



# MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN (MAPA)

## ANNUAL OPERATION WORK PLAN

1399 (April 2020 - March 2021)

First Version

DEVELOPED BY:  
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## Acronyms

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACBL	Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
AGE	Anti-Government Elements
AIM	Abandoned Improvised Mine
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
AV mines	Anti-Vehicle mines
AP mines	Anti-Personnel mines
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CDC	Community Development Council
COMAC	Conflict Mitigation Assistance for Civilians
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSSF	Conflict Stability Security Fund
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DAO	Development and Ability Organization
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DMAC	Directorate of Mine Action Coordination
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GAGP	Grant Assistance for Grassroot Projects
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian De-mining
GFFO	German Federal Foreign Office
GIS	Geographical Information System
HALO Trust	Hazardous Area Life Support Organisation Trust
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IM	Improvised Mine
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IP	Implementing Partners
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LR	Land Release
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MBC	Mine Ban Convention
MCPA	Mine Clearance and Planning Agency
MDC	Mine Detection Centre
MEIFCS	Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey

EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
MDU	Mechanical De-mining Unit
MIS	Management Information System
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MMD	Ministry for Martyrs and Disability
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OMAR	Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
PDIA	Post Demining Impact Assessment
PM/WRA	Political Military Weapons Removal and Abatement
PWD	Person with Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
QRT	Quick Response Team
R&D	Research and Development
RNG	Royal Netherlands Government
RS	Resilience Support
RSP	Render Safe Procedure
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
TAPI	Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNAMA	United Nation Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
USDoS	United State Department of State
VA	Victim Assistance
VOIED	Victim Operated Improved Explosive Device
VTF	Voluntary Trust Fund
WAD	Weapons and Ammunition Destruction team

# Introduction

## The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), one of the world's largest and longest-established mine action programmes, is managed by the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) under the authority of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). ANDMA is headed by the State Minister for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs. DMAC works in close partnership with national and international organizations that provide a range of services designed to minimize and eliminate the impact of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Forty-eight accredited mine action organizations are eligible to conduct mine action activities in 1399<sup>1</sup>; this includes seventeen national non-government organizations (NGOs), nine international NGOs, eighteen national commercial companies, and four international commercial companies. The list of accredited mine action NGOs and commercial companies is available at [www.dmac.gov.af](http://www.dmac.gov.af).

## Background of the Operational Work Plan

MAPA's operational work plan for 1399 reflects the policies and planning procedures put in place jointly by the DMAC, Implementing Partners and donors, and is in line with the National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2016-2020. The workplan is a point of reference for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all mine action interventions in Afghanistan. It contains data analysis highlighting the nature and scope of mine action-related challenges in Afghanistan, the intended activities for 1399, and the prioritization and quality management system employed by DMAC. The data presented in this document is valid as of 01 April 2020; a detailed data analysis is available at [www.dmac.gov.af](http://www.dmac.gov.af).

## MAPA's priority areas for 1399:

1. **Emergency Response to EO with special focus on AIM, ERW & RE**
  - Train DMAC and IP staff in AIM response (Land release, QM and EORE)
  - AIM contamination – Land-release, Quality Management, EORE
  - Establish a response process for the challenge of spot ERW and conflict affected villages
  - MAPA response plan to COVID-19
2. **Operations Efficiency**
  - Review and improve land-release processes
  - Improve available machinery and equipment
  - Explore the prospect of new technologies such as Unmanned Aerial System (UAS)
  - Reflect technical survey output in donor contracts
  - Improve south-south cooperation
  - Research and development
3. **Advocacy and resource mobilization**
  - Fundraising for clearance of the remaining firing ranges

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<sup>1</sup>1399 of the Solar Islamic Calendar is equivalent to 21 March 2020 – 20 March 2021 of the Gregorian Calendar.

- Fundraising for clearance of EO, RE, and VA
- Action plan for inaccessible hazards becoming accessible due to peace
- Prioritization of CM hazards for land release

#### **4. Information management**

- Improve victim data collection mechanism
- Digital data collection and reporting system
- Implement VA service database

#### **5. Strategic Documents**

- Develop the five years National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMASP)
- Develop liability policy for mine action
- Evaluate implementation of gender goals
- Revise gender and diversity mainstreaming strategy to advance the role and employment of women and persons with disability within the MAPA
- Approval and implementation of CCW action plan

#### **6. Monitoring & Evaluation**

- Review & improve national mine action standards
- Improve QM (QA/QC)
- Improve programme -level risk and issue management

### **1399 Objectives – DMAC and the implementing partners:**

The MAPA plans to achieve the following during 1399:

- Non-technical survey (NTS) of 72 districts in 7 regions, including NTS of recent contamination. Details on [page 21 & 38](#).
- Release 164 sq. km explosive ordnance contaminated area as per MBT target for 1399; clearance of 47.7 sq. km is funded as of March 2020. Details are available on [page 22 \(clearance\)](#).
- Provide explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to 718,040 impacted beneficiaries and at UNHCR encashment centres. Details available on [page 28](#).
- Survey 600 communities for the possible presence of ammunition bunkers through Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams. Details available on [page 24](#).
- Conduct 2,100 external quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) visits to monitor mine action projects and teams. Details available on [page 19](#).
- Conduct post-demining impact assessments (PDIA) of 75 closed contaminated areas, and livelihood surveys in 12 communities of Balkh province. Details on [page 19](#).

# **Chapter One: Overview**

## **1.1 Vision**

A country free from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) where people and communities live in a safe environment conducive to national development and where landmine and ERW survivors are fully integrated into society and thus have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled.

## **1.2 Mission**

DMAC in the position of the national mine action authority and as a sectoral administration for mine action programme, regulates, manages, coordinates and oversees the mine action programme of Afghanistan to make sure quality, safety, efficiency and effectiveness of all mine action related activities for protection of civilians, and facilitating development.

## **1.3 Background**

### **1.3.1 Remaining Mine and ERW Contamination**

As of March 2020, according to IMSMA, there are 4,093 hazardous areas covering 1,593.5 sq. km of land in Afghanistan. This consists of 613 sq. km of legacy contamination<sup>2</sup> and 980.5 sq. km of new contamination<sup>3</sup> which includes improvised mines (IMs) and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The recorded hazards in IMSMA, accessed on 31 March 2020, show that 576.8 sq. km area remains to be cleared until March 2023; this covers the CHA and SHA of mine, ERW and AIM contamination under the current MBT work plan.

Furthermore, there are some 89.3 sq. km of recorded EO contaminated area as part of the natural gas pipeline project known as Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran (TAPI) project which has been identified and surveyed during the NTS phase for this project. It is expected to be cleared under the same project fund. If the funding situation changes, the recorded contamination needs to be re-surveyed and included for humanitarian demining operation which will be added to MBT work plan.

### **1.3.2 Explosive Remnants of War Contamination**

Clashes between Anti-Government Elements (AGEs), and NATO<sup>4</sup> and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) since 2001 has posed a major challenge, as most (about 98%) of the civilians' incidents are caused by unexploded ordnance and/or Improvised Mines (IM). Through the high explosive training ranges forum, chaired by NATO Resolute Support (RS), the programme is in contact with relevant military authorities from NATO and ANSF to receive information on the location of each armed conflict incident that has occurred so far; this information will ensure that these sites can be surveyed and the scope of ERW contamination post-2001 can be determined. Cross-border shelling

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<sup>2</sup>This includes 561 sq.km of confirmed and 53 sq.km IHA

<sup>3</sup>This includes 106 sq.km of confirmed, 630.7 sq. km of firing range and 244 sq. km IHA.

<sup>4</sup>NATO was involved in fighting until 2014 and then changed its role to supporting and training ANSF.

from Pakistan in eastern provinces such as Kunar is another cause of contamination that leaves ERW behind.

As a result of proper confirmation assessment process through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) by Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and NTS teams during 2019, a significant decrease of 102 sq. km occurred out of the 220 sq. km IHA ERW area reported in 2017.

During 1399 DMAC, through QRT and NTS teams, will contribute to the NTS of the ERW and AIM sites for confirmation on existence of these hazards or to report any changes based on newly found evidences.

Through QRTs, response to calls received through hotline on spot ERW destruction will be prioritized. The QRT will conduct village by village assessment of potential spot ERW in districts/areas where civilian casualties are reported or areas that were recently affected by conflict.

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that ERW and IMs also impact returnees and deportees. Reference to UNHCR website, there are currently around 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran who face repatriation to Afghanistan at some stage in the near future. Most of the refugees who return to Afghanistan are unaware of the risks of ERW.

