



**UNITED NATIONS PEACE FUND FOR NEPAL (UNPFN)  
FINAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE REPORT**

**Programme Title & Project Number**

- Programme Title: Mine Action / Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal
- Programme Number (if applicable): UNPFN/A-1
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00055441/00067441; UNOPS Atlas No.: 00056189

**Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)<sup>2</sup>**

*(if applicable)*

*Country/Region: Nepal, nationwide*

*Thematic/Priority: Cantonment/Reintegration, Demining*

**Participating Organization(s)**

- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)  
  
North America Office, Mine Action Cluster  
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**Implementing Partners**

- ArmorGroup under UNMIN Mine Action Unit supervision
- UNICEF for Mine Risk Education component
- UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT)
- Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC)
- Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) Mine Action Section (MAS)

**Programme/Project Cost (US\$)**

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| MPTF/JP Fund Contribution:   | 5,069,207.94        |
| Agency Contribution:         | 71,215.28 (VTF)     |
| Government Contribution      |                     |
| Other Contributions (donors) |                     |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>                | <b>5,140,423.22</b> |

**Programme Duration (months)**

Overall Duration: 59 months  
Start Date<sup>3</sup>: 24.04.2007  
End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>4</sup>: 31.03.2012  
Operational Closure Date<sup>5</sup>: 31.12.2011  
Expected Financial Closure Date: 31.03.2012

**Final Programme/ Project Evaluation**

Evaluation Completed  
 Yes  No Date: \_\_\_ March 2012 \_\_\_  
Evaluation Report - Attached  
 Yes  No

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<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

<sup>3</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>4</sup> As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>5</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

## **FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT**

### **I. PURPOSE**

#### **a. Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).**

The ten-year insurgency that ended in November 2006 left Nepal contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance. The Nepal Army (NA) laid mines in 53 different locations and an estimated 275 areas were contaminated with command–detonated devices, including Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), to protect military installations, police posts and infrastructure such as communications sites. A large number of IEDs used by the Maoist Army, and to a lesser extent by the NA and armed police also littered the countryside. As part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) of 8 December 2006, the parties agreed upon the safe storage of all Maoist Army weapons and ammunition in the seven main cantonment areas under UN monitoring. Both sides also agreed to mark all landmines and booby-traps used during the time of armed conflict by providing necessary information within 30 days and to defuse and remove/lift and destroy them within 60 days. The parties agreed to provide maps and sketches showing current dispositions, including minefields, landmines, unexploded ordnance, standard explosives, IEDs and the exact locations of such items.

The Nepal Army did not have the technical or management capacity to deal with the existing minefield threat, thereby preventing it from being able to safely meet its obligation under the CPA and AMMAA to clear all mine fields. The programme “Support to IED/EOD operations in Nepal” was therefore initiated in April 2007 to make Nepal free from the impact of mines, IEDs and Explosives Remnants of War (ERW). The programme aimed to achieve this by supporting the mine action community and Government of Nepal to develop a sustainable and appropriate response to the impact of mines and other ERW. The programme intended to provide capacity development and training to the Nepal Army to enhance their ability to manage clearance operations to international standards, as well as to minimize negative impacts on the general public by conducting Mine Risk Education amongst affected communities and providing assistance to the victims through support to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR).

The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) UN Mine Action Unit and the United Nations Mine Action Team (UNMAT) have supported the Maoist Army in meeting the obligations of the Agreement. The project entitled “Support to IED/EOD operations in Nepal” was approved for funding by the UN Peace Fund in April 2007 and provided support to the destruction of Maoist IEDs. Mine Action is a priority area for the UNPFN and critical to conflict prevention and reconciliation. The UNMAT proposed to develop national mine clearance capacity through the NA Directorate of Engineers. Starting in September 2007, UNMAT and its contractor, ArmorGroup, provided initial training and capacity building to establish demining management and support the areas of mine clearance and destruction of stockpiles. Since the beginning of the Programme, it has been extended a total of six times with its sixth extension ending in December 2011. This project helps mitigate the risk to the people of Nepal, improve security, facilitate compliance with the CPA and AMMAA, and support development in affected areas.

#### **b. Provide a list of the main outputs and outcomes of the programme as per the approved programmatic document.**

*Outputs:*

1. Classification of items for safe storage/immediate destruction.
2. Prioritization of items for destruction.
3. Training of the Maoist army combatants (MaoA) to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) to be able to assist ArmorGroup in destruction.
4. Demolition of priority items.
5. Administrating amnesty for handling in Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).
6. Forty Nepal Army personnel trained as per International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) over a 12-week period, involving mobilisation and preparation, training, and supervision in live mine fields. These trained staff can subsequently conduct training of trainers.
7. Refresher training of selected Maoist Army Combatant (MaoA) technical specialists to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) on ammunition storage and management.
8. Administrating amnesty for handling in Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).
9. Advising on the storage and handling for remaining ammunition.
10. Gathering of information and identification and mapping of all known areas containing mines and IEDs within Nepal.
11. Formatting, standardization and subsequent analysis and prioritization of all mine action information to facilitate the eventual planning of mine clearance and mine risk education needs within Nepal, taking into consideration needs of adults and children of both sexes in clearance prioritization.
12. Training of three Nepal Army teams to undertake verification/reconnaissance of the minefields.
13. The ongoing technical support and capacity building of Nepal Army mine clearance teams.
14. A pilot project that enables collection of information on the locations of IED/ERW with the central and western regions.
15. Mine risk education support to improve community awareness in high-risk areas.
16. Thirty-four Nepal Army deminers, plus medics, trained as per International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) over a 4-week period in 2008. Refresher training for previously trained personnel.
17. Reconnaissance of minefields conducted. Deployment to minefield clearance tasks and ongoing supervision/guidance on-site.
18. Clearance of four minefields and partial clearance of two minefields during 2008.
19. Carry out destruction of stockpiled IEDs and other dangerous items held at the seven Maoist Cantonment Sites (MCS) in coordination with the Maoist Army and UNMIN.
20. Capacity Development of NAMACC to international standards to allow for the completion of clearing of remaining minefields, IED fields and ERW and the other one was MoPR coordinating mine action activities including Quality Management.

