TA's. NPA will however continue to provide a TA for Enhanced Technical Survey and so maintaining the 10 year relationship with UXO LAO. Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) continue to support operations in Xiengkhuang with two technical advisors who have travelled to the southern provinces to assist with tasks outside the capacity of the SEOD's.

UXO LAO was further enhanced with the graduation of a further eight senior EOD technicians who have been mentored during 2007 and are growing in confidence and experience. Much still has to be done and the provision of Technical Advisors is still vital for the continued development of UXO LAO staff and institutional capability but with less emphasis on 'blowing stuff up' and more on field management, judgment, responsibility, and service support functions.

2007 is a year that UXO LAO can be justly proud of their achievements. We have cleared more, replaced a great deal of aged equipment, and have new equipment on order thanks to the kind contributions of our donors and support of UNDP, so ensuring that 2008 will be even better.

On a personal note, I am proud to serve as an advisor to UXO LAO and congratulate both the National Staff and the International Advisors for a good year.

John Dingley
Senior Technical Advisor

THE UXO PROBLEM IN LAO PDR

THE PROBLEM

Lao PDR has the unwanted distinction of being per capita the most heavily bombed nation in the world. During the second Indochina conflict, the country was the scene of extensive ground battles and intense aerial bombardment. More than half a million US bombing missions were carried out between the years 1964 to 1973, delivering more than two million tons of explosive ordnance on the country. This includes more than 266 million anti-personnel submunitions (known as “bombies” in Lao) released from cluster bombs.

Significant land battles, including those during the war for independence during the French colonial era, the Second World War, and between the Pathet Lao and the Royal Lao forces, also contributed vast quantities of unexploded heavy bombs, rockets, grenades, artillery munitions, mortars, anti-personnel landmines, and improvised explosive devices. It is estimated that up to 30% of all ordnance did not explode. Such unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to remain in the ground, maiming and killing people, and hindering socio-economic development and food security.

During the years 1996 and 1997, some twenty years after the hostilities ended, a countrywide survey on the socio-economic impact of UXO found significant UXO contamination in 15 provinces, with 25% of all villages in the country reporting UXO.

THE IMPACT

The Lao Government recognises UXO contamination as an ongoing development challenge in the country. It is a cross-cutting issue and affects the aim of the Government to maintain rapid economic growth in order to improve the living conditions of the poor, graduate from least developed country status by 2020, and meet its Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

UXO is an identified cause of poverty. The National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) in 2003 states that there appears to be a significant correlation between the presence of UXO and the prevalence of poverty. Some of the most UXO contaminated communities are also among the poorest in the country. Its presence causes food shortages in affected provinces as it limits agricultural production expansion and villagers' ability to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Many of the poor and vulnerable groups in remote rural communities face the dilemma of risking life and limb in tampering with UXO, or continuing living in impoverished conditions. Any kind of development program taking place in UXO affected areas (road building, school construction, or tourism development) are at risk from UXO and require substantial extra resources for UXO clearance.

UXO clearance activities are therefore essential to ensure the safety of the people living in UXO impacted communities as well as increase the amount of land available for food production and other socio-economic development activities. UXO clearance contributes to the Lao Government's poverty eradication program, the Government's aim of exiting the least developed country status by 2020, and meeting the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

In 2003, the Government adopted the National Strategic Plan for the UXO sector (The Safe Path Forward 2003 to 2013.) The plan identifies priorities as well as operational targets that UXO Lao will achieve during the period.

NUMBERS

2 million

Estimated number of tons of explosive ordnance dropped over Lao PDR from 1964 to 1973 based on US bombing records.

500,000

Recorded number of missions flown over Lao PDR between 1964 and 1973.

In excess of 260 million

Estimated number of sub-munitions dropped over Lao PDR between 1964 and 1973.

30%

Estimated failure rate of sub-munitions under ideal conditions.

78 million

Estimated number of sub-munitions that failed to explode.

371,869 or 0.47%

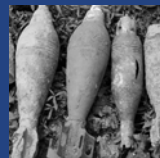
Number or percentage of estimated unexploded sub-munitions destroyed by UXO LAO from 1996 to December 2007.

THE HAZARD



Cluster Munitions (Bombies)

48% of UXO found, removed or destroyed



Land serviced ammunition (rockets, mortars, shells, grenades)

51% of UXO found, removed or destroyed



Big bombs

<1% of UXO found, removed or destroyed



Land mines

<1% of UXO found, removed or destroyed

UXO LAO: THE ORGANISATION

THE PROGRAM

Recognising the need to clear UXO in order for socio-economic development to take place, the Lao Government established the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) with the support of UNDP, UNICEF, and other stakeholders through Prime Minister's Decree Number 49, dated 13 February 1996.

UXO Lao is a Nationally Executed (NEX) Project. The organisation is the responsibility of the UXO Lao National Program Director who directly reports to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. UNDP provides program oversight through the provision of the Senior Technical Advisor, Programme Technical Advisor, and UXO Unit Manager. Funds managed through UNDP follow UNDP's rules and regulations.

UXO Lao has its National Office in Vientiane and provincial offices in nine provinces. Each provincial office work closely with their respective Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Departments and coordinate with other departments such as health, education, agriculture, and forestry.

Mandate

1. Reduce the number of casualties caused by UXO through risk education; and
2. Increase the amount of land available for food production and other socio-economic development activities through UXO clearance activities.

OPERATIONS

UXO Lao operations reflect the generic principles of humanitarian mine action. There are five different types of activities or tasks: (1) roving tasks; (2) area clearance tasks; (3) UXO risk education activities; (4) survey tasks; and (5) enhanced technical survey tasks.

Roving tasks are done mobile teams who remove or destroy UXO found by villagers or reported by survey team members. **Area clearance tasks** involve the use of metal detectors to search for UXO beneath the ground. It is the main activity of the organisation. Landowners receive certificates of clearance upon completion of the task.

UXO risk education tasks (community awareness or CA) raise the awareness of people living in UXO affected villages. CA teams utilise various methods to communicate their message and include puppet shows, songs, dances, and games. The teams support survey operations by noting locations of UXO pinpointed by villagers during CA activities.

Two person teams conduct **survey tasks**. They provide detailed maps and information on locations of UXO reported.

The **enhanced technical survey (ETS) task** is a new methodology developed by UXO Lao in 2007. ETS teams evaluate a clearance request by studying available UXO records for a particular area (bombing data, reported UXO, and UXO victims.) Combined with a 25% sampling of the land area, this leads to the request being either: (1) tasked to an area clearance team or (2) designated low priority/ low UXO impact threat (for possible clearance at some future date.) If the ETS team determines the task to be low priority, landowners are advised that there is little reason to believe that UXO is present and that they may start using the land. The ETS makes more land available faster than area clearance and utilises less resources.

QUICK FACTS

Date of establishment: February 13, 1996

Program modality: Nationally Executed
UNDP program oversight

Designated institution: Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Areas of operation: Luangprabang
Huaphanh
Xiengkhuang
Khammuane
Savannakhet
Saravane
Sekong
Champasack
Attapeu

Number of employees: 1,009

Number of female employees: 133

Number of clearance personnel
(including cross-trained drivers and medics): 677

Number of international advisors: 8

ACHIEVEMENTS

(1996 to 31 December 2007)

1. **Community awareness:** conducted UXO risk awareness activities in **6,659 villages** reaching around **1,701,239 people**
2. **Area clearance:** cleared **11,865.1905** hectares of land, including **2,333.8099** hectares for development projects.
3. **Roving tasks:** conducted **16,062 roving tasks**, removing or destroying UXO found on the surface in **640 villages**
4. **Survey tasks:** conducted **5,272 survey tasks**, collecting information and mapping out UXO in **851 villages**
5. **UXO found (survey): 67,351 items**
(1,072 big bombs, 38,485 bombies, 279 mines, and 27,515 other UXO)
6. **UXO removed or destroyed (through roving/ clearance tasks): 801,013 items**
(3,983 big bombs, 371,869 bombies, 5,744 mines, and 419,417 other UXO)

UXO LAO: RESOURCES

PERSONNEL

UXO Lao employs 1,013 project staff in both the National and Provincial offices. More than 82% of the personnel are in operations. Fourteen percent of personnel are female, of which 66% are in operations as deminers (50 persons), medics (29 persons), and CA personnel (8 persons).

