

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Sri Lanka signed an MoU with terrorist group known as LTTE on February 2002. The problem of Landmines had become a serious issue in the country in Resettlement of IDPs & Reconstruction Process. SL Army initiated Humanitarian Demining Operation with limited resources, knowledge & equipments in Jaffna Peninsula (Northern SL) in mid year 2002. In August 2003, US State Department started providing its assistance to the SL Army through RONCO Consulting Cooperation.

SL Army Started proper Humanitarian Demining operation in September 2003 under the guidance of RONCO Consulting Cooperation. Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Contingent was upgraded as a professional entity with all three components of Humanitarian Demining (i.e. Manual, Mechanical & MDD).

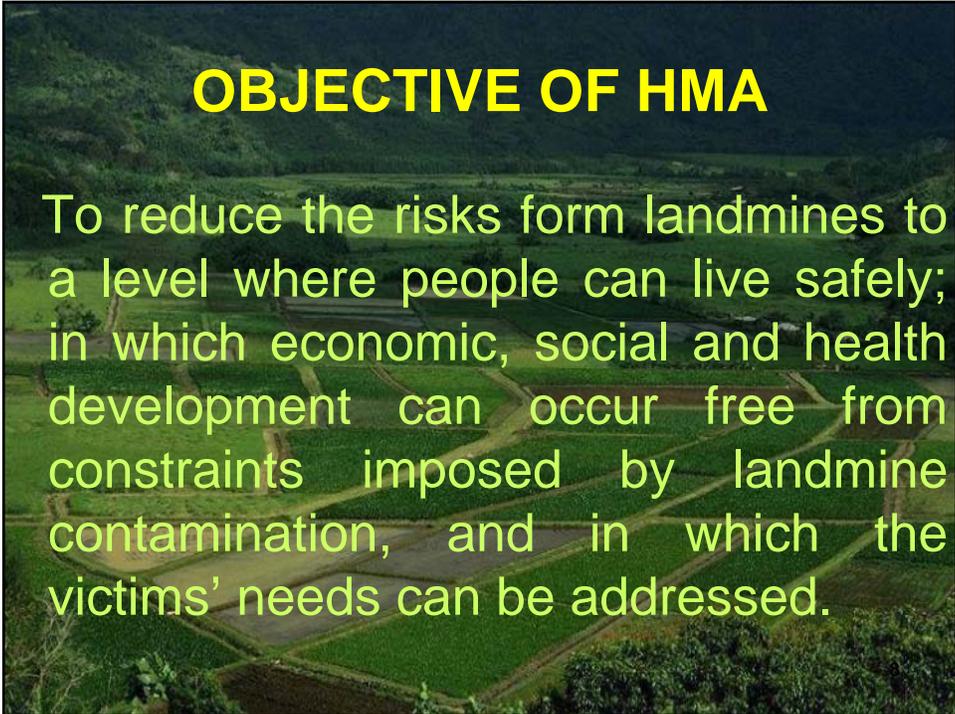
INGOs too actively participate in Mine action program. UNDP assists and supported all these entities to commence their humanitarian efforts while Ministry of Nation and Building and Estate Infrastructure Development monitored all these functions and extending state support.



DEFINITION OF HMA

Activities which together aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of landmine and UXO contamination.

HMA is not just about demining. It is also about people and societies, and how they are affected by landmine and UXO contamination.



OBJECTIVE OF HMA

To reduce the risks from landmines to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from constraints imposed by landmine contamination, and in which the victims' needs can be addressed.

AIM

The aim of this presentation is to educate
the audience on
Humanitarian Mine Action
in Sri Lanka.