#### **Abandoned Improvised Mines (AIM) Clearance Operations:**

The overwhelming challenge of AIM<sup>5</sup> contamination and the number of civilian casualties as a result of these particular types of Improvised Mines (IM) require additional measures to address the issue. The prefix of abandoned is used to highlight the fact that the humanitarian demining organizations only deal with those Victim-Operated Improvised Explosive Devices (VOIED) that remain in areas populated by civilians where the conflict has ended and devices no longer serve a military purpose. These devices are confirmed as “abandoned” by the entity that deployed them and that demining teams can proceed with the clearance operations of these hazards.

Humanitarian demining organizations, in order to maintain their neutrality, do not deal with other types of Improvised Mines (IM) such as remote control, body-borne, vehicle-borne etc. In case of requests for clearance of such devices, DMAC and MAPA organizations refer them to Ministry of Interior (MoI).

To be prepared for effective and efficient land-release and QA/QC of AIM operations, DMAC coordinates efforts to build the capacity of demining organizations as well as its QM staff. Building this capacity within the MAPA will ensure safe and efficient operations for survey and clearance of AIM contaminated areas in Afghanistan. In light of IMAS, DMAC has developed a policy for AIM land release and included a chapter within AMAS (national standard) for AIM clearance operations. Based on this, HALO Trust has developed their SOP and other IPs are currently working to develop their SOPs. In general, the capacity of demining organizations which are going to be engaged in survey and clearance of AIM should be built on the following:

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<sup>5</sup>The term AIM refers to abandoned Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Devices (VOIED)

- Comprehensive threat assessment, based on local non-state armed group capability, intent and operating environment
- NTS of AIM contaminated areas
- Identify the components used in the construction of IMs, whilst carrying out humanitarian IM clearance operations
- The actions to be carried out in the event of discovering of IMs during humanitarian mine action clearance operations
- Render safe procedure (RSP) and demolition of improvised mines
- Conduct QA and QC of AIM survey and clearance operations

During 1399, DMAC with support of UNMAS has identified possible sources of training to develop and build the capacity within the MAPA for conducting survey and clearance operations of AIM contaminated areas as well as conducting QA and QC of such operations. Recently UNMAS has contracted HALO Trust and Artios through open tendering system to conduct the said training in Kabul. The training will during June to October 2020. DMAC also provides technical support to demining organizations for the development of their SOPs.

UNMAS has provided funding for AIM clearance ToT training of national IPs and as well as DMAC staff. This training will mainly build the capacity of the implementers in conducting survey and clearance of AIM and the DMAC external quality management staff in conducting QA/QC of the AIM operations.

Once the AIM training is conducted and the required equipment is provided, DMAC plans to start AIM clearance by IPs in 1399.

### **1.3.3 Civilian Casualties**

According to the DMAC's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), during 2019 the average number of civilian casualties recorded was 128 per month, which demonstrates an approximately three-fold increase compared to 2013.

Civilian casualties from IM increased by 12 per cent in 2019 compared to 2018, causing 850 civilian casualties (injured, 465, killed, 385). IM remained the leading cause of civilian casualties by explosive ordnance, accounting for 55.3 per cent of the overall total. DMAC recorded 654 causalities (42.5%) due to ERW and remaining 2.2% of causalities are combined of anti-personal mine, anti-vehicle mine and cluster munitions (25 AP, 4 AT and 5 CM).

Figures indicate a rise of 4.2% in civil casualties in 2019 compared to the previous year (1,474 in 2018 and 1,538 in 2019).

In 2019, 416 communities in 33 provinces have experienced 559 EO accidents leaving 1,538 people victims (38 per cent killed, 62 per cent injured). As per UNAMA annual report for 2019, 10,392 civilian casualties (3,403 killed and 6,989 injured) occurred as a result of armed conflict, representing a five per cent decrease compared to 2018 and the lowest overall level of civilian casualties since 2013<sup>6</sup>. Out

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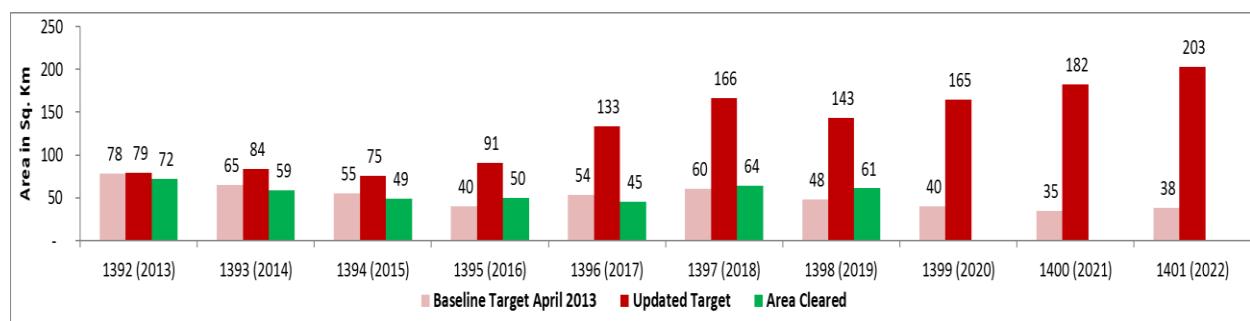
<sup>6</sup> [https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/executive\\_summary - afghanistan\\_protection\\_of\\_civilians\\_annual\\_report\\_2019\\_english.pdf](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/executive_summary - afghanistan_protection_of_civilians_annual_report_2019_english.pdf)

of total 10,392 civilian casualties, 5% is due to ERW, 6% due to Pressure-Plate IED and the remaining 89% is caused by other ongoing war elements such as ground engagement, suicide attacks, airstrikes etc.

#### 1.4 Afghanistan Mine Ban Convention Extension Plan

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) submitted a clearance extension request at the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention meeting in April 2012. By submitting this extension request Afghanistan committed to clearing all known mine contaminated areas by March 2023. The below graph shows the original baseline target indicated in the extension plan, the revised target of clearance which is updated annually, and the amount of cleared areas by end of March 2020.

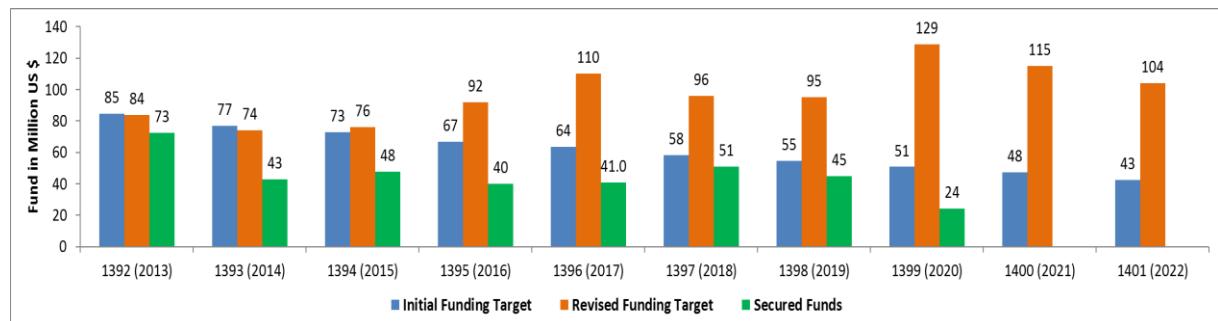
*Figure 1: Annual baseline target, updated target and processed area*



As shown in the graph above, and based on MIS monthly report for March 2020, there is 576.8 sq. km of remaining contamination (recorded mine, ERW and AIM hazards) to be cleared by the year 2023. Moreover, there is an additional 298 sq. km of Initially Hazard Area (IHA), which mostly includes new contamination to be surveyed and cleared. This has not been added to this graph as it requires comprehensive non-technical survey (NTS) to establish accurate figures and details on the extent and type of contamination; following the NTS, it will be added to the target for the remaining years.