Nationwide, UXO Lao deploys ten community awareness, 23 survey, 23 roving, and 23 clearance teams.

UXO Lao has 21 Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal (SEOD) technicians, including one female, who are gradually replacing the tasks of international EOD advisors in the field.

As of December 2007, UXO Lao works with eight international advisors (four at the national office and four in the provinces.)

DETECTORS AND VEHICLES

UXO Lao utilises a wide range of equipment, including different types of metal detectors, each with different abilities. UXO Lao is acquiring the Vallon VMXC1 detector based on the 2004 detector trials. This detector has the ability to discriminate metal sizes and searches for pieces of metal that are at least half a bombe (BLU-26) with fuse in size while ignoring smaller pieces. This leads to faster clearance work. UXO Lao needs 400 units to replace its existing detector inventory at a cost of around US\$3,800 per unit.

The organisation maintains a fleet of around 154 various vehicles, most received during the early years of the program. This translates to increased maintenance and operating costs. UXO Lao aims to standardise its fleet to Toyota Troop Carriers, as this vehicle type is rugged, easy to maintain, and functions as both personnel and equipment carriers. A troop carrier is expected to cost around US\$30,000. Vehicle replacement, as with detectors, is subject to funding availability.



Personnel

	Office	Deminer	CA	Survey	Medic	Driver	Total
National Office	35					3	38
Training Centre	8					1	9
Huaphanh	14	53	5	4	7	8	91
Luangprabang	15	48	5	4	7	11	90
Xiangkuang	18	98	11	8	13	15	163
Khammuane	14	40	5	3	6	9	77
Savannakhet	20	97	6	7	15	18	163
Saravane	12	71	5	6	9	12	115
Champasack	13	55	5	4	8	9	94
Sekong	12	49	5	5	6	9	86
Attapeu	15	48	5	4	7	8	87
TOTAL	176	559	52	45	78	103	1,013

Detector inventory

Detector model	Total
Ebinger 420SI	67
Ebinger 421GC	132
Ebinger 505 C/D	458
Ebinger Magnex 120	7
Ebinger UPEX 740M	50
Foster 4015	3
Minelab F1A4	337
Minelab F3	40
Schonstedt GA72CD	25
Shiebel ANPSS12	105
Vallon VMXC1	65
Total number of detectors	1,289

Vehicle inventory

Type	Count
Jeep Cherokee	1
Toyota L/C Wagon HZJ 80	8
Toyota L/C Prado L J 90	2
Toyota L/C Hardtop	58
Toyota L/C Pick-up	14
Toyota L/C Hilux D/C	18
Toyota L/C Hilux S/C	4
Toyota HiAce Van	1
Isuzu 5T Truck	2
Isuzu 7T Truck	11
Nissan Ambulance	8
Nissan Pick-up	2
Mercedes Benz Unimog	2
Sadko Truck	23
Total Vehicles	154
Honda Dream 100CC	6
Yamaha DT 125 CC	26
Yamaha DT 175 CC	10
Yamaha AG200 CC	53
Total Motorcycles	95
Boat Toyota 1600CC	2
Boat Toyota 1300CC	4
Total Boats	6

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1996

OPERATIONS

Province	Community Awareness		Survey tasks		Roving tasks		Clearance tasks			
	Visits	Beneficiaries	Villages	Tasks	Villages	Tasks	Agriculture	Others	Total Area	Beneficiaries
Luangprabang	660	301,374	149	370	234	967	983.6647	269.4245	1,253.0892	246,262
Huaphanh	635	180,877	143	641	178	1,407	1,138.9747	134.0352	1,273.0099	372,602
Xiengkhuang	1,230	235,429	352	797	442	3,989	2,424.8058	269.7306	2,694.5364	551,036
Khammuane	586	144,079	130	311	217	670	546.4436	215.1236	761.5672	104,932
Savannakhet	898	201,905	303	734	535	2,228	1,614.8913	207.8797	1,822.7710	257,843
Saravane	661	149,251	239	375	457	2,056	965.2050	290.9052	1,256.1102	455,818
Sekong	569	88,408	159	331	147	625	586.4401	280.8820	867.3221	125,478
Champasack	924	186,970	278	1,302	454	3,434	753.6831	257.3318	1,011.0149	566,372
Attapeu	496	212,946	142	411	192	686	517.2723	408.4973	925.7696	208,366
TOTAL	6,659	1,701,239	1,895	5,272	2,856	16,062	9,531.3806	2,333.8099	11,865.1905	2,888,709

UXO found through survey tasks

PROVINCE	Bombs	Bombies	Mines	Other UXO	TOTAL
Luangprabang	28	666	31	2,311	3,036
Huaphanh	35	1,258	46	944	2,283
Xiengkhuang	45	19,243	32	7,262	26,582
Khammuane	369	6,811	5	3,339	10,524
Savannakhet	132	5,910	41	3,504	9,587
Saravane	224	797	18	724	1,763
Sekong	83	680	34	2,466	3,263
Champasack	81	1,357	62	6,294	7,794
Attapeu	75	1,763	10	671	2,519
TOTAL	1,072	38,485	279	27,515	67,351

UXO removed/destroyed through roving tasks

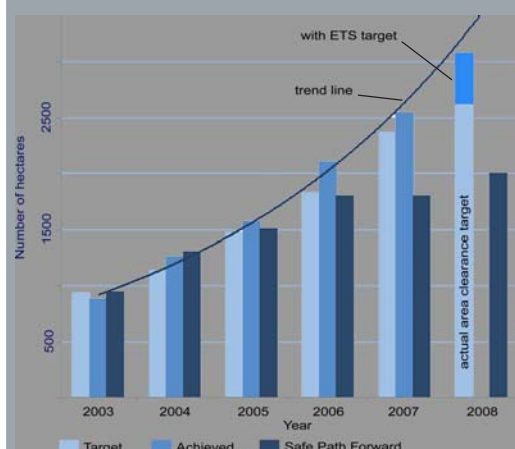
PROVINCE	Bombs	Bombies	Mines	Other UXO	TOTAL
Luangprabang	249	3,695	307	12,428	16,679
Huaphanh	224	11,127	197	15,567	27,115
Xiengkhuang	144	111,642	124	73,402	185,312
Khammuane	830	26,620	65	16,419	43,934
Savannakhet	751	45,415	410	73,035	119,611
Saravane	495	37,933	669	51,880	90,977
Sekong	192	8,925	323	9,270	18,710
Champasack	592	9,973	463	45,371	56,399
Attapeu	221	17,510	148	10,579	28,458
TOTAL	3,698	272,840	2,706	307,951	587,195

UXO removed/destroyed through clearance tasks

PROVINCE	Bombs	Bombies	Mines	Other UXO	TOTAL
Luangprabang	11	6,228	212	8,191	14,642
Huaphanh	77	13,015	49	11,514	24,655
Xiengkhuang	46	31,252	26	25,353	56,677
Khammuane	53	7,502	43	11,444	19,042
Savannakhet	16	15,525	1,648	18,599	35,788
Saravane	17	7,874	376	14,991	23,258
Sekong	31	6,878	38	6,998	13,945
Champasack	9	2,054	566	10,644	13,273
Attapeu	25	8,701	80	3,732	12,538
TOTAL	285	99,029	3,038	111,466	213,818

Exceeding expectations

Area clearance accomplishments as compared to annual work plan targets and the Safe Path Forward targets



UXO Lao's annual clearance accomplishments began exceeding the corresponding work plan targets in 2004. Since then, it has consistently exceeded the work plan targets, even as work plan targets keep on increasing.