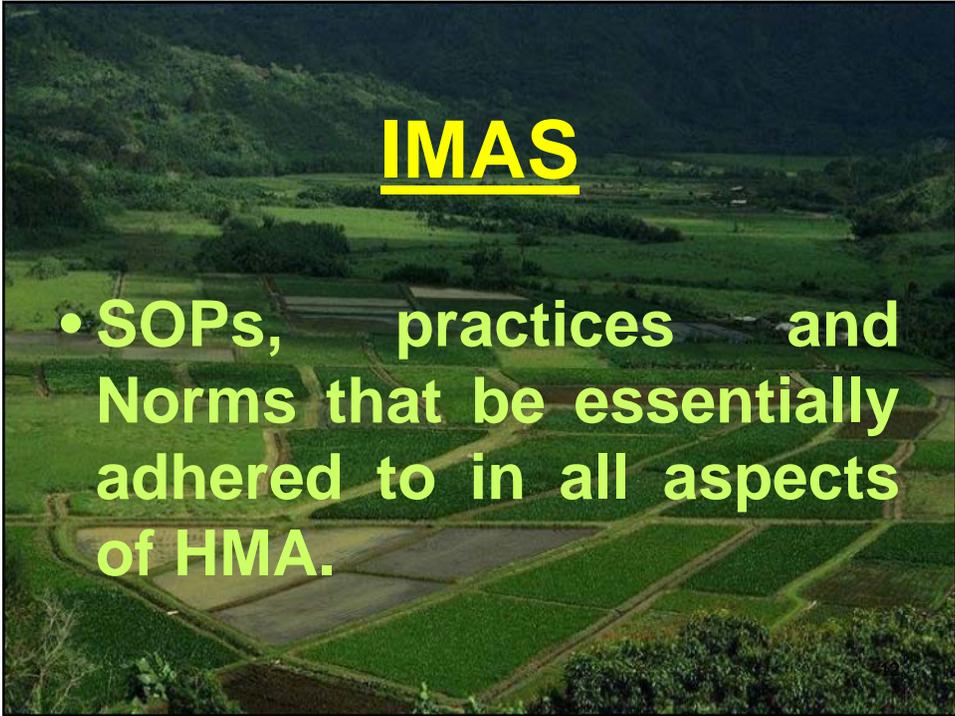


HISTORY OF HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION IN SRI LANKA



HISTORY OF HMA IN SL

- July 1996 - International Standards proposed by Working Groups In Denmark.
- Late 1996 - Principles proposed were developed by UN-led working group into International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations.
- March 1997 - First edition issued by UNMAS.



IMAS

- **SOPs, practices and Norms that be essentially adhered to in all aspects of HMA.**

SLNMAS

- A set of guiding principles in accordance with IMAS but with certain changes affected to accommodate the local conditions, for proper and appropriate use by local authorities, international organizations donors and organizations involved in planning and implementations of mine action at HQ and field level.

PILLARS OF MINE ACTION

☐ Mine Clearance (De-mining)