*Outcomes:*

1. The safety of UN staff and people residing in and around the cantonment sites and associated satellite sites is not compromised by the presence of ERW.
2. Safe storage of all ERW in the seven cantonment sites and associated satellite sites until destruction can be undertaken.
3. The safe destruction of all ERW in the seven cantonment sites and the satellite sites.
4. Ensured compliance with the CPA and AMMAA.
5. Enhanced the process by which mine action information (minefields, stockpiled anti-personnel mines, and incident data) is collected and analyzed and ensure that all such information is formatted in a standard manner and available for relevant analysis and subsequent prioritization. All collected information will be entered into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) software system.
6. Enhanced ongoing cooperation (at regional and community level) between the major mine action partners, (namely, the Nepal Mine Action Authority, the Nepal Army, UNMIN, UNICEF and civil society NGOs conducting mine risk education (MRE)), ultimately benefiting local communities and contributing to the broader peace process.
7. Contributed to the security of the civilian population by enabling the Nepal Army to deal with the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war as per international humanitarian standards by providing training. Significant progress in the training of the Nepal Army and of anti-personnel minefields laid by the Nepal Army was made during this short period.
8. The project greatly contributed to enhancing the skills and confidence levels of the Nepal Army to address clearance in accordance with IMAS, and marks important progress toward the Nepal Army's obligations under the CPA and AMMAA.
9. During the implementation of the project, the MAU worked closely with the NA and the Maoists, under the coordination of the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee (JMCC). Further, close cooperation with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (line ministry for mine action) was exercised during the implementation of the project.
10. Build capacity and skills of the NAMACC at the managerial and programmatic levels as well as in the basic humanitarian demining to allow for sustained demining capability.
11. Refresher training for all trained NA deminers.
12. Creation of new SOPs with input from all stakeholders.
13. 50 additional Nepal Army deminers trained as per International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) by end of project. These staff can subsequently conduct training of trainers.
14. Work directly with Nepal Government on a broader mine action strategy including clearance activities and support to the other pillars of mine action, including victim assistance, mine risk education and advocacy.
15. Reduction in casualties by 50 percent from mines, IED and ERW by end December 2010 and 100 percent reduction in casualties caused by mines by end June 2011.
16. Assist in the development and implementation of a National Mine Action Strategy, including clearance activities and support to the other pillars of mine action including victim assistance, mine risk education and advocacy.

17. To support in the active participation of Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) in demining activities.
18. MoPR to coordinate mine action activities including Quality Management.
19. The Government of Nepal develops and implements a national mine action strategy.
20. Nepal Army meets its commitments under the CPA/AMMAA regarding mines/IEDs and ERW.
21. The efficiency of the Nepal Army in minefield clearance improved during the 2010-2011 reporting period. Nepal was declared as a Minefield Free Country on 14th June 2011 after the clearance of all 53 minefields. Of the total 53 minefields, 17 were cleared by June 2011, the highest rate compared to the last 4 years. One minefield was cleared in 2007, 5 in 2008, 14 in 2009 and 16 in 2010. A total of 271 IED fields have been cleared up until now. Out of 275 IED fields, 106 were cleared by the Nepal Army themselves without the support of UN. MoPR has supported funding for deploying teams to clear the remaining fields. This increased capacity and efficiency in demining platoons can be attributed to both improved operational techniques and various training programmes conducted by the Nepal Army and UNMAT.
22. UNICEF has ongoing Mine Risk Education (MRE) projects to educate at-risk communities. Almost 12 civil society organizations, the Department of Education, Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force also have the capacity to deliver MRE when needed. In each of the targeted 1,115 schools, a teacher acting as the school's MRE focal point has been trained and equipped with MRE materials and ensured that all students and teachers of his/her school receive at least one MRE lesson. Around 380,000 children, generally living in at-risk areas, learned the key prevention messages. Among these children at least 50,000 participated in the MRE art competition (in addition to their MRE lessons) organized in 163 schools in 20 districts and directly contributed to organize 163 exhibitions in their respective schools.
23. 120 Nepal Police (NP) officers trained as MRE master trainers have trained and equipped staff from 900 Police Stations in 25 districts. In total, 12,000 NP members in at least 25 municipalities and 600 VDCs have the capacity to deploy MRE at the community level or among their colleagues. Similarly, UNICEF provided MRE training for almost 7000 personnel in the APF. Over 30 particularly at-risk VDCs and municipalities have been targeted by the Armed Police Force (APF) in 2010 and at least 9,324 community members benefited from an MRE session organized by APF.
24. In the past 2 years, the responsive system has been conducted by 'systematic' MRE and community based MRE. For example, Local Peace Committees in 43 districts have been launching 30 MRE sessions in each district, with 35 people in each session. The DoE program reached 30 of the most affected districts of school-age children (the age group most at risk).

**c. Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.**

This project falls into the Cantonment/Reintegration cluster of the Trust Fund's activities. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement called for the safe storage of arms and ammunition in seven cantonment areas, a process to be physically monitored by the UN. Maoist Army combatants' weapon of choice was IEDs, which by their very nature are unstable and prone to spontaneous detonation. Under the terms of the agreement, the Maoist Army was required to place their IEDs in a secure storage facility. The very existence of ERW and their direct relevance to the UNMIN mandate pose a significant threat to UN monitoring and other personnel operating within the

cantonment areas. Assessments by the UNMIN Mine Action Unit (MAU) demonstrated that the situation was volatile and posed a threat to Maoist Army Combatants and civilians due to the vicinity of some of the storage sites to market places and roads.

The preliminary identification and subsequent mapping of confirmed or suspected contaminated areas is a critical prerequisite to any effective mine action programme addressing the long-term problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war. An advanced level of technical expertise was critical to safe and orderly process of neutralizing IEDs, either by controlled explosion in situ, by disarming them, or as a last resort by transfer to secure locations. This level of expertise was not available within the MaoA that did not possess either the appropriate equipment or expertise and standing operating procedures to handle, store and demolish their IEDs with an acceptable level of risk. Although national IED expertise and capacity exists within the Nepalese Army (NA), it was unacceptable for the MaoA to agree to NA presence and assistance within their cantonments. Consequently, UNMIN through this project decided to assist in mitigating risks through provision of technical IED expertise within the cantonments. In order to achieve safe destruction of all ERW in the seven cantonment sites and their associated satellite sites, a British commercial company, ArmorGroup was contracted by UNOPS to provide technical expertise.

Capacity Development for a stand-alone Mine Action Capability Project in Nepal was the product of the CPA of 21 November 2006, which was signed by the then government of Nepal and UCPN-M formerly declared the end of the war. The “Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies” (AMAA) of 8 December 2006 committed the Nepal Army and the UCPN-M to rid the country of threats from landmines and ERW, and to assist in clearing minefields and destroying stockpile of ammunition and caches of IEDs within 60 days.

#### **d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.**

##### *Implementing Partners:*

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) Mine Action Section (MAS); Nepal Army; UN Resident Coordinator; UNICEF; UN Mine Action Team (Consisting of UNICEF and UNMAS); UN Peace Fund for Nepal; Danish and British Embassy; UNMAS VTF.

##### *Key Beneficiaries:*

The Government of Nepal; MoPR; security agencies (Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army); members of civil society organizations; communities affected by landmines and other ERW.

1. The role of the UN contractor, ArmorGroup, was to monitor and provide technical expertise relating to storage and destruction of ERW at cantonment and satellite site level. As a first priority upon deployment in 2007, ArmorGroup assessed the amount of ERW stored at cantonment and satellite sites. It then trained three Nepal Army teams to undertake verification/reconnaissance of the minefields, continue ongoing technical support and capacity building of Nepal Army mine clearance teams, and conduct a pilot project that enables collection of information on the locations of IED/ERW within the central and western regions. ArmorGroup provided the MAU with a list of all items in storage and the designated classification, and then facilitated initial training and destruction of Category 1 items (those not safe for storage).
2. The role of UNICEF is to provide mine risk education support to improve community awareness in high risk areas.