From 2005, UXO Lao exceeded both work plan and the targets set forth in the National Strategy for the UXO sector (The Safe Path Forward 2003 to 2013.)

In 2008, the total target for land cleared is 33% above the 2007 target. This incorporates targets expected from the Enhanced Technical Survey (as shown in the graph.) It is expected that with all things constant, UXO Lao will exceed even this higher target it has set for itself (see trend line in the graph.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2007

OPERATIONS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(actual against 2007 targets)

1. **Community awareness:** conducted community awareness activities in **574 villages** and reached **144,786 people** including 61,919 children (**96% of the 2007 target** of 595 villages);
2. **Area clearance:** cleared **2,546.7529 hectares** of land of sub-surface UXO (**108% of the 2007 target** of 2,364 hectares);
3. **Survey tasks:** conducted **1,887 tasks** mapping UXO in **1,126 villages** (**128% of the 2007 target** of 1,473 survey tasks);
4. **Roving tasks:** conducted **1,306 tasks** removing UXO in **879 villages** (**91% of the 2007 target** of 1,442 roving tasks scheduled);
5. **UXO found (survey): 18,165 items** (294 big bombs, 10,226 bombies, 24 mines, and 7,621 other UXO)
6. **UXO removed or destroyed (through roving and clearance tasks): 63,442 items** (347 big bombs, 35,838 bombies, 99 mines, and 27,158 other UXO)

2007 operations accomplishments in detail

Province	Community awareness		Survey operations		Roving operations		Clearance operations			
	Visits	Beneficiaries	Villages	Tasks	Villages	Tasks	Agriculture	Other land	Total Area	Beneficiaries
Luangprabang	63	20,623	67	117	48	70	183.7211	29.8472	213.5683	19,035
Huaphan	52	14,944	95	233	59	107	202.8938	7.8085	210.7023	14,126
Xiengkhuang	104	15,392	198	271	187	244	429.9086	16.4901	446.3987	34,107
Khammuane	49	15,089	99	143	49	83	149.3769	60.9734	210.3503	19,061
Savannakhet	70	15,794	157	254	127	159	353.2327	30.7873	384.0200	4,487
Saravane	53	14,392	130	158	133	200	249.1252	54.4848	303.6100	23,611
Sekong	45	6,949	78	92	34	64	212.7715	30.8300	243.6015	16,746
Champasack	85	16,452	220	501	200	330	249.8602	35.6149	285.4751	166,280
Attapeu	53	25,151	82	118	42	49	154.2225	94.8042	249.0267	45,574
TOTAL	574	144,786	1,126	1,887	879	1,306	2,185.1125	361.6404	2,546.7529	343,027

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Course	Number of courses	Number of participants
CA village volunteers/staff	6	167
SEOD assessments	2	12
Basic deminer	4	115
Medic refresher	2	18
PC meeting	1	25
Internal auditors	1	41
IMSMA orientation	2	4
Technical working group	1	26
ETS training	2	33
IT training	5	79
Financial training	1	14
Vehicle management	1	9
Project management	1	1
Website development	1	3



UXO Lao personnel training on the new Vallon VMXC1 detector

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

1. **Clearance systems study** - examined the introduction and use of new technology in clearance operations, including the adoption of the two-man drill in clearance operations and the use of mechanical brush cutters for ground preparation, enabling clearance operations to be faster.

Initiated procurement for 120 units of the Vallon VMXC1 detector. Received a partial delivery of 60 units in December with the balance in the 1st quarter of 2008.
2. **Enhanced technical survey (ETS) study** – increases productivity by adopting technical survey methods that allow discretion regarding where and how land is cleared. The study utilises information such as bomb data, historical reports, UXO impact information, and interviews with villagers. Data allows UXO Lao to classify the request as low priority and may be cleared on some future date or use normal clearance methods.

Trained 44 survey team members in the ETS and began ETS operations in the nine provinces.
3. **National Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal (SEOD) Training** – builds the national capacity of the organisation and decreasing reliance on international EOD advisors.

Qualified 14 of the 20 SEOD candidates.
4. **Information Management Systems for Mine Action (IMSMA) upgrade** - The upgrade will allow UXO Lao to better: (1) plan, manage, report and map UXO clearance activities; (2) plan, manage, report and map CA activities; (3) record, report on, and map UXO victim information; (4) record, report on, and map socio-economic information; and (5) monitor progress.

Acquired various IT equipment and trained 79 personnel in the use of the new equipment. Began upgrading the current database to IMSMA version 5. However, due to problems with the software, upgrade was postponed to 2008, pending the software fix. Personnel were introduced to IMSMA.
5. **Redefining job functions of field support personnel** – in order to increase productivity, medics and drivers are cross-trained as deminers and are tasked to do clearance work should there be two or more teams on a certain site. In addition, section leader functions were redefined as deminer functions.

Trained 115 medics and deminers and re-deployed in the field.
6. **Village volunteers** – increases the number of volunteers assist UXO Lao in educating villagers, especially in areas that are not readily accessible by regular CA teams.

Trained 167 village volunteers and CA staff and deployed them in 5 provinces
7. **UXO Lao impact assessment tool** – covers pre- and post-clearance impact in an area to develop a better understanding qualitatively of UXO Lao's work. Includes information collection on socio-economic and demographic indicators, land use (prior and intended), development programs and priorities in the area, among others.

Pilot-tested the tool in Luangprabang and incorporated revisions for further testing in early 2008.
8. **Internal auditing** – as part of the quality management initiative.

Trained 41 internal auditors and deployed them to the nine provincial offices and the national headquarters.
9. **Procurement** - ordered a total of fifteen vehicles for use in the office and in field operations. Delivery in the first quarter of 2008.
10. **Gender** - participated in the Gender in Mine Action workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. In preparation for the workshop, began a review of the gender policies of the organisation. In addition, supported the Irish Aid sponsored gender study contracted out by UNDP. Recommendations from the gender study will be evaluated in 2008 to determine the suitability and impact on the organisation.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES SUPPORTED

UXO LAO supports the work of development agencies by clearing land for their different programs at no cost to the development agencies. For development agencies to avail of UXO LAO's services, requests for clearance must be submitted during the 3rd quarter of every year for it to be included in the following year's work plan. Some development agencies may not be identified as requests may have come from the villagers/project beneficiaries instead of the development agency itself.

In 2007, development agencies/projects UXO Lao supported include:

Development Agency	Projects type/s	Hectares cleared
World Food Programme	Road construction, agricultural land, pond construction	34.4683
Poverty Reduction Fund	School construction, roads, new markets, aqueducts	31.4174
Tank-Namngeum Project	Pilot gardens	15.9210
Action Contre La Faim	Agricultural land, irrigation, water supply	5.5165
World Education	School construction	5.2454
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Roads, Irrigation	4.3410
South Korean Government Project	School construction	3.8227
USA	Mulberry planting	3.6369
World Vision	Aqueduct construction, road construction	3.5333
UNICEF	School construction	2.6983
Community Managed Irrigation	Irrigation	2.5808
AEON	School construction	2.4943
Room to Read (USA)	School construction	1.4803
UNDP	School construction	0.7220
German Government Project	School construction	0.4770
IFC	School construction	0.2662
Lao NGO	School construction	0.0798

FINANCIALS

FINANCIALS AT A GLANCE

Budget:	5,610,000
Expenditure:	5,984,829

Total donations received:	7,176,151
Donations through UNDP:	5,702,151 (79%)
Donations - other sources:	1,474,000 (21%)