☐ Mine Risk Education



☐ Survivor Assistance

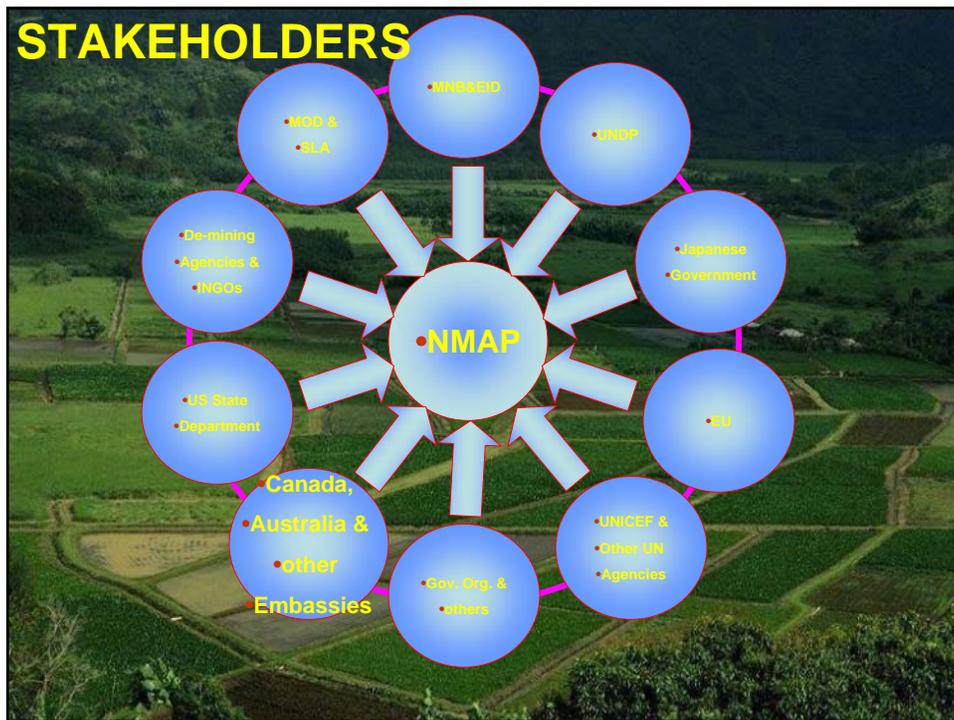
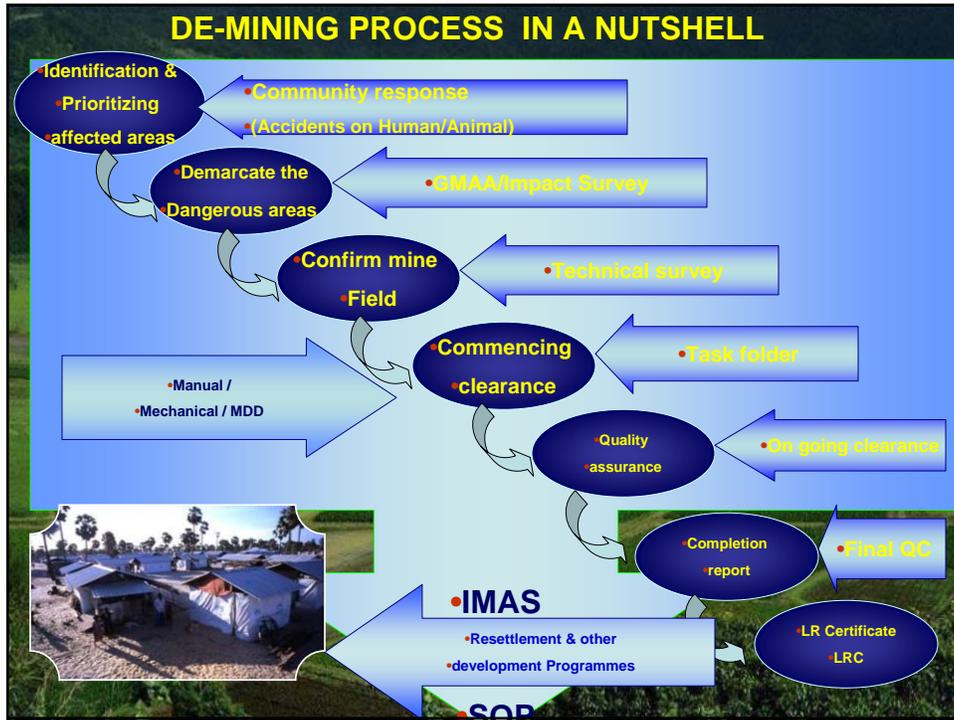