3. At the end of the UNMIN mandate on 23 July 2008, the MAU separated from the mission to form the UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT). At that time the program also ended its contract with ArmorGroup and took over full program responsibilities. As the UNMIN mandate was then extended, support from the mission continued during the separation period but UNMAT is now a part of the UN Country Team in Nepal. UNMAT works directly with the NAMACC for training and demining activities.
4. With the anticipated end of the UNMIN mandate, the MAU initiated a separation from UNMIN and in late 2008 became part of the UN Country Team and together with the mine action section of United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) formed the UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT) in Nepal. This structural and institutional change expanded the objectives of the project to include more support to the government – specifically the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction – the government focal point for mine action. A letter of request from the MoPR in October 2008 for UN support to mine action in Nepal and a Letter of Agreement between the UNMAT and the Ministry of Defense (updated in Sept 2009) on UNMAT support to the NA define the role of UNMAT in Nepal in mine action.

## II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

### a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

2007:

1. In order to meet the objectives agreed upon under the CPA and the AMMA, and to ensure the safety of UN staff and people residing in and around the cantonment sites and associated satellite sites, UNOPS contracted ArmorGroup, a British commercial company, to provide technical expertise for the safe destruction of ERW. ArmorGroup monitored the storage of IEDs in the cantonment sites, completed a total inventory of items stored and assisted the MaoA in subsequent demolition of items not suitable for storage.
2. ArmorGroup deployed two Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams comprising of the required staff. Each supervisor was supported by a translator, medic and two vehicles.
3. ArmorGroup underwent the assessment of all items, classifying each as either safe for storage or unsafe for storage. The audit tallied 6,789 kg of items (in net explosive content), including more than 52,000 items (included IEDs, detonators, bulk explosive factory-made munitions and other explosive accessories). 97.5% of all items were categorized as unsafe. These findings were presented in detail to the members of the JMCC following a separate presentation and review to the MaoA. On 4 July 2007, the JMCC approved the proposed recommendations, allowing the MAU to initiate the second phase of the Improvised Explosive Device Demolition IEDD project: the destruction of all Category 1 items.
4. All items destroyed were accounted for in a central database system and can be shared with the JMCC and UNMIN upon request.
5. ArmorGroup continued to undertake regular visits to all main cantonment sites for review and improvement of storage facilities, provision of advice to commanders and personnel, and provision of additional resources to improve the storage facilities. ArmorGroup also commenced demolition site preparation and finalised all demolition calculations for coming destruction of IEDs, bulk explosive and other ERW.
6. Within the reporting period, the project implemented 100% on safe storage, while the key activity of destruction of all IEDs/ERW was implemented to 60%.

7. As of 31 December 2007, demolitions of category 1 items had been completed at cantonment sites 2 and 5, and partially undertaken (some items remaining) at sites 1, 3 and 4. No demolitions had thus far been undertaken at sites 6 and 7. Site 6 holds the largest quantity of category 1 items of all the sites. Further to this, the MAU and ArmorGroup had so forth not been allowed access to the 21 satellite camps pertaining to the cantonment sites.
8. Forty Nepal Army personnel were trained as per International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) over a 12-week period. The training involved 3 weeks of Mobilisation and Preparation, 4 weeks of Training, and 8 weeks of Supervision in Live Mine Field Tasks.
9. An additional five NA Officers also received mine action training at the Mine Action Coordination Centre in South Lebanon (MACC-SL). For three weeks they attended a series of briefings and operational visits to demonstrate the methodologies and risk management procedures that have been pioneered at the MACC-SL. These methodologies could be used in Nepal to allow for expedient and cost-efficient clearance of the 53 minefields and some 285 security positions in Nepal. Each Officer focused on a specific area central to any clearance operation (Planning/Operations, Information Management, Demining and Quality Assurance respectively), allowing them to contribute substantially to the management of clearance operations.
10. Demining training was conducted by two IMAS instructors, with the support of a national support team, to teach the NA Engineers the IMAS standard minefield clearance course. The training consisted of three phases: 1) Mobilisation and Preparation – 3 weeks; 2) Training – 4 weeks; and 3) Supervision on Live Mine Fields Tasks – 8 weeks.
11. Training of NA Officers was conducted over a three-week period at the Mine Action Coordination Centre in South Lebanon (MACC-SL).
12. In addition to the planned deliverables, the NA Engineer Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were rewritten as part of the mobilisation and preparation phase. At the end of the training period, the complete training package was handed over to UNMAS.
13. In September 2007, after four weeks of "classroom" training, 36 Nepal Army personnel completed the basic mine clearance training, and 4 medics completed deminer medical training. The training attracted the attention of a number of high level officials within the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. On 16 November, the area that had been verified as without evidence of mines was released. This marked the first clearance activity of 53 anti-personnel minefields laid by the Nepal Army, and was an important milestone in the Nepal Army fulfilling their obligations under the CPA and AMMAA.
14. To enhance cooperation with the NA, the MAU regularly met with the Director of Engineers and NA liaison officers appointed to the MAU. The working relationship was essential to the successful implementation of the project.
15. Ongoing technical support and capacity building of Nepal Army mine clearance teams. To assist in the transition of the Nepal Army demining teams from the training environment to full-scale operations, additional technical support was provided through the medium of an experienced international supervisor. This supervision allowed newly trained teams more supervisory time to gain experience operating within the minefields.
16. A pilot project that enabled collection of information on the locations of IED/ERW with the central and western regions. The purpose was test the viability of gathering information from the general population using roaming survey teams. The information gathered contributed to the overall General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) of Nepal, in accordance with IMAS. The data gathered was inputted into IMSMA.
17. Mine risk education support to improve community awareness in high-risk areas. Mine risk education conducted through UNICEF and its partners, with MRE kits and training provided to

communities in the immediate vicinity of each minefield. Although an extensive MRE program already exists within Nepal, this element of the project allowed supplementation of the program to areas where MRE might not have previously occurred.