% of expenditure (personnel):	48%
% of expenditure (procurement):	19%

All figures are in US Dollars
All figures are as of 31 December 2007

Some abbreviations used in tables:

NO = National Office
TC = Training Centre
AT = Attapeu
SK = Sekong
CH = Champasack
SL = Saravane
SV = Savannakhet
HP = Huaphanh
XK = Xiengkhuang
KH = Khammuane
LP = Luangprabang

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

	Budget	Expenditure	%	Balance
Personnel Cost				
International Advisors	361,527	374,029	103%	-12,502
National Staff	2,496,150	2,475,976	99%	20,174
Travel expenses	45,487	44,292	97%	1,195
Total Personnel Cost	2,903,164	2,894,297	100%	8,867
Operating Costs				
Fuel	384,600	387,995	101%	-3,395
Office Operating Costs	72,900	71,748	98%	1,152
Capital Works and Building Maintenance	39,077	41,478	106%	-2,401
Communication Costs	16,640	16,029	96%	611
Vehicles Operating Costs	376,860	323,755	86%	53,105
Other Equipment Operating Costs	58,626	68,361	117%	-9,735
Printing Costs	12,080	12,584	104%	-504
Freight, Transport, Customs, Postal Handling	23,627	42,447	180%	-18,820
Other Operating Costs	14,848	14,730	99%	118
Total Operating Costs	999,258	979,128	98%	20,130
Special Operating Costs				
Equipment Trials and Pilot Projects	-	21,573		-21,573
Training	84,700	92,511	109%	-7,811
Public Information (Radio, Video, etc.)	1,036	1,006	97%	30
International Travel and Conferences	25,547	15,649	61%	9,898
UNDP ISS Admin. Costs on Direct Payments	54,597	54,828	100%	-231
Audit and External Evaluation	12,685	12,685	100%	0
Other Special Operating Costs	31,513	54,858	174%	-23,345
Total Special Operating Costs	210,077	253,110	120%	-43,032
Non-Expendable Equipment Costs (note 1)				
Vehicles	25,390	142,167	560%	-116,777
Office Equipment and Furniture	149,405	177,828	119%	-28,423
Operations Equipment	597,664	840,508	141%	-242,845
Total Non-Expendable Equipment Costs	772,459	1,160,504	150%	-388,045
Expendable Equipment Costs				
Office Supplies	14,692	13,999	95%	693
Personnel and Medical Supplies	151,248	151,734	100%	-486
Other Consumables	314,102	296,335	94%	17,767
Total Expendable Equipment Costs	480,043	462,069	96%	17,973
Total Operations	5,365,000	5,749,107	107%	-384,106
<i>UNDP Admin Costs = GMS charge</i>	<i>245,000</i>	<i>235,722</i>	<i>96%</i>	<i>9,278</i>
Net Total	5,610,000	5,984,829	107%	-374,829

Note 1: Non-expendable equipment costs reflect a 150% increase over the budget. This is due to invoices of equipment and vehicles intended for payment in 2008 where processed and paid for by the end of 2007.

BUDGET DETAILS

Budget Details	NO	UNDP	TC	AT	SK	CH	SL	SV	HP	XK	KH	LP	TOTAL
PERSONNEL													
International Advisors	128,361	361,527	23,200	205,266	212,007	230,155	277,000	388,901	224,433	388,000	189,000	217,798	361,527
National Staff	11,000	9,441	100	3,440	700	1,000	2,800	2,770	4,036	2,600	4,000	3,600	2,496,150
Travel Expenses													45,487
Total Personnel	139,361	382,997	23,300	208,706	212,707	231,155	279,800	391,671	228,469	390,600	193,000	221,398	2,903,164
OPERATING COSTS													
Fuel	23,000		3,600	33,500	34,000	30,000	40,500	58,000	28,000	55,000	28,000	51,000	384,600
Office Operating Costs	10,500		4,500	5,200	6,500	5,900	6,200	9,200	6,000	8,500	4,400	6,000	72,900
Capital Works and Building Maintenance	200		192	3,500	1,800	3,500	4,431	3,500	15,454	3,000	1,500	2,000	39,077
Communication Costs	8,700	1,330	260	400	500	1,000	500	1,000	850	300	800	1,000	16,640
Vehicles Operating Costs	12,200	109,707	4,000	19,000	20,000	28,000	31,253	42,000	30,000	29,200	17,000	34,500	376,860
Other Equipment Operating Costs	5,000	3,370	1,000	4,000	3,000	5,238	6,000	8,248	9,500	6,670	2,600	4,000	58,626
Printing Costs	1,500	8,097	50	200	200	365	500	350	150	366	102	200	12,080
Freight, Transport, Customs, Postal Handling	4,500	16,622	100	200	250	300	155	150	200	800	200	150	23,627
Other Operating Costs	1,200		26	1,300	1,622	1,500	2,000	1,300	1,100	2,000	600	2,200	14,848
Total Operating Costs	66,800	139,126	13,728	67,300	67,872	75,803	91,539	123,748	91,254	105,836	55,202	101,050	999,258
SPECIAL OPERATING COSTS													
Equipment Trials and Pilot Projects	25,000		36,000	1,200	5,000	3,000	4,500	3,500	1,000	4,000	1,000	500	84,700
Training	200	-84			114	100	150	130	156	150	20	100	1,036
Public Information (Radio, Video, etc.)	800	23,736											25,547
International Travel and Conferences		54,597											54,597
UNDP Admin. Costs on Direct Payments = ISS		12,525								160			12,685
Audit and External Evaluation	8,000	1,913	500	1,000	1,800	2,600	3,200	1,300	3,200	5,300	1,200	1,500	31,513
Other Special Operating Costs	34,000	92,686	36,500	2,200	6,914	5,700	7,850	4,930	4,356	9,610	3,231	2,100	210,077
Total Special Operating Costs													
NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT													
Vehicles													25,390
Office Equipment and Furniture	4,500	114,634	2,177	1,600	2,454	2,200	2,140	1,000	12,000	2,200	3,000	1,500	149,405
Operations Equipment		210,033		1,126	430	15,100	1,428	261,147	105,000	3,000	200	200	597,664
Total Non-Expendable Equipment	4,500	324,667	2,177	2,726	2,884	17,300	3,568	262,147	141,690	5,200	3,900	1,700	772,459
EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT													
Office Supplies	2,500		200	1,000	1,000	1,280	1,000	1,672	1,200	1,700	1,000	2,140	14,692
Personnel and Medical Supplies		70,043	12,600	3,150	3,500	11,000	4,824	16,050	11,500	5,500	3,081	10,000	151,248
Other Consumables	200	159,037		6,500	5,000	26,948	5,000	44,000	38,791	13,000	4,000	11,626	314,102
Total Expendable Equipment	2,700	229,081	12,800	10,650	9,500	39,228	10,824	61,722	51,491	20,200	8,081	23,766	480,043
TOTAL COSTS	247,361	1,168,556	88,505	291,582	299,877	369,186	393,581	844,218	517,260	531,446	263,414	350,014	5,365,000
<i>Estimated UNDP Administrative Costs (GMS)</i>													245,000
Gross Budget													5,610,000