The graph below shows the funding requirements of the original extension plan, the revised funding target, the funding secured as of April 2020, and the funding needed for the remaining years to complete the extension plan

*Figure 2: Annual initial target, updated target and secured funding.*



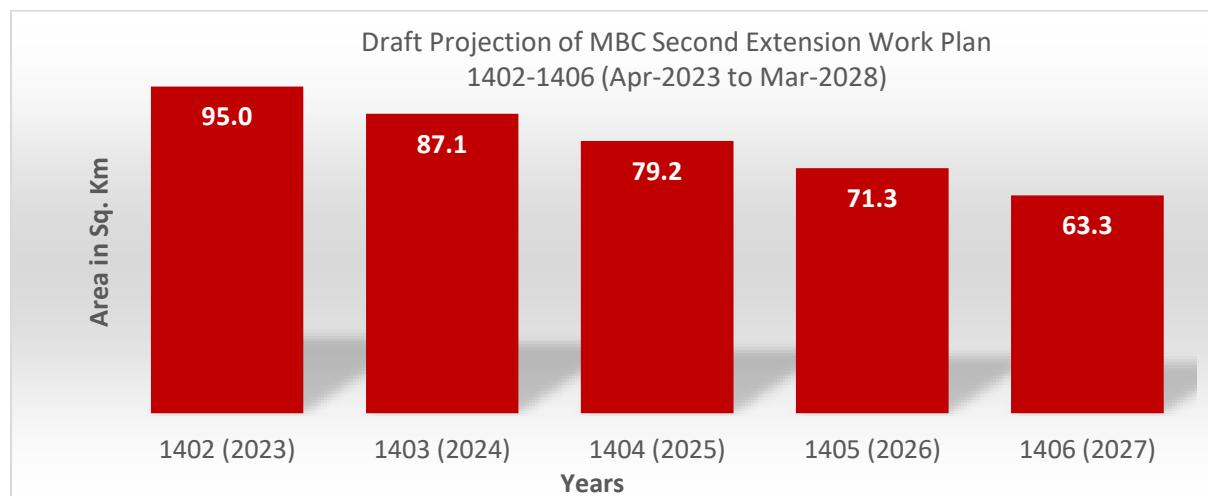
As displayed in the graph, the full amount of funding for the extension was not secured in the first seven years. Now, in the eighth year of the plan, only 19 per cent of required funding is secured against the annual funding target in the beginning of the year 1399, it may increase throughout the year. Meanwhile, new legacy contaminations have been reported by NTS; this, combined with the existing

funding shortfall from previous years, place an extra burden on the funding requirements for each subsequent year. Each year the plan is reviewed and the unfunded projects from previous years, along with the newly reported contamination, are taken into account. The MAPA is continuously considering innovative ideas to reduce the cost of clearance; however, despite these efforts, the extension plan will not be achieved if the current insufficiency in funding trend continues.

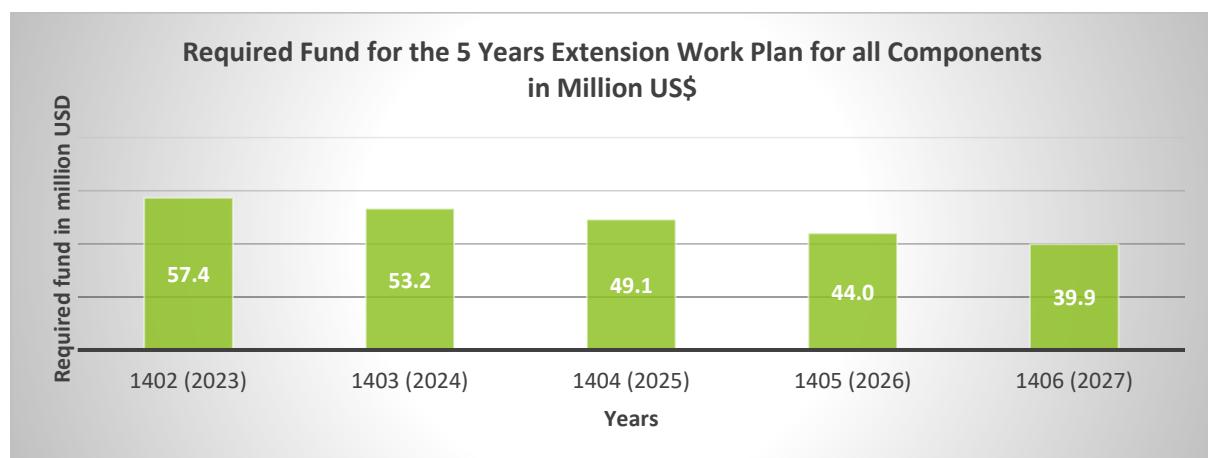
The Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention took place in Oslo on 25-29 November 2019. During this conference, the Maputo Action Plan which was developed in 2014 during the Third Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention was reviewed and replaced with the Oslo Action Plan (OAP).

With the current level of funding and annual achievement, the program may not be able to complete its 10 years due to reasons stated above. Therefore, considering the available data in national database, around 400 sq. km recorded area of AP, AV, AIM & ERW will remain un-cleared by April 2023 based on which the programme will need to propose another extension of at least five years to clear the remaining contaminated areas by March 2028. A brief information of the stated 5 years plan is shown in below graphs which shows the area to be cleared and its required fund:

*Figure 3: MBT area planned to be cleared during next 5 years extension*



*Figure 4: MBT Approx. cost for the next 5 years extension work plan*

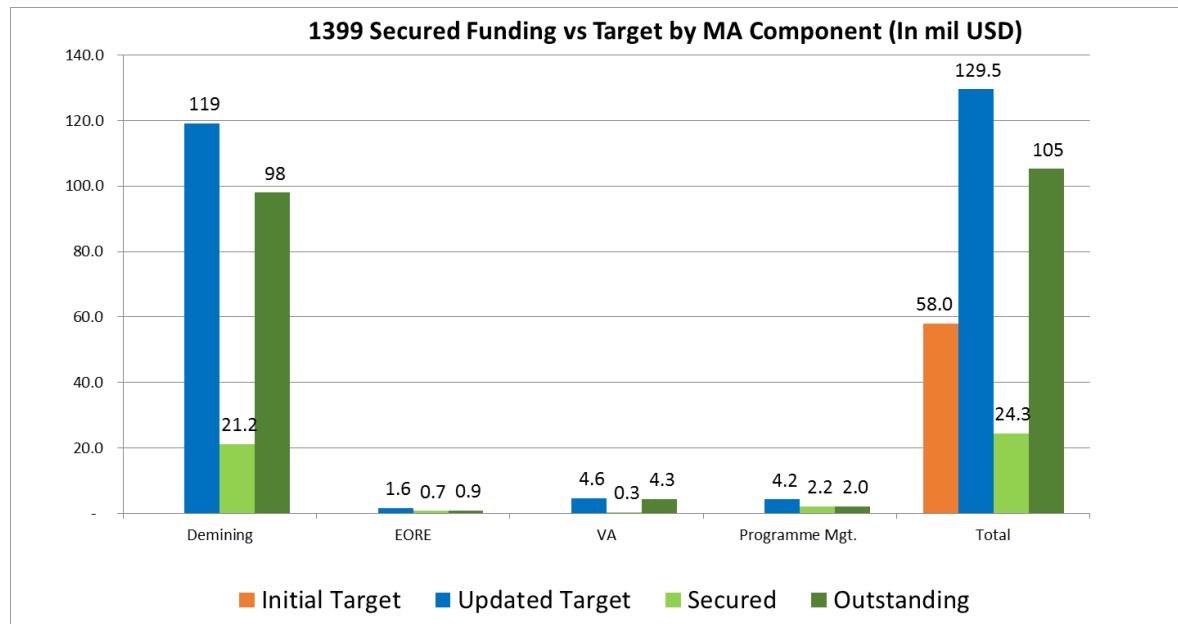


*The stated area and funding requirement are subject to change due to possible addition of more areas based on new surveys and completion of the projects as the work-plan progresses.*

#### 1.4.1 Funding updates of 1399

The required funding for 1399 is 129.5 million US\$. As of March 2020, the programme has received confirmation of 19 percent of the target fund. The graph below shows the required funding and funding secured for each mine action pillar.

*Figure 5: 1399 funding initial target, updated target, secured and outstanding fund in million US\$*



The Government of Afghanistan has earmarked an amount of 20 million Afghanis (equivalent to US\$ 250,000) to fund a demining project in Khost province covering 403,423 sq. m area for the year 1399. It was the amount that government had allocated for the same project during the mid-term review of annual budget for 1398. In addition to this, the government of Afghanistan has agreed to allocate an amount of 38 mil Afghanis equivalent to 487,000 USD for clearance of AIM hazards in Achin district of Nangarhar province in 1399.

#### 1.5 The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)

The GoIRA signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on 3 December 2008, ratified it on 8 September 2011, and entered it into force on 1 March 2012.

There were 2,311 recorded hazards in which the device type was CM as standalone or CM with ERW. Out of these hazards, 2,304 sites have been cleared covering 457.2 sq. km, while, 7 CM recorded hazards covering 5.8 sq. km area remain uncleared.