18. One key piece of information collected by the verification teams is the determination of military and civilian victims in the immediate vicinity of each respective minefield, thereby providing a direct link between MRE and clearance needs. Following the assessment of this data, UNICEF will be able to prioritise this information and undertake MRE in the most impacted areas. Funding for this aspect of the amendment allowed the provision of 60 custom-made MRE kits, conduct of Training of Trainer MRE workshops in the most affected areas and funding of a national UNICEF MRE Officer for a six-month period to manage this aspect of the project.
19. Two NA teams commenced demining of military posts at Hatiya and Thada in the Western Region of the country (both minefields were completed/suspended in early 2008). The teams cleared these minefields under the technical supervision of ArmorGroup mine clearance experts in order to further develop the requisite capacity that will ultimately enable them to operate independently.
20. The MAU also initiated reconnaissance of 15 minefields by recently trained NA teams. Verification of all 53 minefields was originally intended to be undertaken by ArmorGroup; however in November the NA notified the MAU that access to manned minefields would not be granted for clearance or verification. As a solution, the NA was trained by ArmorGroup to conduct detailed minefield reconnaissance thereby developing additional capacity and helping to resolve the access challenge.
21. Three IED data-gathering teams deployed in December to Dolakha and Sindhupalchok districts in the Central Region. These teams attempted to gauge the extent of IED contamination in the Central Region, through direct dialogue with local community leaders, including VDC secretaries, local security, health and NGO agencies. Furthermore, these teams provided additional MRE to communities to mitigate against the existing mine/IED risks.
22. The project aided the Nepal Army's Mine Action Coordination Centre's capability of prioritizing and planning mine action activities, as the preliminary identification and subsequent mapping of confirmed or suspected contaminated areas is a critical prerequisite to any effective mine action programme.

#### 2008:

1. A report was submitted by ArmorGroup to the MAU at the conclusion of contract in July 2008 outlining full programme activities for the duration of the project. This report included detailed items destroyed as well as final ammunition audit details of all remaining items at each site location.
2. Within the reporting period, the implementation of key activity on safe storage was 100%, and the key activity on destruction of all IED/ERW Category 1 items was 100%.
3. As of 15 July 2008, demolitions of Category 1 items had been completed at all seven cantonment sites. Activities were also conducted in two satellite sites.
4. Despite written agreement in the JMCC from MaoA Deputy Commander and NA members, destruction of items was not always allowed by district commanders at the sites. The MAU and ArmorGroup were not allowed access to 19 of the 21 satellite camps pertaining to the cantonment sites. This significantly delayed the implementation of the project.
5. On 3 April 2008, 34 Nepal Army personnel completed the basic mine clearance training, and four medics completed deminer medical training. The training was facilitated with support from

previously trained personnel. This is key for refreshing skills and building the capacity of the Nepal Army to conduct trainings.

6. The second training, a refresher course for previously trained personnel, was conducted on 24-25 April 2008 and included all section leaders and 40 deminers. Following the completion of these trainings, three teams deployed to live minefields.
7. Clearance activities were completed in June 2008 for two of the above three live minefields (Suntale and Budhar). Clearance certificates for both minefields were handed over to the local communities.
8. Within the reporting period, the project implemented its key activity the 100% IMAS compliant demining training and subsequent deployment of demining teams to minefields. The project has contributed to the security of the civilian population by enabling the NA to deal with the problem of landmines and ERW as per international humanitarian standards by providing demining training and technical support. The demining training has resulted in three teams being trained as per IMAS. The clearance undertaken has improved security and safety as well as returned valuable land to local communities.
9. Establishment of a stand alone mine action team under the auspices of the UNCT.
10. Week-long refresher training for previously trained personnel.
11. Creation of new SOPs and subsequent training.
12. Reconnaissance of minefields conducted.
13. Deployment of two demining teams to live minefield tasks and accreditation of teams by UNMAT advisors in this reporting period.
14. Planning of destruction of remaining ERW in McS.
15. UNMAT and NAMACC collaborated to evaluate and revise the existing SOPs and translate them into Nepali for distribution to all deminers. UNMAT advised and jointly facilitated training on the revised SOPs with the NAMACC. The revisions were drafted during the monsoon season and the training was held in November 2008.
16. A week-long refresher training for all trained deminers within the NAMACC was conducted 23-28 November under guidance of UNMAT. The training proceeded extremely well and was facilitated with support from previously trained personnel. This is key for refreshing skills and building the capacity of the Nepal Army to conduct trainings.

#### 2009:

1. Training and technical guidance of the NA demining teams, inclusive of female trainees
2. Operational support to the NA demining teams
3. Additional training and capacity development support to the NAMACC
4. Ensured the continuity of the MAU to support NA activities and assist in establishing the Mine Action Section (MAS) in MoPR.
5. Evaluation of the project amendment during the first quarter of 2009 (facilitated and funded directly by UNMAS)
6. In 2009, 14 minefields were cleared and 2,119 mines and 296 IED/UXOs and other ERW destroyed.

7. UNMAT worked with the Maoist Army again in 2009 to arrange for and carry out the demolition of all remaining dangerous items stored in the seven Maoist Cantonment sites, and contribute to their adherence to terms in the CPA/AMMAA regarding the disposal of stockpiled dangerous items.
8. Demolitions were carried out at all seven MCS in the period from July to December. 33,975 dangerous items were destroyed in 2009, together with the 18,642 items destroyed during 2007-2008, totaling the demolition of 52,617 dangerous items previously held within the sites.
9. In February 2009, a joint UNMAT-NAMACC Capacity Development Plan was finalised that assessed the capacity of the NAMACC and outlined a series of trainings to improve the technical and middle management capacity of the NAMACC over the next two years.
10. In addition to the ongoing capacity development and mentoring activities, the trainings provided and facilitated by the UNMAT in 2009 included, among others: Advanced Demining Course, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) – Level 3 Training, Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) Training, Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) User Training, and Mine Action Management.
11. In October 2009, the MoPR-chaired Steering Committee met for the first time since 2007 and appointed a Task Force to develop a draft Mine Action Works Plan. The Plan was submitted in November and UNMAT will continue to work with the MoPR on the further development and implementation of this plan and the stand-up of the MoPR mine action office in 2010.
12. At the end of 2009, a total of 50 new deminers were trained, 77 were provided with refresher training, and 14 minefields were cleared. 15 NA site managers, supervisors and team leaders, plus two civilians, received managerial training.
13. UNMAT awarded accreditation to operational platoons after it completed monitoring visits demonstrating that trained demining teams are operating as per the concept of operations and national SOPs.
14. There was a slight reduction in overall victim activated casualties (73 in 2008 and 70 in 2009).

#### 2010:

1. As per the Capacity Development Plan and the amended LOA, NAMACC with UNMAT has assumed, with oversight increased responsibilities in the management of funds for the deployment of NA demining teams and reporting on the use of these funds.
2. Provided technical advice to MoPR to develop their capacity for national ownership of mine action in Nepal.
3. A total of 3,344 mines were destroyed, along with 265 IEDs and 3 UXOs. This increased capacity and efficiency within the demining platoons can be attributed to both improved operational techniques and various training programmes conducted by the Nepal Army and UNMAT.
4. To support capacity development and mentoring activities, a training facilitated by UNMAT was conducted which included courses on EOD Level III, and a non-technical survey course. UNMAT also sponsored two Nepal Army officers to attend a detector maintenance training course with Ebinger (Germany) and Minelab (Australia).
5. With enhanced skills through the trainings provided by UNMAT, the NAMACC conducted the following trainings on their own: basic demining course, demining medical course, basic computer course, medical refresher training, battle area clearance training, Information

Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) user course, enhanced demining course, fire fighting training, intermediate demining training and advanced demining course.