EXPENDITURE DETAILS

Expenditure Details	NO	UNDP	TC	AT	SK	CH	SL	SV	HP	XK	KH	LP	TOTAL
PERSONNEL													
International Advisors		374,029											374,029
National Staff	128,347	7,369	22,350	205,735	212,795	226,964	275,945	383,810	221,634	388,693	186,228	216,104	2,475,976
Travel Expenses	13,832	9,358	763	2,734	425	795	2,468	2,508	3,288	1,918	3,291	2,912	44,292
Total Personnel	142,179	390,756	23,113	208,469	213,220	227,759	278,413	386,319	224,921	390,611	189,519	219,016	2,894,297
OPERATING COSTS													
Fuel	22,701		3,799	33,425	32,137	30,405	41,177	55,644	31,512	56,967	29,960	50,269	387,995
Office Operating Costs	11,869		4,317	5,276	5,192	5,311	6,251	8,728	5,691	8,252	5,009	5,852	71,748
Capital Works and Building Maintenance	32		192	3,213	1,262	3,445	3,702	3,930	14,988	3,800	2,493	4,422	41,479
Communication Costs	8,453	1,342	323	379	503	917	426	971	810	275	680	950	16,029
Vehicles Operating Costs	11,966	45,498	4,495	17,986	21,303	31,069	28,930	42,351	36,425	29,460	17,618	36,655	323,756
Other Equipment Operating Costs	6,106	3,770	767	3,970	3,309	4,942	6,293	12,469	9,877	7,116	3,167	6,576	68,362
Printing Costs	1,489	8,097	12	144	198	112	543	341	111	387	972	178	12,584
Freight, Transport, Customs, Postal Handling	1,533	32,882		200	264	235	92	192	175	604	152	120	42,449
Other Operating Costs	999		87	1,282	1,998	1,086	1,890	1,334	1,381	2,349	524	1,799	14,729
Total Operating Costs	71,148	91,588	13,993	65,875	66,164	77,522	89,303	125,961	100,969	109,210	60,574	106,820	979,128
SPECIAL OPERATING COSTS													
Equipment Trials and Pilot Projects		21,573											21,573
Training	27,493		36,161	4,442	5,531	2,996	4,901	4,174	718	4,194	769	1,133	92,512
Public Information (Radio, Video, etc.)	217	-84		73	114	65	191	79	158	123	20	48	1,004
International Travel and Conferences	800	13,842											15,649
UNDP Admin. Costs on Direct Payments		54,828											54,828
Audit and External Evaluation		12,525								160			12,685
Other Special Operating Costs	24,017	2,093	424	1,019	1,501	2,248	13,015	1,363	2,538	4,104	1,256	1,280	54,858
Total Special Operating Costs	52,527	104,777	36,586	5,534	7,146	5,309	18,106	5,616	3,414	8,582	3,053	2,461	253,110
NON EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT													
Vehicles		115,176							24,690		741	1,560	142,167
Office Equipment and Furniture	8,496	140,202	2,177	1,638	1,840	2,238	1,929	1,019	11,944	1,962	2,759	1,625	177,829
Operations Equipment		454,045		614	430	15,086	261,312	107,248	1,297	446		31	840,509
Total Non Expendable Equipment	8,496	709,423	2,177	2,252	2,270	17,324	1,929	262,330	143,882	3,259	3,946	3,216	1,160,504
EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT													
Office Supplies	2,746		483	1,211	1,081	1,008	952	1,345	1,093	1,389	533	2,158	13,999
Personnel and Medical Supplies		70,043	12,600	2,346	3,575	10,763	2,919	16,926	12,001	5,152	3,368	12,041	151,734
Other Consumables	109	139,037		7,221	5,307	24,307	5,861	45,953	38,976	15,004	4,092	10,468	296,335
Total Expendable Equipment	2,855	209,081	13,083	10,778	9,963	36,078	9,732	64,224	52,070	21,546	7,992	24,667	462,069
TOTAL	277,205	1,505,624	88,951	292,908	298,764	363,991	397,483	844,451	525,256	533,208	265,084	356,180	5,749,107
UNDP Administrative Costs = GMS Charge													235,722
TOTAL COSTS													5,984,829

FUNDING RECEIVED

(per donor)

Income	1996-2006	2007	Amount
UNDP Managed Accounts			
Lao/95/A12			
Australia	1,341,193	0	1,341,193
Belgium	555,734	0	555,734
Canada	607,982	0	607,982
Denmark (MAG)	3,539,360	0	3,539,360
Denmark (UXO Lao)	1,973,022	0	1,973,022
Finland	1,589,348	0	1,589,348
Japan	442,924	0	442,924
Luxembourg	1,724,747	0	1,724,747
Netherlands	2,901,220	0	2,901,220
New Zealand	1,213,077	0	1,213,077
Norway	2,874,201	0	2,874,201
South Korea	48,584	0	48,584
Sweden	394,176	0	394,176
Trust Fund Interest	878,147	0	878,147
United Kingdom	138,020	0	138,020
United States of America	3,103,086	0	3,103,086
Total	23,324,821	0	23,324,821
Lao/02/H12			
United Kingdom	194,175	27,027	221,202
Total	194,175	27,027	221,202
Lao/03/M12			
Canada	595,118	0	595,118
Germany	735,996	453,106	1,189,102
Italy	161,464	0	161,464
Japan	194,001	0	194,001
South Korea	90,000	0	90,000
United Kingdom	797,117	206,612	1,003,729
Total	2,573,695	659,718	3,233,413
Lao/03/O12			
AusAid	0	254,237	254,237
Germany	200,000	0	200,000
Ireland	628,140	720,461	1,348,601
Japan Mine Action Service	554,488	549,047	1,103,535
Japan Phase 1	805,153	-63,347	741,806
Japan Phase 2	0	875,239	875,239
Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund	0	913,264	913,264
Luxembourg	318,878	340,599	659,477
New Zealand (NRA)	39,690	0	39,690
Poland	0	11,100	11,100
Switzerland	899,980	1,059,955	1,959,935
UNDP for CTA/ NRA	559,505	0	559,505
UNDP Trac Fund 2004	427,375	0	427,375
UNDP Trac Fund 2005	657,153	0	657,153
UNDP Trac Fund 2006	500,000	4,878	504,878
UNDP Trac Fund 2007	0	349,973	349,973
Total	5,590,362	5,015,407	10,605,769
TOTAL FUNDS THROUGH UNDP	31,683,053	5,702,151	37,385,204
Other Funding Sources			
Funding channelled through Partners			
Ireland via MAG	112,500	429,257	541,757
United States of America via ArmorGroup	0	154,726	154,726
United States of America via NPA/MAG	2,648,954	842,757	3,491,712
Total	2,761,454	1,426,740	4,188,195
Direct Funding to UXO Lao			
Australia Direct Aid	2,880	0	2,880
UNICEF	495,358	0	495,358
United Kingdom	344,497	0	344,497
United States of America	89,119	86,894	176,013
Total	931,854	86,894	1,018,748
Other Funding Sources			
Exchange Rate Rev. Reserve	16,168	-64,570	-48,402
Mennonite Central Committee	25,000	0	25,000
Private Contributions	53,009	11,414	64,423
Reimbursable Operations	14,413	6,535	20,948
Sale of UXO Lao Assets	40,407	6,986	47,393
UNDP	2,120,000	0	2,120,000
UXO Lao Operation Account	6,401	0	6,401
Total	2,275,397	-39,635	2,235,763
TOTAL THROUGH OTHER SOURCES	5,968,706	1,474,000	7,442,705
TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED	37,651,758	7,176,151	44,827,909

EXPENDITURE
(per donor)