Some indications of CM contamination exist in Panjsher and Nangarhar provinces which will be assessed and surveyed during early 1399. The initial information states that CM in Panjsher province is part of the legacy contamination (pre-2001) and the CM in Nangarhar province is from post-2001 contamination.

PM/WRA has pledged to provide fund for the clearance of the aforementioned 7 remaining recorded CM hazards as part of its funding allocation to Afghanistan during 2021. The deadline for Afghanistan to clear its CM contamination is before October 2021. There are some local requests and initial evidence also suggests that there may be more CM contaminated areas which need to be assessed through a non-technical survey. Through the NTS of the requested areas, new areas identified will be added to the national database to be cleared as part of CM convention.

## **1.6 The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)**

On 9<sup>th</sup> August 2017, Afghanistan joined the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) with all of its five protocols, including, the Amended Protocol II on mines, booby-traps and other devices; and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Afghanistan is the 125<sup>th</sup> state party to the CCW.

The ERW from both, legacy and new contamination causes over 43 per cent of current civilian casualties. Currently, there is 69 sq. km of legacy ERW and 84 sq. km of new ERW contamination recorded. The new contamination, however, is only reported in 16 out of 34 provinces in the country, but the problem could be much more extensive.

In order to facilitate the clearance of ERW following the armed conflict, DMAC took the lead on developing a mechanism<sup>7</sup> for the implementation of CCW involving representatives from the Ministries of Interior Affairs (MoI), Defense (MoD) and the National Directorate of Security (NDS). As a result of numerous meetings that took place in DMAC's office, the said mechanism (SOP) was developed, signed by the representatives of the MoD, MoI and NDS and was shared with the Administrative Office of H.E. the President for their approval. Following approval, the mechanism will be in place for implementation of the protocol five of the CCW.

## **1.7 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**

The convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 2006, opened for signature on 30 March 2007, and entered into force on 3 May 2008. The convention was ratified by the government of Afghanistan in 2011. DMAC provides technical assistance to the Office of the State Minister for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (MMD) in information management, planning, quality management and coordination for effective implementation of the CRPD. In 2019, Afghanistan drafted its first report on CRPD under Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).

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<sup>7</sup> It is similar to an inter-agency agreement between Gov ministries/departments who are responsible for implementation of Protocol V

## Chapter Two: Activities

This section describes the activities that will be implemented during the course of 1399.

### 2.1 Programme Management and Advocacy

DMAC as the national regulatory body for mine action in Afghanistan, manages, coordinates and oversees the work of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) through its headquarters in Kabul and its seven regional offices, Centre (Kabul), South (Kandahar), Southeast (Gardiz), North (Balkh), Northeast (Kunduz), East (Nangarhar) and West (Herat). The MAPA consists of a collective team of non-governmental organizations and commercial companies involved in mine action in Afghanistan.

Mine Action has five pillars including Demining (survey, mapping, marking, clearance and EOD), Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, Stockpile Destruction, Victim Assistance and Advocacy). DMAC receives financial support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), PMWRA and other International donors. Programme Management and Advocacy are two key functions of DMAC. Other functions of DMAC include; Planning & Priority Setting, Information Management and Quality Management.

#### 2.1.1: Advocacy, Planning and Communications

##### **Advocacy**

Advocacy plays a vital role in humanitarian mine action to build consensus and encourage cooperation among different mine action stakeholders and parties to the conflict, to provide a safe environment for mine and ERW affected communities, promote the rights of persons with disabilities and mobilize resources for the programme. Some of the forums the MAPA will be using for advocacy in 1399 are listed in the table below:

*Table 1: Advocacy Events planned for 1399*

S-No	Event	Purpose	Date	Progress Tracking
1	International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	To commemorate efforts made in mine action by all stakeholders and acknowledge the path ahead towards Ottawa Treaty compliance, and to advocate donor assistance in support of mine action.	April 2020	
2	Afghanistan Donors & Implementing Partners Coordination Workshop for Mine Action in Kabul	To discuss the achievements and challenges of the MAPA against the backdrop of increasing casualty numbers and development barriers.	November 2020	

3	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) – Intersessional Meetings	Mid-year assessment of the State parties to the APMBC and the States Parties progress in relation to their national deadlines.	June – July 2020	
4	Conference of States Parties to the CRPD.	Advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities and highlight the key concerns for this group of people in Afghanistan.	June 2020	
5	International Day of Peace	To highlight the role of armed conflicts in contamination of areas and role of peace in protection of civilian lives and limbs	September 2020	
6	Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.	To discuss progress on the prohibition on use, stockpiling and clearance of cluster munitions.	Nov 2020	
7	Meeting of high contracting parties on Protocol II & V and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).	To discuss Afghanistan's progress and measures on the restriction on the use of certain conventional weapons which could be extremely injurious or have indiscriminate effects.	June 2020	
8	APMBC – Meeting of the States Parties	Advocacy and resource mobilization for funding to contribute to the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. Highlighting the achievements and focus has made over the past 12 months nationally and globally.	November 2020	
9	Donor meetings	To mobilize resources for the programme	ad hoc	

In addition to the forums listed above, through which the MAPA will be advocating for continuation of support for the programme, DMAC liaises with Government ministries, particularly with Ministry of Finance on inclusion of Mine Action in the National Priority Programmes (NPPs). To ensure coordination with ministries and national authorities, particularly those that implement development and infrastructural projects in the country, DMAC engages with the focal points of all the ministries through quarterly meetings. Moreover, DMAC reports to Office of H.E. the President every six months and highlights both the achievements of the programme and the challenges faced by it. DMAC is a member of the Civilian Casualties Mitigation Board of the National Security Council where meetings are held on a quarterly basis.

**Action plan for expansion of mine action operation based on current peace process:**

In addition to the activities listed above, DMAC is drafting a comprehensive proposal for submission to mine action donors based on the recently signed peace agreement between the Taliban and US, and the ongoing efforts on peace negotiation between the Taliban and the Government.

The action plan involves demining operations outreach to 63 hard to reach districts where around 116 sq. km of priority areas already recorded will be responded to. Meanwhile, the stated districts also need a fresh NTS, EORE, and VA to be delivered to those districts.

The action plan proposes 124.37 mil. US\$, 100.8 mil. \$ of which will be used for demining operation, 2.64 mil. \$ for NTS of the 63 districts, 18.8 mil. \$ for VA services and 2.13 mil. \$ for EORE activities.

The project will provide job opportunities for more than 6000 people to work in the sector for two years.

***The Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines (ACBL)***

The Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines (ACBL) was established on 5 August 1995 in Kabul as a non-governmental and non-political forum advocating for a total ban on landmines. From 1995 – 2010, ACBL successfully played its role in advocating to ban the use of landmines.

In 2018, after a seven-year break, the ACBL re-started its work by conducting a workshop on electing the steering committee and its chairperson through the elected steering committee members. Significant steps were taken during 2019 including developing the action plan and an office for ACBL through which the organisation can operate.

The ACBL plans to achieve the following in 1399:

*Table 2: List of ACBL main activities during 1399*

S-No	Action	Date	Progress Tracking
1	ICBL capacity development mission to Afghanistan	Third quarter 1399	
2	Conduct a national ACBL assembly for: - Election for steering committee - Development of new action plan for 3 years 2021-2023	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1399	
3	Organize meetings with regards to implementation of APMBC, CCW and other relevant conventions: - National Security Council - Taliban (AIM related issues)	Throughout the year	
4	Celebration of 3 <sup>rd</sup> of Dec (International day for PwD) in coordination with MMD and other stakeholders.	3 Dec 2020	
5	To accredit ACBL as legal entity with Government	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1399	

### **Planning**

As per the APMBC workplan, to meet the end goal of making Afghanistan free of known Explosive Ordnance contamination, the programme needs to clear 165 sq. km of land during 1399; as of March 2020, funding to clear around 47 sq. km recorded contamination has been acquired; the programme will continue its fundraising efforts to clear the remaining area.

The National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016-2020) has four main goals which are:

- 1) Facilitating Development
- 2) Engaging with other sectors
- 3) Implement the five pillars of mine action (preventive and responsive)
- 4) Promote gender & diversity mainstreaming

Under each goal, there are numerous objectives linked to several action plans. A committee is established within DMAC, with support of the main implementing partners (IPs), to execute the action plans.

A numerical summary of the four main goals, the relevant objectives and their activities are shown below with the progress made until March 2020.