6. MOPR me chaired the Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG) for the first time on 3 August 2010, and then again on November 3<sup>rd</sup>.
7. UNMAT assisted to prepare the final draft of National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG) which was sent to MoPR for revision and planning for the presentation of the final draft to the National Mine Action Technical Committee.
8. UNMAT hosted the visit of Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director, Implementation Support Unit, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) from 2-4 February. Meetings were held with: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Nepalese Campaign to Ban Landmines (NCBL), UNICEF, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) regional office, representatives from Canada and Norway, UN's Resident Humanitarian Representative/Humanitarian Coordinator, the Director of Engineers, Nepal Army and the Minister of Peace and Reconstruction to discuss the prospect of Nepal's accession to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty.
9. UNMAT organised a training of trainers workshop on IED, landmine and ERW safety course for staff to inform and sensitize UN staff, aid workers, government employees and the journalists on the promoting systematic awareness on the risks related to IED/landmine and ERW, and on the appropriate safety measures to be taken.
10. UNICEF conducted ongoing MRE projects to educate at-risk communities. The civil society (almost 12 organizations), Department of Education, Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force also have the capacity to deliver MRE when needed. In total, in each of the targeted 1,115 schools, a teacher acting as the school's MRE focal point has been trained and equipped with MRE material and ensured that all students and teachers of his/her school received at least one MRE lesson. Around 380,000 children, generally living in at-risk areas, learned the key prevention messages. Among these children, in addition to their MRE lessons, at least 50,000 participated in the MRE art competition organized in 163 schools in 20 districts and directly contributed to organize 163 exhibitions in their respective schools.
11. 120 Nepal Police (NP) officers trained as MRE master trainers have trained and equipped staff from 900 Police Stations in 25 districts. In total, 12,000 NP members in at least 25 municipalities and 600 Village Development Communities (VDCs) have the capacity to deploy MRE at community level or among their colleagues. Over 30 particularly at-risk VDCs and municipalities have been targeted by Armed Police Force (APF) in 2010 and at least 9,324 community members benefited from an MRE session organized by APF.
12. The UNICEF component of UNMAT has disseminated more than 5000 copies of the Victim Assistance (VA) Handbook throughout Nepal, covering, 71 districts. Various service providers like health centres and physical rehabilitation centres, Disabled People Organizations, NGOs, Human Rights workers and secretaries of the VDCs received the copy of the VA Handbook.
13. 100 child survivors of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) received education grants to continue their education. In addition, all children from 50 schools, where these 100 survivors are studying, also benefited from MRE lessons.
14. 16 minefields were cleared during 2010. NAMACC was able to conduct stand-alone demining training as per IMAS. There was successful completion of CDP, and 3 MDPs were operationally deployed by the end of 2010.

2011:

1. National Mine Action Strategy developed and implemented.
2. MoPR coordinated mine action activities, including Quality Management.
3. Integration of IED field clearance into minefield operations.
4. Capacity development of NAMACC to international standards to allow for the completion of clearing remaining minefields (20). Coordinated with other mine action functions through MoPR.
5. UNMAT supported the Mine Action Section (MAS) Ministry of Peace And Reconstruction (MoPR) to draft the Mine Action Strategy 2011-2012 and the National Technical Standard and Guidelines (NTSG). The National Technical Standard and guidelines has been approved by the Mine Action Technical Committee and the Steering Committee in March 2012.
6. The United Nation Mine Action Unit (UNMAU – April 2007 to October 2008) and UNMAT (October 2008 to June 2011) has overseen the destruction of 52,617 IEDs and ERW and supported the clearance operations of 53 minefields as mentioned in the CPA. Nepal has been officially declared “Minefield Free” since June 14, 2011.
7. Following the successful completion of the Capacity Development of the Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC), four Military Demining Platoons were fully accredited to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in April 2011 and are able to conduct Non-Technical Survey, Manual Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Battle Area Clearance.
8. In December 2010, UNICEF started to develop the MRE coordination capacity at the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) Mine Action Section (MAS) in order to start the transfer of competencies by December 2011. The National Mine Action Authority in Nepal is now taking an increasing role in the coordination and implementation of mine action activities and is also involved in the management of the demining activities by participating in handover of cleared land to local communities and chairing the Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG). They also showed their active participation in the area of MRE by conducting MRE programme through Local Peace Committees in 43 districts and through the Department of Education in 30 districts.
9. A national victim information system for incidents involving improvised explosive devices, mines and ERW is maintained by national NGO INSEC, and is fully operational in 75 districts and is supported by UNICEF. Through UNICEF coordination with Victim Assistance (VA) agencies and MoPR a draft national strategy has been prepared for VA.
10. A VA handbook has been disseminated throughout 70 districts. The 100 most affected child survivors received an educational grant and families received support for income generation.
11. The clearance operations for the last 17 minefields were funded by MoPR, which also allocated certain funds for MRE.
12. NAMACC, with the support of UNMAT, has successfully passed the International Mine Action Standards accreditation in April 2011 and is able to conduct non-technical survey, manual mine clearance, Battle Area Clearance and Mine Risk Education, where 211 Nepal Army personnel have received the training among them 42 personnel were also trained for command detonated clearance.
13. National Technical Standard Guidelines for demining and Mine Risk Education (MRE) drafted by MoPR with the support of UNMAT, have been approved by the Mine Action Steering Committee on 18 March 2012.
14. MoPR has developed the capacity to coordinate mine action activities among all Security Forces, Department of Education and civil society through the sixth national coordination meeting of the Mine Action Joint Working Group led by MoPR.

15. National officer in UNICEF trained in ‘Quality Management in Mine Action’.
16. The MRE national project owned and led by MoPR initiated through 43 Local Peace Committees in 43 districts; 30 District Education Offices (target: 1000 Schools); and one national media campaign (target: General Public) has not yet started. MoPR and UNICEF have contributed 71% and 29% funding respectively.
17. Nepal declared as “Minefield Free Country” on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2011 after the clearance completion of all the 53 mine fields.
18. Of the total 275 IED fields, 271 have been cleared. The remaining 4 IED fields should be cleared by the end of April 2012. Out of 275 IEDs Fields, 106 were cleared by the Nepal Army themselves without the support of UN. MoPR has supported funding for deploying team to clear the remaining fields.

**b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.**

As a part of providing technical support for the establishment of a Mine Action Section at MoPR, UNMAT and the UN Country team also organized and facilitated several training sessions, meetings, and/or workshops for the capacity development of appropriate line ministry personnel and other national actors in the development of a national mine action strategy. As a result, the National Technical Standard Guidelines for demining and Mine Risk Education (MRE) was drafted by MoPR with the support of UNMAT, and have been approved by the Mine Action Steering Committee on 18 March 2012.