☐ Advocacy



☐ Stock Pile Destruction

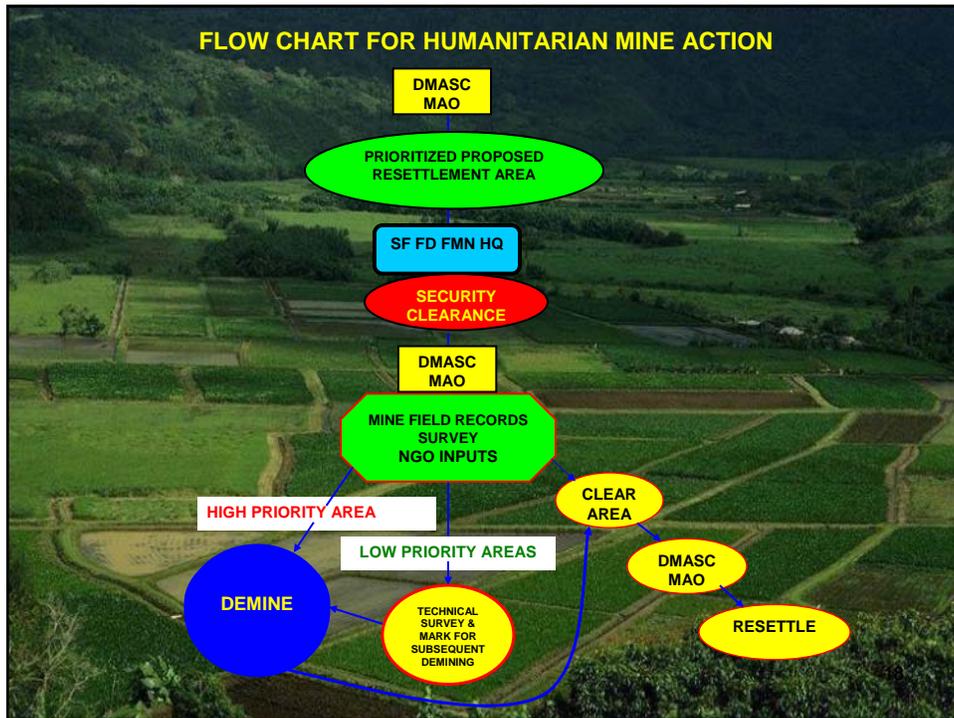




NATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR MINE ACTION



FLOW CHART FOR HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION



MINE CLEARANCE ORGANIZATIONS

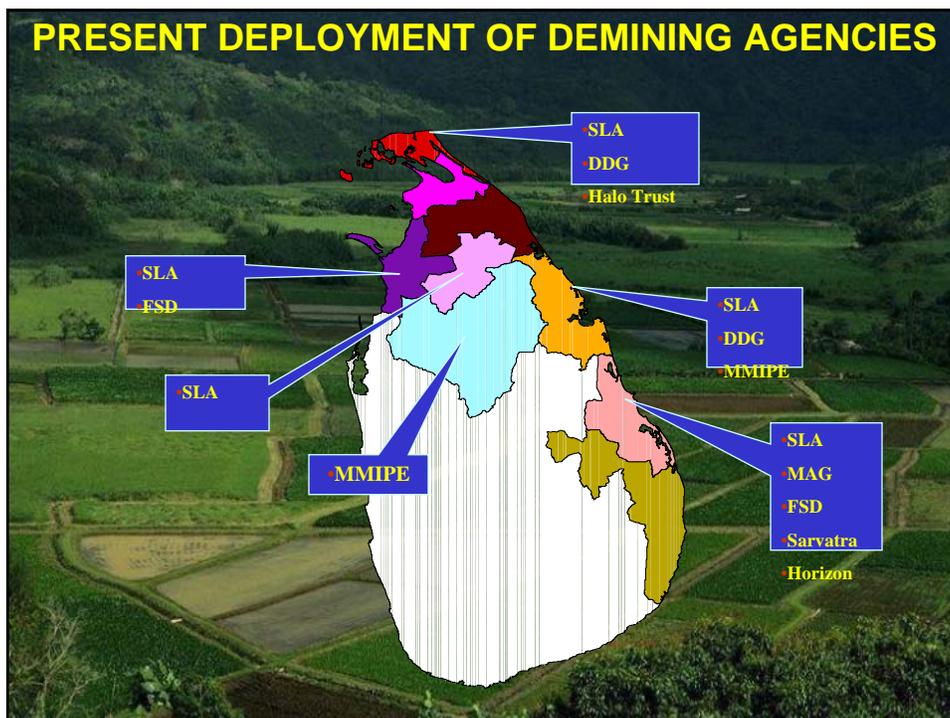
FOREIGN

- Danish Demining Group (DDG) - Denmark
- HALO Trust - UK
- Horizon - India
- Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention (JCCP) - Japan
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) - UK
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) - Norway
- RONCO Consulting Corporation - US
- Sarvatra - India
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) - Switzerland

LOCAL

- Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU)
- Milinda Moragoda Institute for People's Empowerment (MMIPE)
- Mine Free Planet (MFP)