*Table 3: MAPA strategic goals*

S-No	Goals	No. of Objectives	No. of Action Plans	Progress		Awaiting Action
				No. of Completed Action Plans	No. of Ongoing Action Plans	
1	Facilitate Development	3	8	2	5	1
2	Engage with other sectors	9	28	12	13	3
3-1	Implement the five pillars of mine action - Preventive functions	8	24	1	10	13
3-2	Implement the five pillars of mine action -Responsive functions	5	16	5	11	-
4	Maintain Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming	7	24	9	15	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>

DMAC and IPs with technical and financial support of GICHD/UNMAS will start developing the next five years National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMASP) during 1399 to cover April 2021 until March 2026.

### **External Relations**

The DMAC External Relations Department is responsible for raising awareness and communicating the main objectives and achievements of the MAPA. To meet its goals, the External Relations department is planning the following main activities during 1399.

*Table 4: External relation activities for 1399*

S-No	Activity	Result	Progress Tracking
1	MAPA External Relations department working group meetings every three months.	Enhanced Coordination with IPs to ensure consistency and improved sense of direction	
2	Daily media monitoring.	Improved awareness to make informed decisions	
3	Develop and distribute relevant publications (Mine Action glossary, Woman in Mine Action and a Mine Action Acronyms Guide, Civilian Casualties Analysis Report, MAPA Guideline on RM of COVID-19) and any other documents developed by DMAC to all MAPA stakeholders.	Harmonized donors' relations and coordination	
4	Organize public activities to work closely with Afghan civil society. Some of the proposed activities are: workshops, radio programmes, mine awareness events etc.	An increase in engagement and awareness within civil society, the government and the international community.	
5	Develop a video every six months.	The video will be posted on the different social media channels and displayed at events, workshops, etc.	
6	Organize a field visit every other month.	Material from the field will be used for publicity and advocacy purpose	
7	Create a strong social media campaign for Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, (DMAC Afghanistan) respectively	More people will be become aware of the work of the MAPA	
8	Maintain and update the website.	Updated Website	
9	Develop the following External Relations products: Annual Report 2019, Infographic for 2019, MAPA Fast Facts (Quarterly), MAPA Newsletter (Quarterly) and Case studies/ Success stories.	Better stakeholder engagement	

### **2.1.2 Research and Development**

Research and development (R&D) play a very important role in the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action operations. Therefore, DMAC plans to establish a standalone R&D cell for continued improvement of mine action operations. The R&D activities listed below will be conducted during 1399. They will be conducted using suitable approaches such as trials, quality circles, studies, field visits and consulting with the team of experts from demining organizations.

*Table 5: List of Research and Development areas for 1399*

S-No.	Activity	Result	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Conduct UAS drone trial	Improved efficiency and effectiveness of mine action operations	Throughout 1399	
2	Conduct operations technical workshop	Enhanced skill of operations staff	June 2020	
3	Organize and coordinate AIM ToT training for national IPs and AIM QM training for DMAC OPS staff	Clearance and quality management of AIM hazards	May – Jul 2020	
4	Conduct a case study on Excavator- Ripper with simultaneous cultivator follow up, in AV contaminated areas	Improved operational efficiency	May – October 2020	
5	Develop the list of available MAPA MDUs along with their specifications and capabilities	Identify potential thefts/inappropriate renting or use of MDUs/assess organizations' ability to undertake mine action	Jan – Mar 2021	
6	Develop a database for MAPA hotline project for recording all hotline issues	Improve the efficiency of the hotline projects	Apr – Aug 2020	

### **2.1.3 Impact Evaluation:**

A part of impact evaluation DMACs conduct Mine Action Livelihoods Survey & Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) on the mine action projects and activities.

#### **Mine Action Livelihoods Survey:**

The objective of the mine action livelihood survey is to get a better understanding of the mine action impact on livelihood and development of the communities and how to further enhance the positive effects of mine action intervention in the communities, particularly in the rural parts of the country where people suffer from underdevelopment and insecurity.

This survey is undertaken at community-level to document the achievements and identify changes to policy and practice that could further enhance the contribution that the MAPA makes towards Afghanistan's development. The survey findings will contribute to better reporting to the MAPA donors and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) as well as to the mine and ERW affected communities about the contributions made by the MAPA in minimizing casualties and enabling socioeconomical development of sustainable nature.

## **Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA):**

The objective of PDIA is to measure the immediate to medium-term humanitarian and socio-economic impact of mine action activities. PDIA assesses whether humanitarian demining operations have achieved their objectives of minimizing or eliminating the problem of communities, which are caused by mines and ERW contamination on affected communities, and whether the cleared land is in use by the beneficiaries as intended. PDIA also assesses the accuracy of the information upon which demining operations were prioritized and therefore helps to improve future planning processes.

PDIA is undertaken at task level and mainly collects quantitative data between six months to one year after a minefield or battlefield is cleared of mines and ERW.

DMAC plans to conduct the following evaluations during 1399:

*Table 6: List of DMAC planned evaluations during 1399*

S-No.	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	DMAC will conduct the Mine Action Livelihood Survey in 12 communities of Balkh Province.	June- September 2020	
2	PDIA will be conducted in 10 percent of the released hazardous areas of 2019, which will cover about 75 cleared contaminated areas, in around 14 provinces located in six regions of Afghanistan.	May-October 2020	

### **2.1.4 Monitoring**

#### **2.1.4.1 Quality Management**

The aim of quality management (QM) is to provide confidence to the beneficiaries, funding bodies, mine action contractors and the Government of Afghanistan that mine action quality requirements are met, and that cleared land is indeed safe for use. QM consists of three harmonising components: accreditation, monitoring and post-clearance inspection.

QM plays an important role in maintaining the stakeholders' satisfaction through the provision of quality services.

DMAC Quality Management (QM) department will undertake the following activities in 1399.

*Table 7: QM Priorities/activities in 1399*

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	Analysis and discussion on QA findings during the operations workshop.	April 2020	
2	QM training for OPS Associates/QMI	June 2020	
3	Quality assurance of IPs AIM trainings.	Throughout the Year	
4	Revision of IP SOPs in the light of revised AMASs.	Throughout the Year	
5	Prepare and share QM statistic with all the departments of DMAC.	Quarterly	

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
6	Monitor DMAC performance through DMAC BSC <sup>8</sup> .	Quarterly	
7	Conduct 2,100 QA monitoring visits and QC of mine action projects and teams.	Throughout the Year	
8	Update process maps as per the P3M3 suggestions	May 2020	

### 2.1.5 Information Management

The Management Information System (MIS) department manages the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for the MAPA. This database uses IMSMA as a centralized data entry system which has been adapted to suit the operations, systems and procedures used in Afghanistan. IMSMA provides the baseline for the planning and coordination of mine action operations and acts as the master database for all mine action information in Afghanistan. The MIS section also produces standard topographical and hazards-based mapping for the MAPA, and the Geographical Information System (GIS) section collects, manages and maintains all types of geospatial data from various sources to analyse mine action data and uses remote sensing technology to visualize and analyse contaminated areas recorded on satellite imagery.

The following activities will be carried out by the DMAC Management Information Systems (MIS) Department during 1399.

*Table 8: Information Management activities in 1399*

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	Preparation for the New version of Information Management system IMSMA Core with GICHD.	Dec 2020	Ongoing
2	IMSMA cloud-based data storage and online backup system.	August 2020	Need Financial support from ITF.
3	Implementation of MARS digital data collection system with technical support from GICHD.	Oct 2020	Field test conducted for the PDIA, now IP's are using this application to seek the requirement and new changes as per field requirement.
4	Provision of Arc GIS Pro and Arc GIS desktop to DMAC MIS with the lower cost under the GICHD ESRI licence.	June 2020	Request submitted to ESRI through GICHD.
5	IMSMA data clean-up and standardization by technical support from GICHD	Dec 2020	70% work done; MIS is with close contact with GICHD.
7	Apply the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in the MAPA: Implementation of the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in the MAPA to	March 2020	Working on different options to have a proper application for MAPA. Main options are

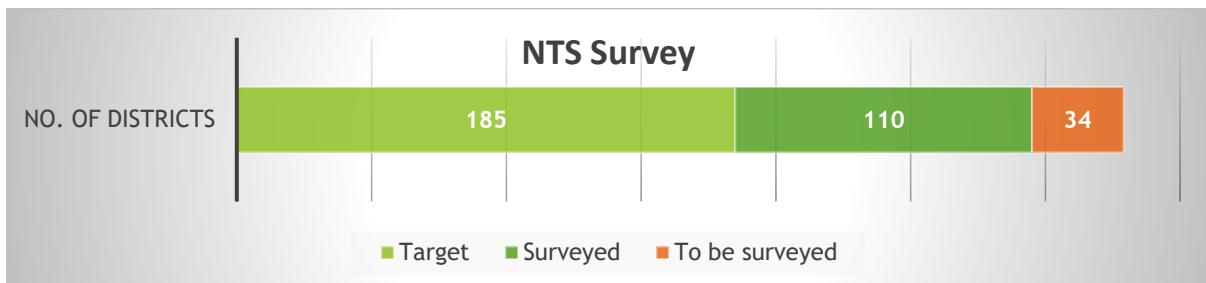
<sup>8</sup> DMAC BSC responsibility will continue to remain with the QM dept until DMAC hires the Portfolio Management Office (PMO) staff, this function will then be transferred to PMO office by January 2021

