

**SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL ANNUAL REPORTS AMENDED PROTOCOL II OF THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITONS RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OF TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS**

General

1. After the end of the armed conflict, one of the highest priorities of the government was to resettle those internally displaced persons (IDP) during the decades - long conflict. However, the main impediment to the resettlement process was contamination of the areas earmarked for resettlement with mines and Explosive Remains of War (ERW). Therefore, mine action operations became vital precursor for safe return of IDPs. The significant mine/ERW contamination not only presents a threat to safety and welfare of the people living in or returning to these areas but also constrains reconstruction and recovery processes.
2. The Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian De-mining Unit (SLA HDU), under the Ministry of Economic Development has significantly scaled up their operations in the North and East to manage the surge in mine action. This involves the clearance of contaminated land or area by the detection, removal or destruction of all mines and Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) and also conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes. Since the end of war there are large number of military personnel and civilians wounded in Northern Province due to mines and some military personnel were wounded while they were engaging in humanitarian de-mining tasks. Details of the casualties due to mines are attached as Annex A.
3. A Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) is established to ensure the safety and efficiency in mine action of Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian De-mining Unit by promoting the preferred procedures and practices at field level in order to conduct Humanitarian De-mining Operations in Sri Lanka. This is organized and practice according to National and International standards.

## PROGRESS

4. It is informed that 1,419 Square Kilometers have been identified as confirmed hazardous areas in the Northern Province as Jaffna 53, Killinochchi 596, Mullaithivu 219, Vavuniya 227 and Mannar 321 after the conflict was over in year 2009.

5. Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), further report that 1,314 square Kilometers out of the confirmed hazardous areas been cleared in the Northern Province which is 92% progress by end of Feb 2012 and therefore the area remaining is 104 Square Kilometers which is approximately 8% of the total area. Progress of de-mining in Northern Province is attached as Annex B and summary of MRE activities conducted in Northern Province is attaches as Annex C.

6. De-mining, unlike the other development activities, is a difficult task that consumes considerable amount of time and labor. As per the international standard only 6 to 8 meters could be cleared by one de-miner in a day.

7. Currently, there are about 3,500 de-miners in the country representing nine de-mining Organizations including Sri Lanka Army. The terrain within the remaining area is full of scrub hence limits the deployment of de-miners and machines. Even though, all efforts are in place to clear the remaining areas as early as possible based on the prioritization considering resettlement as the highest priority.

8. During the humanitarian operation protective minefields laid by the Army were cleared with the progress of the operation and since the end of war all the de-mining agencies have removed large number of mines, booby traps, IEDs in various types in Northern Province. Most of them are non-standard and non-conventional which were used by the LTTE terrorists. Details of the recovered mines and accessories are attached as Annex D.

9. It is emphasized that de-mining programme in Sri Lanka has been recognized as one of fastest programmes in the world by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining (GICHD). Accordingly, we strictly believe that all the resettlement areas could be de-mined by the end of the year.



ANNEX "B"

DEMINEING PROGRESS IN NORTHERN PROVINCE AS AT END OF FEBRUARY 2012

Ser	Districts	Confirmed Hazardous Areas (Sqm)	Areas released by Non Technical Survey (sqm)	Area Cleared (sqm) (Battle Area Clearance, Mine Field & Mechanical Verification)	Total Area Cleared (sqm)	Areas to be cleared (sqm)
1	Jaffna	52,830,270	13,211,849	34,192,162	47,404,011	5,426,259
2	Killinochechi	597,347,585	544,585,539	29,006,930	573,592,469	23,755,116
3	Mullaitivu	224,163,420	47,409,024	146,946,171	194,355,195	29,808,225
4	Vavuniya	224,103,394	131,936,113	80,115,629	212,051,742	12,051,652
5	Mannar	320,359,253	92,218,304	194,719,432	286,937,736	33,421,517
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,418,803,922</b>	<b>829,360,829</b>	<b>484,980,324</b>	<b>1,314,341,153</b>	<b>104,462,769</b>

ANNEX "C"

SUMMARY OF MINE RISK EDUCATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

Ser	Districts	Participants						Total
		Adults		Children		Male	Female	
		Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	Jaffna	3,551	3,944	16,030	19,684		43,209	
2	Mannar	8,100	7,527	3,539	3,621		22,787	
3	Killinochchi	5,267	6,742	2,848	2,826		17,683	
4	Vavuniya	20,812	43,692	16,665	19,358		100,527	
5	Mullaitivu	4,155	4,053	2,345	2,720		13,273	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,885</b>	<b>65,958</b>	<b>41,427</b>	<b>48,209</b>		<b>197,479</b>	

## SUMMARY OF MINES AND ACCESSORIES RECOVERED BY DE-MINING AGENCIES

SER	NOMENCLATURE	YEAR 2009	YEAR 2010	YEAR 2011	YEAR 2012	GRAND TOTAL
	MINES					
1	AP MINE	53580	51171	83129	15386	203,266
2	ATK MINE	418	62	149	175	804
3	BAR MINE	22	0	0	0	22
4	JONEY MINE				431	431
5	ELECTRIC MINE	58	31	643	643	1,375
6	JUMPING MINE	218	3	8	8	237
7	KEETHAN 99 AP	3	0	0	0	3
8	LAND MINE	63	12	0	1	76
9	PRESURE MINE	223	22	20	20	285
10	SEA MINE	22	3	0	0	25
	ACCESSORIES					
1	AP MINE BOTTOM PART	600	0	0	0	600
2	AP MINE COVERS	4000	0	0	0	4,000
3	AP MINE DETONATORS	5645	0	0	0	5,645
4	AP MINE FUZE	13972	424	2947	3181	20,524
5	AP MINE FUZE CAP	360	0	0	0	360
6	AP MINE PRIMERS	940	0	0	0	940
7	ELECTRIC MINE CHARGERS	0	488	0	0	488
8	JONEY MINE SPRING	0	50	0	0	50
9	LAND MINE FUZE	177	0	0	0	177
10	PRESURE MINE CASES	970	0	0	0	970