PRESENT DEPLOYMENT OF DEMINING AGENCIES





M 72 (AP MINE)



VS 50 (AP MINE)



M16A1 (BOUNDING FRAG MINE)



PRB 415 FRAG MINE



PRB 413 AP MINE



M 15 (ANTI TANK MINE)



ND MK 1 (ANTI TANK MINE)



M 18 A1 CLAYMORE MINE



RANGAN 99 (JONY 99)



SN 96 CLAYMORE MINE





NEUTRALIZED 81 MM MORTAR BOOBY TRAP



IMPACT





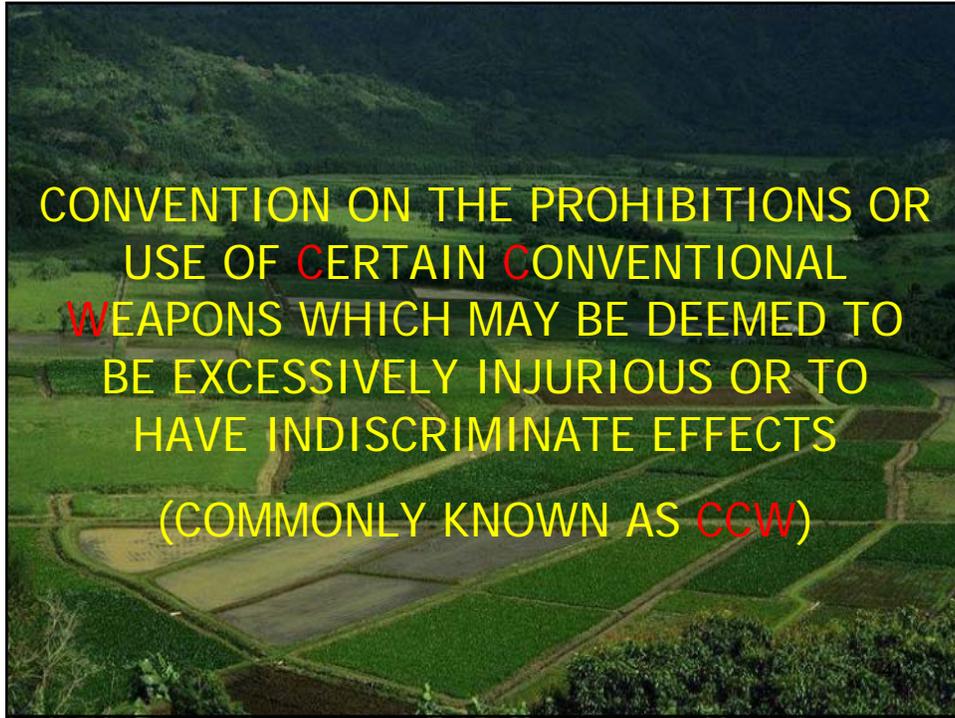
IMPACT OF LANDMINES

- *Constraints on manpower*
- *Delayed resettlement of displaced persons*
- *Physical, psychological and economic consequences of inhabitants*
- *Loss of agricultural land*
- *Destruction and disruption to infrastructure caused in the areas of transportation, irrigation etc.*
- *Exhaustion of medical and rehabilitation services*
- *Destruction of the environment*
- *Economic cost for humanitarian demining.*



COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

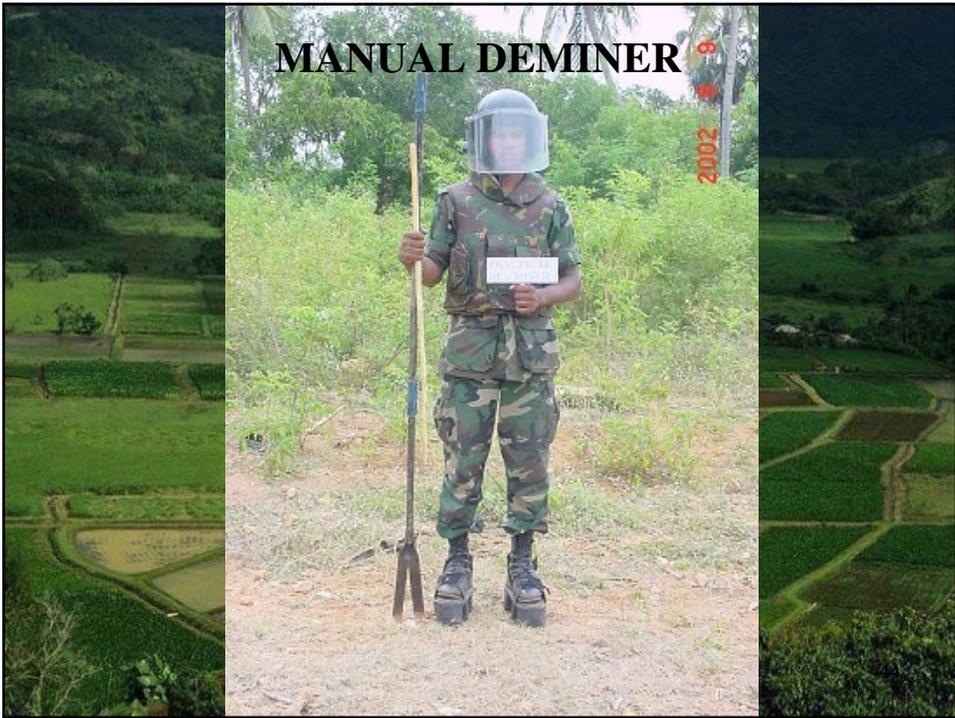
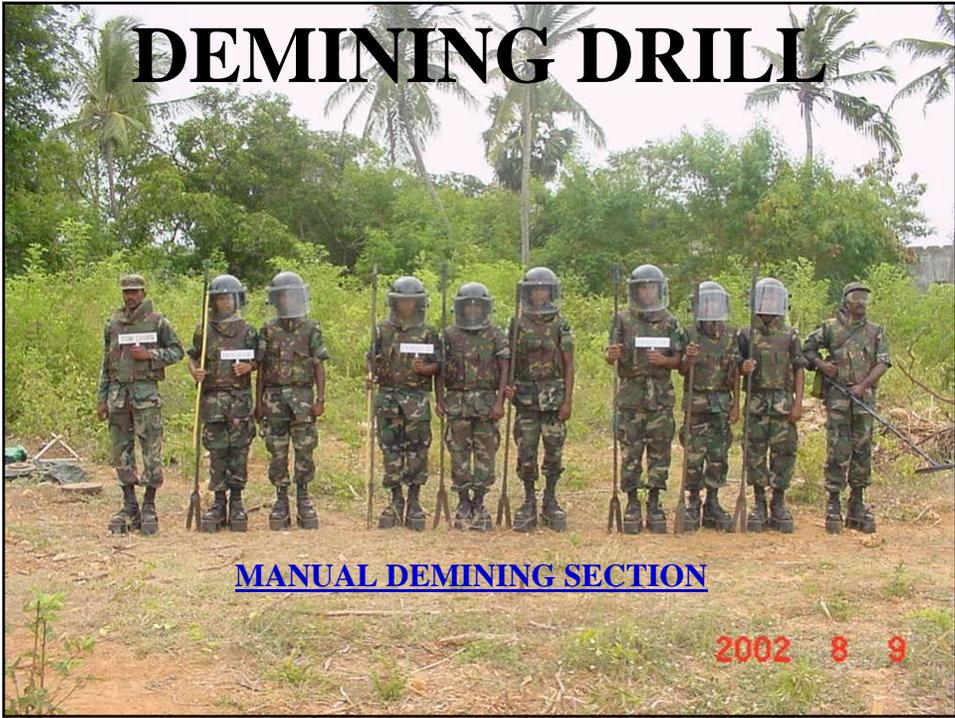
- CCW CONVENTION (INCLUDING PROTOCOL II)
- OTTAWA TREATY – VOLUNTARY ARTICLE 7
- LARGE FORCE FROM SECURITY FORCES ON HUMANITARIAN DEMINING
- LARGE AMOUNT OF FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF HUMANITARIAN DEMINING FORCES