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
	provide advanced data management, query, processing and reporting systems designed to maximize data assets, information and business intelligence.		ESRI tools which can be with lower cost with support from GICHD. Alternative option is Power BI which need additional cost from DMAC.
8	Conduct data quality improvement meetings with IPs, DMAC Regional Offices (ROs) and UNMAS	August 2020	1 Meeting conducted (23-24 June) The second one conducted on 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> of July 2019
9	Data Coordination meeting with MAPA IP's to ensure data integrity and accuracy.	March 2021	Monthly meeting
10	Conduct IMSMA training and need assessments for the Sudan mine action	March 2021	DMAC MIS officer conducted the IMSMA training for MAPA staff

## 2.2 Survey and Clearance

### 2.2.1 Survey

Figure 6: Countrywide status of Non-Technical Survey



Survey plays a fundamental role in identifying the scope of the current mine and ERW problem. The MAPA plans to continue conducting Non-Technical Surveys in 1399:

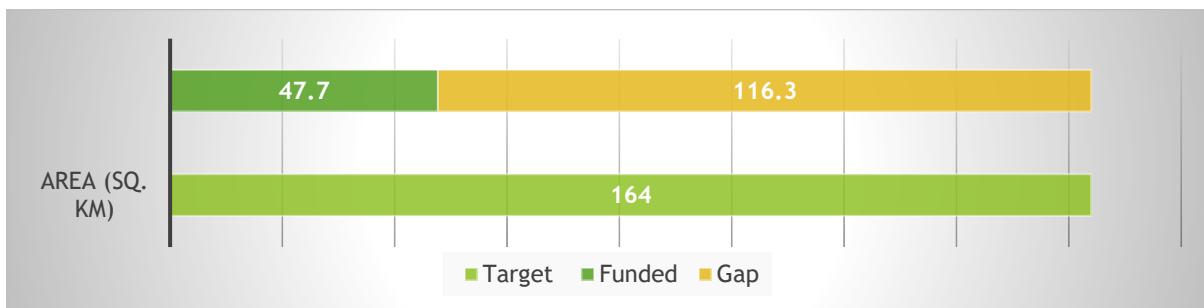
#### Non-Technical Survey (NTS):

NTS is the process of information gathering through which evidence-based decisions are made about newly reported and previously recorded hazardous areas.

As part of the NTS operations in kinetic engagement sites, in mid-2014 a list of 185 districts with most kinetic engagements was shared with DMAC by RS. From 2015 to 2019, NTS was conducted in 110 of these districts; 41 districts have been planned for 1399. The remaining 34 districts will be planned for future years subject to availability of funding.

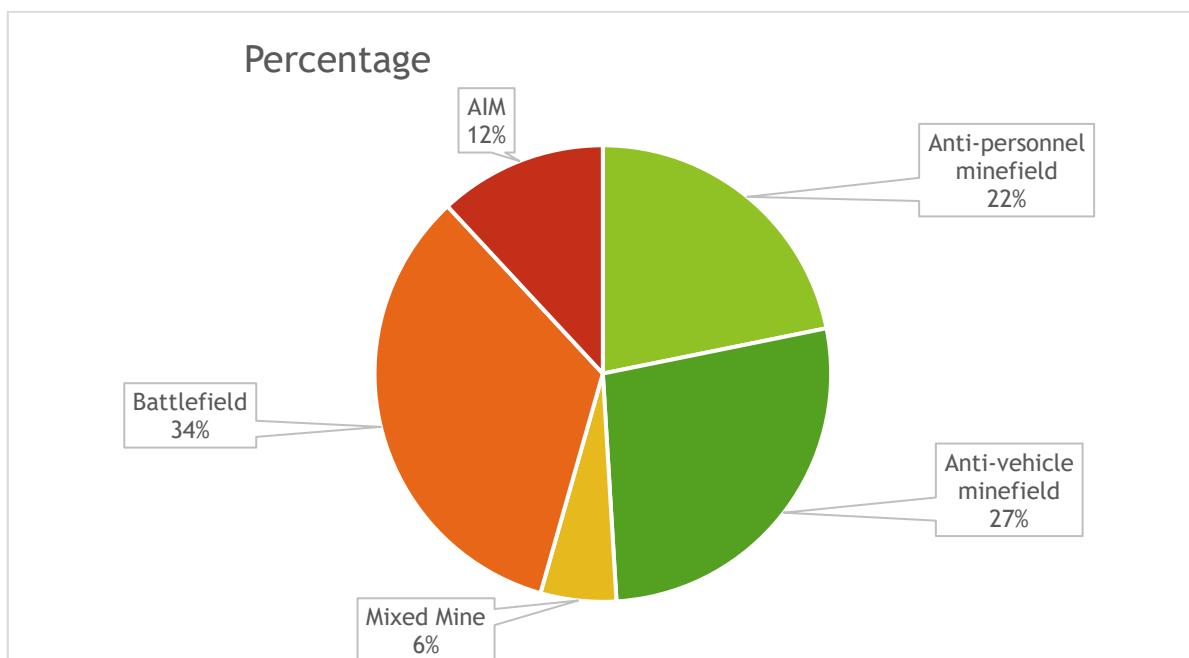
## 2.2.2 Clearance

Figure 7: 1399 Areas targeted, funded and gaps as of Mar 1399



As per the MBC workplan, the programme needs to release 164 sq. km of known contamination in 1399. The breakdown of types of areas to be released as per the MBC workplan is shown in the graph below.

Figure 8: Percentage of targeted areas for 1399



As of April 2020, donors have committed to clear 47.7 sq. km of land with confirmed funds and 56.5 sq. km area with funds pledged (unconfirmed) so far. Confirmed funds covers the clearance of 29 per cent of the 164 sq. km targeted in the 1399 MBC work plan<sup>9</sup>. The breakdown of confirmed/committed projects, funding channels and donors are detailed below.

### Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF):

The VTF contributions for 1399 are from the following donors<sup>10</sup>: United Kingdom (DFID), Netherlands, Japan, Finland, Canada and Australia.

<sup>9</sup> Refer to the annex A to see list of targeted demining projects for 2020 awaiting funds.

<sup>10</sup>Some of the donors have contributed to fund multi-year projects which started in 1398 and would continue in 2020 and some contributed in 2020 project that may continue during 1400, We only reflected the size of area that would be cleared during 2020 in above table.

### ***Bilateral Projects:***

Bilateral donation is divided into two categories: Projects funded by US Department of State (USDoS) and projects funded by other donors. USDoS provides more than 50 % of bilateral funds. The remaining bilateral funds are provided by other donors.

It is worth mentioning that some of the projects were started during 2019 (2019) and continue for 1399 (2020) while some other projects are started in 1399 or planned to start in next months of the planned year.

For more detail please refer to annex a in this document to see the list of VTF, US DoS and other bilateral fund confirmed/pledged projects for the planned year.

*Please refer to annex B to see the list of unfunded demining project part of MBT work plan for current year.*

The following bilateral project operations have been suspended,

1. DDG DANIDA and SIDA Demining Project-1399 projects are suspended due to COIVD 19 until further notice
2. FSD Badakhshan Demining Project-03/D project for 1399 has suspended due to COVID 19 until further notice.

With the confirmed funding for clearance, the following will be achieved during 1399:

- 424 contaminated areas/hazards will be released;
- 47.7 sq.km of land will be released;
- 121 communities will be released;
- 10 districts will be released; and
- 125,764 people will benefit from the clearance.

The detailed list of available and committed funds for demining projects is in Annex A of this work plan.

According to the extension request, the following needs to be funded during 1399,

- 853 contaminated hazards;
- 116.3 sq. km of contaminated land;
- 348 Explosive Ordnance impacted communities;
- 61 Explosive Ordnance impacted districts; and
- 915,693 people would benefit from the above clearance.