Expenditure	1996-2006	2007	Amount
UNDP Managed Accounts			
Lao/95/A12			
Australia	1,341,193	0	1,341,193
Belgium	555,734	0	555,734
Canada	607,982	0	607,982
Denmark (MAG)	3,539,360	0	3,539,360
Denmark (UXO Lao)	1,973,022	0	1,973,022
Finland	1,589,348	0	1,589,348
Japan	442,924	0	442,924
Luxembourg	1,724,747	0	1,724,747
Netherlands	2,901,220	0	2,901,220
New Zealand	1,213,077	0	1,213,077
Norway	2,874,201	0	2,874,201
South Korea	48,584	0	48,584
Sweden	394,176	0	394,176
Trust Fund Interest	878,147	0	878,147
United Kingdom	138,020	0	138,020
United States of America	3,103,086	0	3,103,086
Total	23,324,821	0	23,324,821
Lao/02/H12			
United Kingdom	223,380	-2,178	221,202
Total	223,380	-2,178	221,202
Lao/03/M12			
Canada	595,118	0	595,118
Germany	291,465	886,252	1,177,717
Italy	161,464	0	161,464
Japan	194,001	0	194,001
Korea	90,000	0	90,000
United Kingdom	797,118	0	797,118
Total	2,129,164	886,252	3,015,416
Lao/03/O12			
AusAid	0	205,086	205,086
Germany	200,000	0	200,000
Ireland	506,121	199,317	705,439
Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund	0	211,749	211,749
Japan Mine Action Service	427,357	648,769	1,076,126
Japan Phase 1	594,120	147,686	741,806
Japan Phase 2	0	719,129	719,129
Luxembourg	310,105	8,995	319,099
New Zealand (NRA)	39,690	0	39,690
Poland	0	11,100	11,100
Switzerland	0	886,938	886,938
UNDP For CTA and NRA	559,505	0	559,505
UNDP Trac Fund 2004	427,375	0	427,375
UNDP Trac Fund 2005	657,153	0	657,153
UNDP Trac Fund 2006	528,027	-23,149	504,878
UNDP Trac Fund 2007	0	345,515	345,515
Total	4,249,453	3,361,134	7,610,587
TOTAL THROUGH UNDP	29,926,818	4,245,208	34,172,026
Other funding sources			
Funding channelled through Partners			
Ireland via MAG	110,661	516,781	627,442
United States of America via ArmorGroup	0	223,307	223,307
United States of America via NPA/MAG	2,516,031	967,327	3,483,358
Total	2,626,692	1,707,415	4,334,107
Direct Funding to UXO Lao			
Australia Direct Aid	2,880	0	2,880
UNICEF	495,358	0	495,358
United Kingdom	255,286	0	255,286
United States of America	89,119	174	89,293
Total	842,643	174	842,816
Other Funding Sources			
Exchange Rate Rev. Reserve	0	0	0
Mennonite Central Committee	25,000	0	25,000
Private Contributions	9,117	28,155	37,272
Reimbursable Operations	0	3,859	3,859
Sale of UXO Lao Assets	303	0	303
UNDP	2,120,000	0	2,120,000
UXO Lao Operation Account	5,490	19	5,509
Total	2,159,910	32,033	2,191,943
TOTAL THROUGH OTHER FUNDS	5,629,245	1,739,622	7,368,867
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	35,556,064	5,984,829	41,540,893

FUNDING BALANCE

(per donor)

Funding Balance	Funds Received	Funds Disbursed	Balance of Funding	Contribution Purpose
UNDP managed accounts				
LAO/95/A12				
Australia	669,270	669,270	-	Un-earmarked
Australia	671,923	671,923	-	Khammuane /Savannakhet
Belgium	555,734	555,734	-	Earmarked Operation
Canada	425,500	425,500	-	Un-earmarked
Canada	182,482	182,482	-	Community Awareness
Denmark	349,925	349,925	-	Earmarked XK Phase I
Denmark	3,046,134	3,046,134	-	Earmarked MAG Phase I
Denmark	1,623,098	1,623,098	-	Earmarked XK PhaseII
Denmark	493,227	493,227	-	Earmarked MAG PhaseII
Finland	1,589,348	1,589,348	-	Un-earmarked
Interest	878,147	878,147	-	Un-earmarked
Japan	242,924	242,924	-	Un-earmarked
Japan	200,000	200,000	-	Earmarked
Luxembourg	1,504,747	1,504,747	-	Un-earmarked
Luxembourg	220,000	220,000	-	Savannakhet
Netherlands	2,901,220	2,901,220	-	Un-earmarked
New Zealand	772,558	772,558	-	Un-earmarked
New Zealand	440,519	440,519	-	Technical Advisors
Norway	2,410,643	2,410,643	-	Un-earmarked
Norway	463,558	463,558	-	Sekong and Attapeu
South Korea	48,584	48,584	-	Un-earmarked
Sweden	394,176	394,176	-	National UXO Survey
United Kingdom	138,020	138,020	-	Technical Advisors
United States	460,000	460,000	-	Earmarked Trucks/XK
United States	750,000	750,000	-	Training Support
United States	682,000	682,000	-	Earmarked Operations
United States	200,000	200,000	-	Earmarked Equipment
United States	1,011,086	1,011,086	-	Earmarked Operations
Sub-total	23,324,821	23,324,821	-	
LAO/02/H12				
United Kingdom	221,202	221,202	-	Trust Fund Manager
Sub-total	221,202	221,202	-	
LAO/03/M12/NC				
Canada	595,118	595,118	-	Un-earmarked
Germany	1,189,102	1,177,717	11,385	Earmarked HP/ LP
Italy	161,464	161,464	-	Un-earmarked
Japan	194,001	194,001	-	Earmarked Khammuane
South Korea	90,000	90,000	-	Un-earmarked
United Kingdom	1,003,729	797,117	206,612	Un-earmarked
Sub-total	3,233,413	3,015,416	217,997	
LAO/03/012/01				
AusAid	254,237	205,086	49,151	Earmarked Khammuane
Germany	200,000	200,000	-	Earmarked LP/HP
Ireland	1,348,601	705,439	643,162	Un-earmarked
Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund	913,264	211,749	701,515	Earmarked
Japan Mine Action Service	1,103,535	1,076,126	27,409	Earmarked
Japan Phase 1	741,806	741,806	-	Earmarked
Japan Phase 2	875,239	719,129	156,111	Earmarked
Luxembourg	659,477	319,099	340,378	Un-earmarked
New Zealand	39,690	39,690	-	STA / NRA
Poland	11,100	11,100	-	Earmarked
Switzerland	1,959,935	886,938	1,072,997	Un-earmarked
UNDP	559,505	559,505	-	Chief Technical Advisor + NRA
UNDP Trac Fund 2004	427,375	427,375	-	Earmarked Ops + 11 vehicles
UNDP Trac Fund 2005	657,153	657,153	-	Earmarked Operations
UNDP Trac Fund 2006	504,878	504,878	-	Earmarked
UNDP Trac Fund 2007	349,973	345,515	4,458	Earmarked STA + TA Programme
Sub-total	10,605,768	7,610,587	2,995,181	
Total UNDP managed accounts	37,385,204	34,172,027	3,213,178	

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FUNDING BALANCE
(per donor)

Funding Balance (continued from previous page)	Funds Received	Funds Disbursed	Balance of Funding	Contribution Purpose
Other Source of Funding				
Fund Channelled Through Partners				
Ireland / MAG	541,757	627,442	(85,685)	Earmarked Houaphan
MAG Donation 2005	23,245	14,891	8,354	Un-earmarked
United States / ArmorGroup	77,363	84,137	(6,774)	Earmarked Champassak
United States / ArmorGroup	77,363	139,170	(61,807)	Earmarked Savannakhet
United States / MAG	691,580	691,580	-	Earmarked Salavane
United States / MAG	284,854	284,854	-	Earmarked Savannakhet
United States / MAG	50,496	50,496	-	Earmarked Khammouane
United States / NPA	519,300	519,300	-	Earmarked Attapeu
United States / NPA	496,091	496,091	-	Earmarked Sekong
United States / NPA	522,578	522,578	-	Earmarked Champassak
United States / NPA	703,567	703,567	-	Earmarked Savannakhet
United States / NPA	200,000	200,000	-	Earmarked Vallon Detectors
Sub-total	4,188,195	4,334,107	-145,912	
Direct Funding to UXO Lao				
Australia Direct Aid	2,880	2,880	-	Earmarked Printing
UNICEF	495,358	495,358	0	Earmarked CA
United Kingdom	344,497	255,286	89,211	Un-earmarked
United States of America	176,013	89,293	86,720	Earmarked Operations
Sub-total	1,018,747	842,816	175,931	
Other Funding Sources				
Exchange Rate Rev. Reserve	(48,402)	-	(48,402)	Un-earmarked
Mennonite Central Committee	25,000	25,000	-	Earmarked Houaphan
Private Contributions	64,423	37,272	27,151	Un-earmarked
Reimbursable Operations	20,948	3,859	17,089	Un-earmarked
Sale of UXO Lao Assets	47,393	303	47,090	Un-earmarked
UNDP	2,120,000	2,120,000	-	Un-earmarked
UXO Lao Operation Account	6,401	5,509	892	Un-earmarked
Sub-total	2,235,763	2,191,943	43,819	
Total Other Funding	7,442,705	7,368,867	73,839	
GRAND TOTAL (UNDP managed accounts and other funding)				
	44,827,910	41,540,893	3,287,017	