**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITIONS OR
USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL
WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO
BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO
HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
(COMMONLY KNOWN AS CCW)**



**DE MINING OPERATIONS
SRI LANKA ARMY**



DE-MINING TEAM



ADJUSTING THE SENSIVITY OF METAL DETECTOR



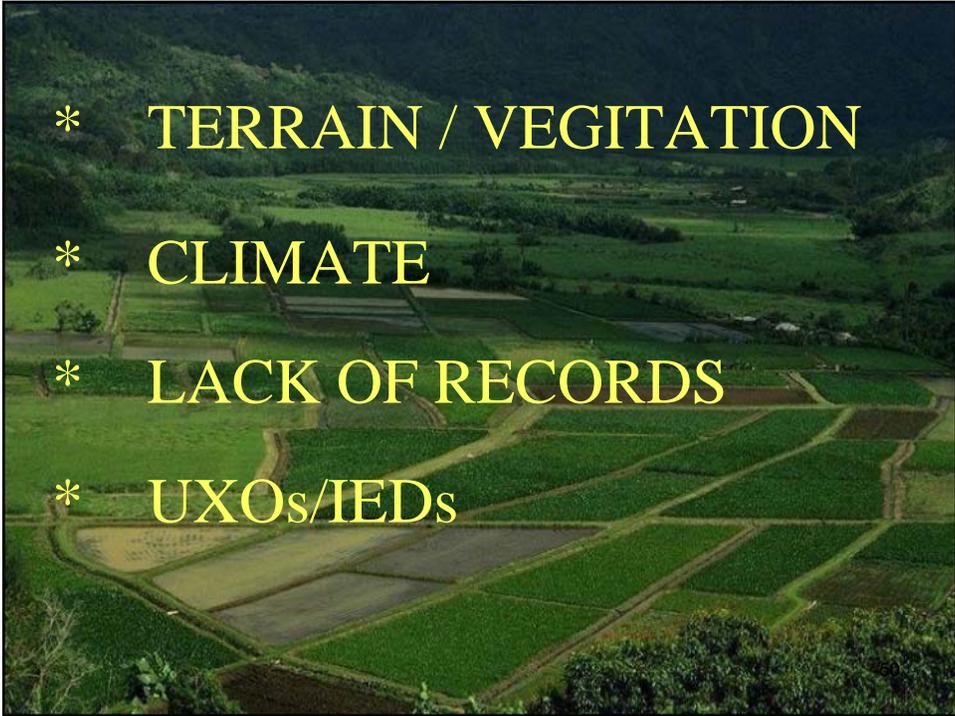


OUTPUT UP TO 01ST AUGUST 2008

Clearance of Land	-	22,643,057.37 m²
AP Mines Recovered	-	106,920.00
AT Mines Recovered	-	316
UXO Recovered	-	7,476



DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED
DURING DE-MINING
OPERATIONS

- 
- * **TERRAIN / VEGITATION**
 - * **CLIMATE**
 - * **LACK OF RECORDS**
 - * **UXOs/IEDs**





MANUAL

25 OFFICERS - MANAGEMENT & DEMINER TRAINING

451 MEN - DEMINER TRAINING

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a rural landscape. It shows a network of green fields, likely rice paddies, separated by narrow paths or ditches. A river or stream flows through the middle of the landscape. The overall scene is lush and green, suggesting a rural or agricultural setting.



PARAMEDICS

01 OFFICER
01 SENIOR HAND
12 MEN
22 MEN

MINE DETECTORS

MINELAB F 3 METAL DETECTOR

EBINGER UPEX 740 M LARGE LOOP
UXO DETECTOR

ML 1 M MAGNETIC LOCATOR (SUB
SURFACE DETECTOR)





Training on Medical



MDD Training





MDD Training



Training in
trail searches

MECHANICAL

PROMAC Model 36 C Light Bush Cutter

Fitted on a JCB 3CX Backhoe Loader



MV 4 MINI FLAIL

02 OFFICERS

14 MEN



FEB 23 2005