The following table shows a breakdown of target areas to be cleared in Sq. km

*Table 9: Summary of areas targeted and funded by device type for 1399*

Type of contamination	Area to be cleared during 1399 in sq. m	
	MBT target	Confirmed fund for 1399
AP	35,913,224	19,461,660
Mixed mine	8,820,661	3,321,903
AV	44,815,249	10,347,257

Type of contamination	Area to be cleared during 1399 in sq. m	
	MBT target	Confirmed fund for 1399
AIM	19,595,816	243,991
CM	2,559,660	-
ERW	52,896,679	14,394,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,601,289</b>	<b>47,769,275</b>

#### Firing Ranges:

The Firing Range (FR) project started in 2013 and ended in May 2018 due to a funding shortfall. During the lifecycle of the project, 63 out of 86 US firing ranges were released back to the beneficiaries and 23 out of 86 US FRs remain uncleared; 15 out of 23 are cleared partially. In addition to US firing ranges, DMAC has recorded 19 other firing ranges from which five were used by the New Zealand Defence Forces and the remaining 15 FRs are recorded with unknown user country. Out of the five FRs in Bamyan one of them has been cancelled during a fresh NTS project conducted by DDG.

The NZ Defence Force has recently committed to fund the Bamyan FRs. Procurement phase of the project is on-going and the project will be implemented during 2020 and 2021.

The below table shows status of all remaining firing ranges in Afghanistan.

*Table 10: List of remaining FR areas*

S-No	No of firing ranges	Current status	Remaining Area in Sq. m	Surveyed by	User country
1	8	Active	164,603,200	GJO	US Forces
	15	Partially cleared	360,805,169	GJO	US Forces
2	4	Active	38,959,605	DDG	NZ Defense Forces
3	2	Partially cleared	14,237,718	SDA	Un known NATO member
	13	Active	52,106,105	SDA/EODT	Un known NATO member
	<b>42</b>		<b>630,711,797</b>		<b>Total</b>

The remaining 42 firing ranges are located in 16 provinces of Afghanistan.

DMAC will continue advocating for survey and clearance of the remaining recorded firing ranges and the firing range that may abandoned due to possible peace deal.

#### Stockpile destruction

In 1399, HALO Trust, an implementing partner of the MAPA, will deploy 17 Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) one (WAD/MST) MoD support team, eight conventional weapons destruction teams, two WAD survey teams, and will conduct the following activities to reduce the risk of stockpile scattered ammunition in the country,

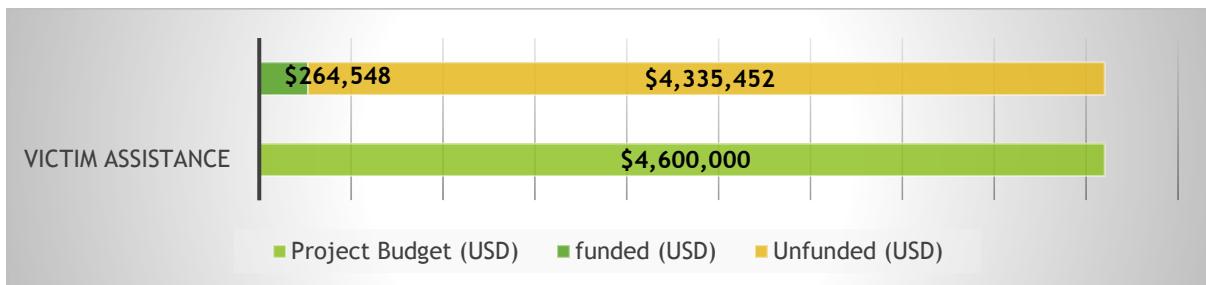
*Table 11: List of stockpile destruction activities for 1399*

S-No.	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	Survey 600 villages to determine the location of ammunition bunkers	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2020 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	

S-No.	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
2	Destroy 680 metric tons of unserviceable ammunition	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2020 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	
3	Convene Ammunition Working Group (AWG) meetings to increase involvement in the planning and implementation of stockpile destruction.	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2020 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	

## 2.3 Victim Assistance

*Figure 9: Victim assistance fund and gaps for 1399*



The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan continues to take a severe toll on the civilian population killing and injuring an alarming number of civilians and straining the already taxed and fragile health system. The nature of the conflict, which includes widespread use of improvised explosive devices, has claimed the lives of over 35,000 people and left over 65,000 injured since 2009<sup>11</sup>. The large number of survivors of ground engagements, suicide attacks, explosive contaminated areas and other conflict-related threats against civilians are often left with life-altering injuries and disabilities. They require access to basic healthcare and more specialized services including physical therapy and psychosocial support.

The following activities are planned to be implemented by VA department during the planned year (1399):

*Table 12: Victim Assistance activities during 1399*

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	<p>Support State Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (MMD) with testing and implementing a central database within the State Ministry for housing data on victim assistance services provided by all government and civil society actors in Afghanistan (UN, national and international NGOs). Provide technical advice on troubleshooting system issues.</p> <p>To support the biometric process of 300,000 heir of martyrs and person with disability (War victims)</p> <p>The database is a critical tool for the state ministry to:</p>	July 2020	

<sup>11</sup>Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Annual Report 2019, UNAMA

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
	1) analyse services being provided and determine gaps; and 2) prioritize and plan services for greater effectiveness.		
2	Provide technical support to MMD for the continued development of a national disability strategy (including assistance for victims of landmines and ERW), in coordination with all relevant government bodies.  An accompanying workplan and budget will be developed to highlight needs, responsibilities and funded vs. underfunded activities. This will be done to the extent that this process leads to DMAC being assigned responsibilities which require additional funds, this portfolio submission will be amended.	Sep 2020	
3	To support MMD in conducting a workshop for government organizations for implementation of physical accessibility concept in their offices and supporting them to develop a plan for this purpose.	Aug 2020	
4	To complete the economic reintegration project in Kabul for 200 beneficiaries of persons with disability.	May 2020	
5	To release awareness guideline for Victims and Persons Disability. To review the training and awareness materials of IPs based on the adapted guideline;	Throughout 1399	
6	To assist ex-deminers that have been injured during demining operations and to reintegrate them into society, both socially and economically.	Throughout 1399	
7	Continue support to established fixed and mobile physical rehabilitation clinics providing services, such as physiotherapy, prosthesis and orthotic services, as well as sensitisation on the rights of persons with disability.  To support and monitor implementation physical rehabilitation project in Bamyan, Kunar, Khost, Farah and Uruzgan.	Throughout 1399	.
8	Identify impacted community and collect data about Community Health Workers (CHW) and supervisors/trainers from MoPH. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) of trauma management for CHW supervisors/trainers in consultation with MoPH.	Throughout 1399	
9	To support VA and Disability sector in conducting White Cane Day (the International day of Blinds) and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec (Intranational day of Disability)	Dec 2020	
10	To support MMD as the line ministry to act as coordination center for all VA and Disability Affairs by developing a strong network both with the government institutions, UN and other civil society organizations. - Conduct regular Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group (DSCG) and Inter-ministerial meetings	Throughout 1399	

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up on job creation for PwD and Physical accessibilities' concept with government organizations</li> <li>- Support Disability Sector in developing National Federation for PwD</li> </ul>		
11	- Facilitate representation of MMD in International events;	Throughout 1399	

The Afghan context presents challenges in fulfilling the needs of persons with disabilities (regardless of the cause of the disability) including ensuring that women and persons living in rural communities can access care. Although there is a lack of precise information on the number of persons with disabilities in the country, some surveys conducted by various organizations in the past suggest that around 800,000 people are living with disabilities in the country. That is equivalent to 2.7 per cent of the population. Access to care is currently inadequate; an estimated 90 per cent of the Afghan population live more than 100 km away from a rehabilitation centre<sup>12</sup>; 20 provinces out of 34 have no prostheses and orthoses service providers and are lacking female health service providers and rehabilitation professionals. Increased government capacity is needed to properly care for mine and ERW survivors and ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities.

The ongoing war and the presence of mines, ERW and IMs in the country increase the prevalence of disability. MAPA is committed to continue to help victims of conflicts and maintain its advisory capacity at the Ministries of Martyrs and Disability Affairs, Public Health and Education (MMD, MoPH, and MoE).

The objective of victim assistance within the MAPA is to provide technical assistance to the State Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (MMD) to increase the capacity of the ministry to better serve the disabled population and families of martyrs, including victims of landmines and ERW.