UXO IMPACT RANK

(based on the 1996/97 survey on the socio-economic impact of UXO in Lao PDR)

1. SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE

The three eastern districts of Savannakhet were extensively bombed due to the presence of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The Trail crossed the province at Vilabuly district in the north, through Sepone in the east, and south in Nong. The Trail then continued south through Ta Oi district in Saravane Province. The role of the Pathet Lao (PL) was to protect the eastern zones, allowing the free flow of traffic along the trail area. The US decided to cut off the Ho Chi Minh trail and launched major offensives after retaking Sepone and deporting the population west. One of these battles, Lam Seun 719, was intended by the US and Royal Lao Army (RLA) to change the course of the war. However, despite the deployment of 60,000 South Vietnamese troops, the US effort met with defeat. Following this defeat, aerial bombing became more intense.

In the centre of the province, the districts of Phine and Atsaphangthong experienced battles as the front-line moved continuously back and forth from the Sepone border in the east to the Outhoomphone border in the west.

The other four districts of Atsaphangthong, Champhone, Xonbuly, and Thapangthong experienced similar activities during the war. These areas were more firmly under the control of the RLA but with some small incursions from the PL forces. During the early 1970's, occasional ground battles were fought in this area with tactical air support from the Royalist troops and the US.

Of the 1,041 villages surveyed, more than 625 reported the presence of UXO, making up more than one-third of the villages in the province. In addition, 190 villages are deemed severely contaminated, and 194 are considered highly contaminated, representing more than one quarter of all the heavily affected villages in Lao. From the total number of villages in Savannakhet, 47% are still reporting contamination by UXO. A total of 730 villages were subjected to bombing strikes during the war, of which three quarters are still affected.

Savannakhet has had 2,681 accidents since 1973 to 1996, making it the province with the highest number of victims in the country. The civilian victims of this war have been reportedly more numerous since 1973 than the casualties that occurred during the war period. The province follows the national trend with most accidents located in the centre of the village and upland and lowland rice fields. It also follows closely the trend regarding the victim's activity when they had the accident, with agriculture and handling UXO being the most frequent activities. The province does have a larger than average number of accidents occurring with AP bomblets, the remainder of accidents following the national trend.

2. XIENGHUANG PROVINCE

Xiengkhuang was always considered a strategically important geographic area. Fighting occurred in the area since the Japanese occupation during the Second World War, continuing after the French return, and on into the period when the US replaced the French in

supporting the Royalist Government, and the beginning of the Second Indo-China conflict.

Unlike other UXO affected provinces, it appears that the war in Xiengkhuang involved nearly the whole territory of the province. Intense air and ground battles occurred regularly between the Pathet Lao and their Vietnamese allies with the forces allied with the Royal Lao Government.

The Plain of Jars (PDJ) is a central plateau area overlooked by mountains and hills. Control of this was essential for the control of the province and the northern military theatre. Many of the wartime military activities concentrated around this area, as the opposing forces battled for control of the plain itself, the surrounding mountains, and transit routes.

Pathet Lao (PL) and People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) troops used National Route 7. The Route crossed from near the Vietnamese border in the east, to the Luangprabang border in the west, and National Route 6 travelling south from Huaphanh and connecting with Route 7 on the north-eastern part of the Plain of Jars. There were also minor transit routes criss-crossing the province that were also targets for aerial bombardment. Military camps, airbases, and Lima sites were often located on mountains and hills in positions that gave them the ability to control the surrounding areas. The great majority of villages reported moderate to severe intensity of military activities near their villages during the war.

Of the 498 villages surveyed in 1996 and 1997, two-thirds of the villages reported the presence of UXO. Of these, 129 villages are severely contaminated, with only 76 villages reporting never having had a problem with UXO. The most common type of UXO reported in the provinces are anti-personnel BLUs, followed by mortars and projectiles. Only Pek and Morkmay districts did not report the presence of mines, while nearly half of all the villages in the district of Phookood reporting them. Unlike other affected provinces, Xiengkhuang has UXO in many locations and not just limited to a few areas around the villages. These include village centres, grazing lands, and lowland rice fields. In addition, significant numbers of villages report contamination of upland fields.

3. SARAVANE PROVINCE

Saravane province was within the Ho Chi Minh Trail area. It was also affected by other major southern military campaigns of the Bolovens Plateau in 1974. The eastern districts of the province are very mountainous and difficult to travel but were the site of intense military traffic and were the target of constant bombing.

The effects of war were concentrated around the provincial road system, important population centres, and in the area of the former Ho Chi Minh trail. Over one-half of the villages surveyed in the 1996 UXO impact survey in the province reported the presence of UXO. UXO found are mainly bomblets, big bombs, and mortars. Villages report UXO in their lowland rice fields, village centres, and forest areas.

4. KHAMMUANE PROVINCE

The eastern part of Khammouane province was a typical Ho Chi Minh trail area, with Mu Gia pass in Bualapha being the main entry point nationwide of Vietnamese trucks into Lao PDR. At the beginning of the war and up to the end of the 1960's, trucks were taking National Route 12 for a few kilometres, then crossing the Seybanfay river and going directly south to Savannakhet province. This route was a major supply route and played a major role during the conflict. It experienced very heavy bombing especially along its eastern end.

Of the 705 villages surveyed during the 1996 impact survey, nearly all the villages reported UXO in all locations of the village territory, rice fields, and forest areas. Most of the UXO reported were bomblets, large bombs, mortars, and projectiles.

5. SEKONG PROVINCE

Sekong was considered strategically important due to the location of a section of the Ho Chi Minh trail in the eastern part of the province. Most Vietnamese trucks travelled through the mountainous and difficult to access districts of Kaleum and Dakcheung in the east.

Of the 324 villages surveyed in the 1996 UXO impact survey, nearly two thirds reported contamination by UXO. Most common UXO reported are bomblets and big bombs, with significant number of mortars and projectiles. UXO is reported in all locations around the villages and in upland rice fields.

6. CHAMPASACK PROVINCE

During the war, most of Champasack was under the control of the Royal Lao Army (RLA), with Pathet Lao (PL) forces located mainly in some eastern areas. The US and Thai military presence was also very high, with numerous large air bases and military camps situated around the province. Aerial bombing raids from such bases were carried over the Ho Chi Minh Trail area and in support of Royalist troops and bases on the Bolovens Plateau, a strategically important area as it overlooked the south-eastern Trail area.

In 1971, there were large battles for the central area of Paksxong, concentrating around the roads going to Bachiang District in the west, Lao Ngan north in Saravane, and north-east into Thateng district in Sekong. Airstrikes were concentrated in these areas. In addition, while Lao PDR remained neutral during the Cambodian conflict in the late 1970's and 1980's, Khmer Rouge troops entered Lao PDR and laid mines along some of its south-western borders. Landmines are still reported in the forested areas near the Cambodian and Thai borders.

Nearly one-quarter of the 894 villages surveyed during the 1996 UXO impact survey reported contamination by UXO. The province reported an equally high numbers of big bombs, mortars, and bomblets. UXO is mainly found in forested areas, centres of villages, and rice fields.