To enhance the capacity of the Nepal Army as mentioned in the CPA and AMMAA, UNMIN, UNMAS and UNMAT have organized several trainings for mid-level managerial and technical capacity of the Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC) to international standards. The training integrates demining and clearance of Improvised Explosive Device Fields (IED Fields) to allow for the completion of clearing of remaining IEDs, ERWs and Minefields during the project period. As a result, NAMACC has developed Mine Action and IEDD capacity to International Standards through the development of functional capabilities in demining operations (including survey, clearance, EOD/IEDD and MRE), and quality management. About 211 army personnel have received training on demining operations and among them, 42 were also trained for IED operations. Since January 2011, after the completion of CDP, the Nepal Army has planned, managed and conducted demining operations safely, effectively and efficiently in compliance with IMAS. During this period, UNMAS conducted monitoring of its clearance activities and supported NAMACC to liaise with government counterparts for the allocation of budget to perform the clearance activities from January 2011. NAMACC also successfully passed the International Mine Action Standards accreditation in April 2011 and is able to conduct non-technical survey, manual mine clearance, battle area clearance and Mine Risk Education.

**c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc.**

Considerable progress has been made toward the outcome as mentioned by the Country Program of Nepal (2008-2010). This project also contributed to meet the outcome CP output A.2.2 “ National capacities strengthened to minimize the impact from mines, improvised explosive devices and other explosive remnants of war” and similarly as mentioned in Nepal Peace Strategy 2010-2015, the clearance and destruction of mines and other explosive remnants of war are specifically mentioned in the CPA. The destruction of these remnants of war allows for the development of the cleared areas, the removal of potential weapons, and confidence-building between the signatory parties to the CPA.

**d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.**

UNMAT continued to support the MoPR to develop national ownership of mine action in Nepal. MoPR is the designated mine action focal point within the Nepal government and increased its role in the coordination of mine action activities through the development of a mine action strategy and dedicated mine action office within MoPR. The establishment of MAS leads MoPR to become the Operational Arm of the National Mine Action Authority which have obtained the funding needed to carry out its mine action strategy and for the clearance of the remaining 17 minefields, as of 2010.

The achievement of the results as mentioned in the report was the joint product of partnership between the Country Team *inter alia* government agencies such as Security forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police force) Line Ministries such as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home and Affairs and other civil society organizations, etc.

Enhancement of the government counterpart implementing capacity was successful according to the plan and achieved results either in the field of risk education awareness or in the field of demining and the successful clearance of Minefields and IEDs.

**e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how were they engaged in the programme/project implementation? Provide percentages/number of beneficiary groups, if relevant.**

During the conflict, 66 of Nepal’s 75 districts were affected to varying degrees by contamination with landmines, IEDs and other ERW (based on INSEC mapping of post-conflict incidents), posing a persistent and pervasive threat to the citizens of Nepal and disproportionately affecting children.

The primary beneficiaries of this project are conflict affected communities, especially those affected by landmines and IEDs. Students, teachers, security personnel and civil society organizations have benefitted from MRE lessons and training. The Nepal Army, a key actor in demining, directly benefitted from the international standard training on demining and MRE. Survivors of explosive devices were also benefitted from the coordinated work of the mine action joint working group.

**f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.**

During the final 25 months of the project period, the injury surveillance system recorded 80 casualties from victim-activated explosion in Nepal. Thirty-three new casualties from victim-activated explosions were reported in 2011, compared to 104 casualties reported in January 2007 (decrease by 68.27 %), and compared to 41 casualties in January - December 2010 (decrease by 19.51%). This general and continuous decrease of the number of casualties is noteworthy: i) since 2007 a post-conflict contamination of IEDs has started to spread out due to the activities of various armed groups; ii) since 2011 the case definition for casualties from victim-activated explosions has been expanded by including new categories of casualties that were excluded from the database prior to 2011: members of / affiliated to armed groups and casualties using explosive(s) for criminal purposes (in 2011, 9 of the 33 new casualties fall into these new categories).

**g. Has the funding provided by the MPTEF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.**

The Mine Action Programme received contributions from the Government of Nepal, Nepal Peace Trust Fund, Embassy of Denmark, the UN Peace Fund Nepal, Department for International Development (DFID), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), , UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Other contributions included demining equipment received from the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Australia.

**h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.**

Although there have been many political priorities in Nepal, mine action has been largely recognized by the government and the international community as a key component and key achievement of the peace building process. The establishment of a separate Mine Action Section (MAS) under MoPR has facilitated the work of the civil society to deal directly with the concerned authorities regarding any issues related to mine action in the country. After the establishment of MAS, MoPR became the Operational Arm of the National Mine Action Authority and provided funding for the clearance of the remaining 17 minefields in 2011 and the development of risk education activities.

The continuous UNMAT support to the MoPR in developing and implementing the national mine action strategy to encompass clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and advocacy through the newly established MAS contributes to the awareness of and action by the government toward securing the country free from the dangers of mines and ERW.

The Nepal Army, with the support from UNMAT, has been efficiently and effectively clearing the landmines, IEDs and ERW in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The addition of the fourth MDP in 2011 further helped to increase operational efficiency among the demining platoons as well as greater capacity for the clearance. Similarly, they have been accredited to IMAS which is a great achievement and will be an advantage for Nepal Army to be deployed in DPKO missions.

As planned, the clearance operation of the remaining 17 minefields was completed in June 2011. A celebratory event was organized jointly by MoPR and UNMAT to celebrate and highlight the achievement of the Nepal Army in meeting one of the commitment made in Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). It took place on 14 June 2011 in Phulchoki, with the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister as Chief Guest and the Chief of Army Staff, UN Resident

and Humanitarian Coordinator, Representative Nepal Government Officials, Foreign Embassy Representatives, International Organisations, Civil Society partners and United Nations System Officials also in attendance.

Nepal is finally a Minefield Free Country, which improves freedom of movement and facilitates development activities. By eradicating the 'mine threat' or 'mine fear' that affected civilians over the last decade, additional land has been released and can be used for farming.

However, even if the country is de facto complying with most provisions of the CCW (protocols II and V) and is in line with certain important provisions of the APMBC, none of these conventions have yet been signed and the Nepal Army has kept its stockpiles of anti-personal landmines.

By early 2012, Nepal will be 'IED field free' but is not yet an IED free country, as thousands are still scattered across dozens of districts. Even five years after the signature of the CPA, IEDs from the conflict period still account for 60% of victim-activated explosions, which is a good indication of the durability of IEDs.

In total, over 65,000 victim-activated (or intentionally-activated) explosions have been prevented thanks to the demolition of the Maoist army official IED stocks and the demining of the 53 minefields.