BOMBING IMPACT MAP

(Based on records provided by the US Government. The map does not show impact of missions flown by other forces nor does not show impact of ground fighting.)

7. FORMER SAYSOMBOUNE SPECIAL ZONE

8. HUAPHANH PROVINCE

Houaphan and Phongsaly provinces were recognised Pathet Lao strongholds since the 1950's. Due to the proximity of Vietnam and the presence of the Pathet Lao headquarters in Viengkay district, Houaphan was a strategically important area and had many major military activities. The area around National Route 6 experience intense aerial bombing and ground offensives along with National Route 1.

The district of Huameuang was also important as the site of the Royal Lao Government's alternative centre for the duration of the war, as well as the site of a major RLA military camp. Viengkay district was the site of an important RLA-US military base and other smaller bases built by the CIA and were subjected to intense and ongoing air and ground offensives. The districts of Xamneua, Viengkay, and Huameuang were also subjected to intense bombings by the USAF.

Houaphan is a highly affected province with 149 villages reporting the presence of UXO. The war in the province was limited to specific areas which now show relatively high levels of UXO contamination. Bomblets and large bombs are the main type of UXO reported, with some mortars and projectiles. UXO are reported mainly in the forests.

9. ATTAPEU PROVINCE

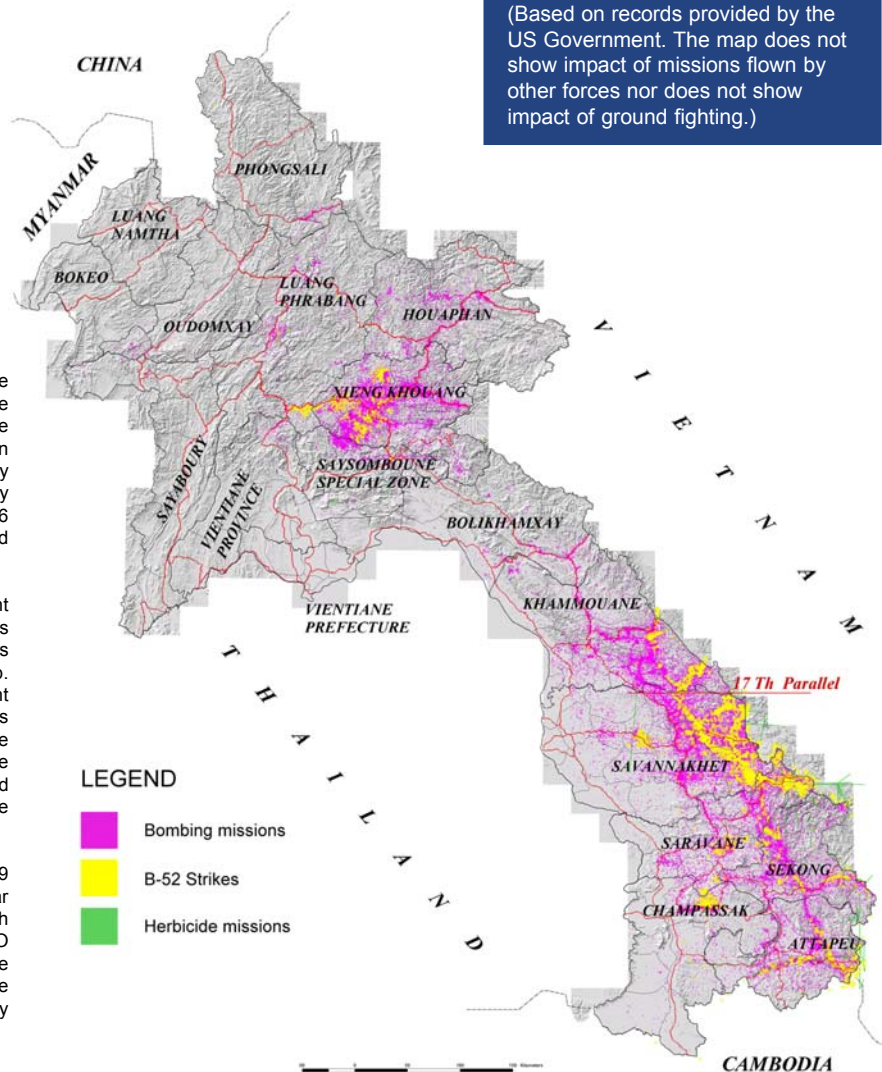
During the war, Attapeu province was mostly under the control of the Royal Lao Army (RLA), with the exception of some of the eastern mountainous area. The RLA was based in and around the provincial capital and had many military camps stationed there. Fighting focused on military bases located on the mountains of the Phu Louang on the eastern slopes of the Bolovens Plateau.

Nearly three quarters of villages surveyed in the 1996 UXO impact survey reported that they experienced moderate to very high intensity of wartime activities. 57.4% of these villages reported the presence of UXO. Bomblets are the most common type of UXO reported, followed by big bombs. UXO is found in all locations - centres of villages, lowland and upland rice fields, and forested areas.

10. LUANGPRABANG PROVINCE

During the conflict, Luangprabang was strategically and symbolically important. First, it was one of the old royal capitals and the seat of the former royal family. Second, it was an important strategic stronghold for Royalist forces.

The Pathet Lao (PL) and the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) were stationed in Phongsaly province. During attempts to liberate the provincial capital, they continually pushed south through the north of Luangprabang. The two forces were also moving west through Xiengkhuang province along National Route 7



to the intersection of Route 7 and National Route 13 at Sala Phoukhoune.

Sala Phoukhoune, with the intersection of National Route 7 running west from Xiengkhuang and National Route 13 running north from Vientiane to Luangprabang town, was strategically important since it linked the two main roads leading to the major Royalist Government strongholds of Luangprabang and Vientiane. Intense fighting occurred on occasions when the PL and PAVN forces were able to push far enough west from Xiengkhuang to threaten the Royalist control of Route 13. Most of the time, the Royalist forces were able to maintain control of the area, although there were times when Sala Phoukhoune was under control of the PL and PAVN.

The Royal Lao Army (RLA) was not really interested with the presence of the low number of PL forces in the districts of Nambak, Ngoi, and Pak Ou. However, the RLA attacked these forces when they believed that the PL troops were planning to move south towards the capital. After a brief victory, the RLA was forced out of the area and the PL forces were able to push south until they were close enough to shell the airport in Luangprabang town itself. The PL held this territory until the end of the war, but was subjected to airstrikes from (Royal Lao Air Force) RLA and Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) planes.

The contamination map strongly reflects the history of the war, with contamination limited to those districts near present day Nambak and

along the Nam Ou River, as well as in the districts of Luangprabang and Phoukhoune. Nearly one quarter of the villages surveyed in Luangprabang province reported the presence of UXO. 457 villages reported moderate to severe intensity of wartime activities, with UXO contamination being reported as high to severe in 58 of the villages surveyed. Villagers reported that the most significant types of UXO were the large bombs, followed by AP bomblets, and mortars. Village centres, upland rice fields, and forest areas are areas where UXO is commonly reported. However, UXO never affected the vast majority of villages in the provinces.

Luangprabang has had 925 people killed or injured due to UXO since the war, ranking it 4th in the country. The province had very high casualties immediately after the war with accident numbers dropping over the years, unlike neighbouring Xiengkhuang or Houaphanh. Accidents commonly occur in upland rice fields and village centres and are primarily caused by handling UXO and working in the fields.

The number of accidents involving AP bomblets is lower than the national trend. Accidents involving mines and grenades are higher. This is probably due to the nature of the ground battles in the area around Nambak district, where the majority of the accidents have occurred.

The most affected areas are Nambak, Ngoi, Pak Ou, Luangprabang, and Phoukhoune districts.



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