To deal with the remaining contamination and the new post-conflict contamination of IEDs, there has been a large focus on IED risk education. Since 2007, over 1 million school children and 25,000 staff from Security Forces received direct MRE lessons and training, and seven massive media campaigns have been conducted. The IED disposal capacity of Nepal Army - and to some extent, Armed Police Force - is also essential as security forces do not know where the devices are and therefore depend on the information provided by communities following MRE sessions to find and neutralize these spotted IEDs

### III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

- a. Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme have been done yet?**

A UN inter-agency assessment mission was conducted from 3-8 November 2007 as a response to the Government's request for UN assistance in mine action (letter submitted to the SRSG on 12 September 2007). The assessment mission met with various stakeholders from the UN, civil society, the Government, the NA and the donor community and looked at the scope of the problem, the existing capacities and gaps. The final report from the assessment mission was made a public document after Government review.

The UN inter-agency assessment mission final report, which was submitted to the Government of Nepal in early 2008, was never acknowledged or approved by the government.

A comprehensive post-contract report on Nepal Army demining training was submitted by ArmorGroup to the MAU. Clearance reports were submitted for each minefield completed, and suspension reports were submitted for the minefields where activities were halted.

An assessment of the SOP training in November 2008 was conducted. A UN Technical Advisor and EOD/IED expert conducted a 10-day assessment of the Nepal Army's EOD/IEDD response team capacity. Based on this assessment and resulting recommendations, appropriate training will be implemented. These activities were and will be supported by the UNMAS VTF.

A 3-day metal detector test was conducted by the Nepal Army in October 2008 under the guidance of UNMAT to check equipment in preparation for deployment in December.

An external evaluation of the programme from its beginning to date was conducted by Cranfield University in mid-2009 to assess the effectiveness of UNMAT support in addressing the mine action needs of Nepal. The evaluation recommended that the continuation of UNMAT technical support to the Nepal Army and quality assurance of their clearance activities through 2011 and to facilitate the development of a national mine action strategy through coordination with stakeholders from the government and members of the MAJWG.

A one-day workshop was held on April 29th to review the status of the 2009-2010 NAMACC – UNMAT COP with the mine action stakeholders (British Embassy, Director of Military Operations, Nepal Army, UNMAT, UNICEF, MoPR) and has been able to confirm the commendable progress of the NAMACC. According to the assessment conducted, NAMACC progress is in line with the COP and all planned target were on schedule to be achieved by the end of 2010.

A successful operational on-site assessment was completed by UNMAT for the three MDPs during the month of November 2010. After the completion of COP, UNMAT is now monitoring the demining activities of NAMACC.

The final evaluation of the UN Mine Action Programme in Nepal was conducted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Deigning (GICHD) in January 2012. The aims of this evaluation were to: (i) assess the efficacy of the UN Mine Action Programme in Nepal; (ii) identify strengths and weaknesses in the relationships, structures, capacity development and processes that have been established; and (iii) make recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of similar programmes.

The evaluation was to look at the 'UN Mine Action Programme in Nepal', which comprised two distinct but very complementary components: one managed by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the other by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). From January 2009 to December 2011, these two agencies worked closely as the UN Mine Action Team (UNMAT), at which point the activities funded via UNMAS were completed. UNICEF support for mine action in Nepal continues.

#### *Key findings:*

In most respects, and certainly in terms of operations (stockpile management and disposal, demining and MRE), implementation of UN support of mine action in Nepal went very well. UNMAS seized opportunities as they emerged for expanding the scope of the project - first with the NA (for minefield clearance and MRE) and subsequently with civilian authorities, principally the MoPR. In this, UNMAS was aided by two factors. First, the UNPFN proved to be rapid and flexible in approving appropriate sums for extending the IEDD/EOD project and for expanding its scope to capitalize on emerging opportunities. Second, UNICEF had prepared the ground well. The decision to expand the MRE Working Group into the MAJWG was positive, in part because it secured the active participation of the security forces within a broader mine action programme.

UNMAS support to the capacity development efforts of NAMACC, and the NA Engineering Brigade more generally, was extremely successful. NAMACC achieved its target of clearing all 53 minefields some six months ahead of its deadline, and will soon complete the clearance of the remaining IED fields. It plans to maintain its four demining platoons as well its EOD

response units, in part because the NA hopes to field demining personnel on future peacekeeping missions.

In addition to having been effective in achieving most of the objectives, UN delivery appears to have been efficient. In particular, international staffing was comparatively modest (four UNMAS and one UNICEF), and size of the international team was reduced as milestones were attained.

**b. Explain, if relevant, challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.**

The Jabhanjyang team deployed 17 May 2008 after a significant delay and site change by the Nepal Army. As a result, further refresher training was conducted on-site prior to the commencement of operations. The team cleared 352m<sup>2</sup> and destroyed 16 PMD-6 anti-personnel mines, but on 26 May the team suffered a casualty and operations were suspended. A full incident report was conducted and recommendations issued.

An additional team was deployed to Kopche on 13 June 2008 but with the onset of monsoon season temperatures were in excess of 40 degrees Celsius and the area infested with snakes. This minefield was also suspended.

Performance from July to October 2008 was stopped due to a delay in the receipt of a letter of invitation from the Nepal government for the continuation of mine action activities as separate from the UNMIN. While planning and evaluation activities continued during this time, as well as the reconnaissance of nine (09) minefields, full project activities were not able to resume until the letter was finally received on 23 October 2008.

The final evaluation pointed out that Nepal still lacks the institutional architecture for a national mine action program under civilian coordination and oversight. Nepal has not still ratified the APMBC or the other conventional weapons disarmament conventions.

A stalemate resulted in terms of developing capacity within the MoPR. A Mine Action Section was established in the Ministry, but it remained small and under-resourced. At the November 2010 UNPFN meeting, it was reported that a three-person Mine Action Section had been established in MoPR. It seems, however, that only two personnel – an Under-Secretary and an officer – have been appointed and neither of these work full time on mine action.

A draft national mine action strategy was completed in February 2011 and approved by the Technical Committee, but it has not been adopted by the Steering Committee.

**c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.**

The coordination within the UNMAT structure worked very well and led to effective and efficient operations and successful results. UNMAS and UNICEF personnel worked well together. UNICEF had laid the foundation for the future UNMAT and its MRE activities were both successful and well-supported by the mine action community and key actors, including the three security forces.

The UN agencies involved in mine action also progress regarding gender issues. From the start of cooperation with the NA, UN personnel advocated that the Army include women in its mine action activities. A number of female de-miners were in fact, trained and at least two of these were promoted to site supervisor level (a captain) for demining.

Please see attached final evaluation report for further details.

#### IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

|  | Performance Indicators  | Indicator Baselines               | Planned Indicator Targets   | Achieved Indicator Targets   | Reasons for Variance (if any)   | Source of Verification                                 | Comments (if any) |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|-------------------|
| <b>Outcome 1: The Government of Nepal develops and implements a national mine action strategy</b>                              |   |                                   |   |  |   |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator : MoPR, with technical support from UNMAT, initiates, develops and implements a national mine action strategy</b> |   |                                   |   |  |   |  |                   |
| <b>Output 1.1</b><br>National mine action strategy developed and implemented   | 1.1.1 Mine Action Office is established within MoPR with clear objectives and sufficient staffing to meet those objectives. | No MAS at MoPR                    | Mine action Office at MoPR to be established with clear objectives and sufficient staff | MAS was established within MoPR & 2 staff (under-secretary and officer) delegated mine action responsibility | MoPR only delegated 2 staff instead of 3  | 1.1.1 Minutes of the project Board meeting             |                   |
|  | 1.1.2 Finalization of MoPR-initiated national mine action strategy by March 2010  | No Mine Action Strategy developed | National Mine Action Strategy developed and endorsed by May 2011                        | The Technical Committee approved the national strategy and forwarded to steering committee                   | The delay was due to the lack of coordination between the national technical committee and the steering committee of MoPR as a result of unstable government. | 1.1.2 Draft strategy lodged with MA Steering Committee |                   |
|  | 1.1.3 MoPR is filling the responsibilities of the chair of MAJWG  | No MAJWG were formed              | Chairing all the MAJWG meetings by MoPR   | MAS at MoPR chaired at least six MAJWG Meeting   |   | Minutes of meeting                                     |                   |

|  |   |                                   |   |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
|  |   |                                   |   | during the project period   |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.2</b><br>MoPR coordinating mine action activities including Quality Management | 1.2.1 Programmes and activities outlined in the national strategy are in place and operational under MoPR coordination by December 2010 | No Mine Action Strategy developed | Development and Implementation of National Mine Action Strategy | National Mine Action National Standard and Technical (NSTG) Guidelines and Mine Action Strategy developed and implemented | One the NSTG improved by the steering committee at MOPR. The MA strategy is under discussion and revision. The delay was due to unstable political situation and lack of coordination between technical committee and steering committee | Minutes of Steering committee that was held on 18 <sup>th</sup> March, 2012 at MoPR |  |
|  | 1.2.2 Database established and managed within the MoPR, (explosion, risk education activities and minefield and IED field locations     | No MAS and No database in MoPR    | Establishment of database and recruiting IMSMA user for MAS     | Unable to establish the database within MoPR  | MoPR not being able to proceed with the recruitment of staff to undertake the IMSMA training.  |   |  |
|  | 1.2.3 MoPR initiates a post-clearance review process  | No minefields were cleared        | MoPR initiates a post clearance land review after               | Land review survey is not yet conducted   | Under discussion with MoPR   |   |  |

|   |   |  |   |  |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
|   |   |  | clearance of minefields.  |  |   |   |  |
|   | 1.2.4 - MoPR fully engages in the development of a road map and advocates for accession to the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons | No minefields were cleared and no one has participated in advocacy                 | Organize Nepal Mine Free Event to support advocacy inviting President's Special Envoy                             | Resumed advocacy & liaise with MoPR & NCBL to support in organizing visit of Presidents' Special Envoy | Lack of government will and commitment                | Nepal minefield free event  |  |
|   | 1.2.5 Reduction of UNMAT international staff from 4 to 1 (from year 1 to year 2)  | Five international staffs during the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of project establishment | Reducing the UNMAT involvement to reflect the increasing capacity of MoPR & NAMACC                                | Reduction of UNMAT international staff from 5 in 2008 to 0 in 2011                                     |   | Progress reports to the Review Board on staffing levels           |  |
| <b>Outcome 2: Nepal Army meets its commitments under the CPA/AMMAA regarding mines/IED and ERW</b>  |   |  |   |  |   |   |  |
| <b>Indicator: Clearance of remaining NA minefields and IED field as stipulated in the CPA/AMMAA</b> |   |  |   |  |   |   |  |
| <b>Output 2.1</b><br>Integration of IED field clearance into minefield operations                   | 2.1.1 Four teams (6-7 pax each) provided training to ensure their clearance procedures are compliant with International                                       | No trained de-miners   | Completion of IED fields clearance along with the minefields with deployment of 4 platoons with 5 members in each | 271IEDs field cleared out of 275 (remaining 4 should be cleared by the end of April 2012)              | Due to delay deploy de-miners for IED field clearance | Completion of training course by 41 trainees<br>Completion Report |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | Mine Action Standards  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.2 IED Field teams receive insurance and updated equipment that may be required | No support for IED fields clearance                  | Support in the deployment for the clearance of IED fields in terms of Insurance, equipment   | 271 IEDs field cleared out of 275 (remaining 4 should be cleared by the end of April 2012) | Almost all IEDs fields (271 out of 275) has cleared<br><br>UNMAS and MoPR provided insurance and equipment | Insurance lists including IED personnel; receipt of equipment    |  |
|  | 2.1.3 Coordination of work plans of IED and demining teams in the field            | No support for IED fields clearance                  | Completion of IED fields clearance along with the minefields to maximize effective use of personnel and equipment                  | 271 IEDs field cleared out of 275 (remaining 4 should be cleared by the end of April 2012) |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.4 Inclusion of IED Field clearance into UNMAT Quality Management activities    | No quality assurance (QA) capacity earlier           | Planned to complete the IEDs filed clearance along with Mine fields so that UNMAT could support with regards to quality management | Unable to deploy deminers for IED field clearance in the same time,                        | Delay in finalization of MoU with MoD  |  |  |
| <b>Output 2.2</b><br>Capacity development of NAMACC to | 2.2.1 Completion of the activities outlined through Phase                          | No capacity Development Plan (CDP) was introduced to | Completion of the activities outlined through Phase 5 of the CDP   | Successful completion of UNMAT-NAMACC CDP  |  | Report of the workshop organized for the final evaluation of CDP |  |

|   |   |   |  |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| international standards to allow for the completion of clearing of remaining IED, ERW and minefields                      | 5 of the Capacity Development Plan  | Nepal Army  |  | evaluation by end 2010  |  |   |  |
|   | 2.2.2 Series of training as outlined in CDP planned and delivered by December 2010  | Nepal Army was not benefited by various such training | To provide various training as mentioned in CDP  | All the training mentioned in CDP were provided to Nepal Army     |  | UNMAT and NAMACC reports detailed the completion of Phase 5 activities; feedback of external evaluation |  |
| <b>Output 2.3</b><br>Clearance of all remaining minefields (20) Coordinated with other mine action functions through MoPR | 2.3.1 18 (total of 44) minefields cleared by December 2010, 36 (total of 53) by June 2011. Cleared land handed back to communities. | All 53 minefields were remaining to be cleared        | Clearance of all minefields by June 2011   | All the 53 minefields were cleared before 14 June 2011            |  | Quality Management reports detailing clearance and completion activities                                |  |
|   | 2.3.2 Demining training provided to 40 new demining personnel and conducting refresher training for 60 de-miners by March 2010      | No demining Platoons were formed                      | Deployment of 4 <sup>th</sup> Platoon in Dec 2010 and to provide to 40 new de miners training & refreshment training to 60 de-miners | 40 De-miners received training and 60 received refresher training |  | Trainee completion of de-miner and refresher training   |  |
|   |   |   |  |   |  |   |  |