*The information on fund confirmed and pledged projects for VA for 1399 (April 2020 to March 2021) are shown in annex A to this document.*

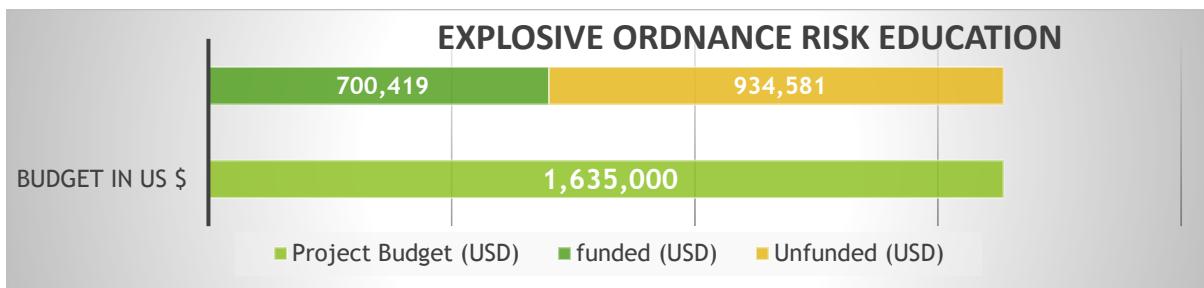
*The list of VA projects which require fund for 1399 (April 2020 to March 2021) are shown in annex B to this document.*

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<sup>12</sup>Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan in 2016, HI.

## 2.4 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education EORE

*Figure 10: EORE funding and gaps for 1399*



Afghanistan remains heavily affected by explosive ordnance, continuing to threaten Afghan lives. Explosive Ordnance (EO) contamination currently affects about 2.5 million people living in close proximity to landmines; people on the move including returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) who either flee due to conflict or return post-conflict, people who travel within their communities for day to day needs such as visiting marketplaces, hospitals, relatives, attending ceremonies, and children playing or going to school.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is vital to educate affected communities on the dangers of EOs. EORE ensures that communities are aware of the risks of mines, unexploded ordnance and/or abandoned munitions and are encouraged to behave in ways that ensure their safety, reduce the risk to people, property and the environment. The objective is to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely and recreate an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by explosive ordnance contamination.<sup>13</sup>

The following activities, in addition to the planned portfolio for 1399, are planned by the EORE department for the year 1399,

*Table 13: List of EORE activities for 1399*

S-No.	Activity	Result	Progress Tracking
1	Develop a comprehensive response to the AIM challenge – explore alternative methodologies to provide AIM RE	Reduced AIM related deaths and disabilities	
2	Explore alternative methodologies, especially animated voice-over messages aimed at children	Improved interest of children in RE and reduced child casualties	
3	Comprehensive EORE data clean-up by reviewing decades of data recorded in IMSMA; the data will be cleaned up using certain rules in accordance with the EORE guidelines and EORE AMAS.	The current data on EORE recorded in IMSMA is erratic and unreliable – the clean-up will ensure reliable and accurate EORE data	

<sup>13</sup>Explosive Ordnance Risk Education. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mineaction.org/issues/education>.

S-No.	Activity	Result	Progress Tracking
4	Revise EORE AMAS in light of the recent changes to EORE and the IMAS on EORE	Improved delivery of EORE	
5	Develop EORE communication strategy	Improved communication concerning EORE – centralized resources on development of new materials.	
6	EORE through social media	Improved reach of RE messages	
7	Improve QA/QC and reporting of EORE data – revision of QA/QC forms and reporting formats – this will possibly include digital data collection	Reduced instances of erratic and unreliable data	

*List of EORE fund confirmed/pledged projects are listed in annex A to this document.*

*List of EORE projects which require fund for 1399 (April 2020 to March 2021) are shown in annex B to this document.*

## **2.5 Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming:**

Mine action aims to reduce the human, social, economic and environmental impact of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines. However, this can be fulfilled only by understanding the implication of any action on different groups of people. In mine-affected areas, each group and individual are affected differently by contamination, and each holds different views on the problem. The needs, constraints, capacities and resources of women, girls, boys, and men need to be analyzed to ensure effective, sustainable and inclusive mine action. In addition, gender and diversity analysis and programming lead to more productivity, better working environment and higher quality services.

The principle of non-discrimination is at the core of internationally recognized human rights standards and, in the context of mine action, is reflected in the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

DMAC Gender and Diversity (G&D) department, with support of the IPs, plans to achieve the following during 1399:

*The following List of G&D mainstreaming activities for year 1399 is set in line with the MAPA- G&D Mainstreaming Strategy goal “To ensure that all gender and diversity groups participate in, and benefit from, the work of the MAPA, and that the MAPA benefits from the insight and participation of gender and diversity groups in all aspects of its work.”*

*Table 14: List of G&D main activities for 1399*

S-No	Activities	Results	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Review the IPs and DMAC HR policies and recruitment processes to ensure they are gender sensitive and contain appropriate incentives for promotion of women employment	Increased employment of women by 5% within MAPA	Jun-21	
2	Develop Gender screening of proposals to consider gender markers (2a, and 2b) in projects' proposals.  Advocate for women engagement in decision making positions within the programme through lobbying, social media campaign, and etc.  Advocate for independent budget for gender officer in proposals for all donors.	G&D sensitive project management is promoted	Throughout the year	
3	Train MAPA and DMAC female staff in M&E aspects i.e. QM, PDIA, L&L, KAP Survey  Engage female staff in QA of EORE, VA, and survey & clearance teams	Improved participation of female staff in MAPA M&E	Aug-20	
4	Provide support for gender inclusion in IPs' organizational structures  Cary out an assessment of the MAPA IPs Gender and Diversity situation, existing gender related binding documents, possible field visits to find out key challenges within the Programme and to find out proper solutions for engaging more female staff in Mine Action	Gender and diversity are mainstreamed in institutional frameworks & procedures of MAPA	Jul-20	
5	Establish networks with related organizations in the field of G&D and PwD  Establish and empower institutional network of gender focal points	Increased awareness about mainstreaming of G&D in MAPA	Sep-20	
6	Ensure the annual plan of the IPs is based on NMASP Goals  Review all DMAC QA forms as per gender and diversity mainstreaming requirements and facilitate the review of IP forms  Develop and adopt the policies related to G&D mainstreaming in line with Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) such as anti-harassment policy for MAPA.	G&D mainstreaming related policies are developed and enforced.	6/1/2020  Dec. 20	

## Chapter Three: Risk Management

*Table 15: List of Challenges and its mitigating measures in 1399*

Challenges	Mitigating Measures
<b>Funding</b>	<p>The shortfall in funding poses a challenge to the achievement of the targets set for 1399. Almost 21 per cent of the required funding has been secured as of March 2020.</p>
<b>Security</b>	<p>The volatile security situation poses challenges and could disrupt operations and future planning.</p> <p>The MAPA keeps robust community liaison to educate communities on the importance and impartiality of the programme and conducts refresh visits to targeted areas to be cleared during the year to ensure validity and accessibility of the contaminated areas for further planning.</p> <p>MAPA will continue to remain impartial, neutral and independent.</p> <p>MAPA will strengthen humanitarian access negotiation.</p> <p>MAPA will use potential peace progress for implementation of MA projects in hard to reach areas.</p>
<b>Land Release (LR)</b>	<p>a) Possible lack of evidence-based survey requests from the communities.</p> <p>b) Potential ineffective implementation of LR process</p> <p>c) Demining Accident</p> <p>d) Setting unrealistic LR target. The IPs pressure on team to achieve the target</p> <p>e) Missed EOs</p> <p>f) Inexperience community based deminers</p> <p>g) Possible negative completion among communities</p> <p>a) Implementation of evidence-based land release process.</p> <p>b) Strengthen monitoring, training of personnel engaged in LR and validation of LR processes and outputs at field level.</p> <p>c) Monitor employee health and safety standards. Provide appropriate training to demining teams. Provide suitable equipment including PPE, equipped ambulances and trauma kits in line with relevant standards and SOPs.</p> <p>d) Screening of the same geographical field historical data, joint field visits, considering MAPA standard productivity rate, systematic review of technical proposals, monitoring,</p> <p>e) Adherence strictly to standards, employ appropriate equipment, trained personnel and methodology, extensive implementation of QM.</p> <p>f) IP's proper recruitment policy and ensure its implementation, training and monitoring,</p> <p>g) Proper community liaison and inclusion of concerned community elders in decision making concerning recruitment</p>

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	
Access to vulnerable communities.	<p>IPs to recruit and deploy RE trainers/volunteers from the local communities.</p> <p>Use most relevant media as an alternative (indirect) approach to disseminate Mine/ ERW Risk Education messages in insecure areas.</p> <p>IPs to have a clear security policy and plan.</p>
AIM poses a new evolving challenge in terms of their lack of consistent physical shape; showing actual photos of AIMs can trigger a negative response from AGEs.	New materials are being developed to tackle this challenge; instead of focusing on the shape and physical features of the devices, the focus is on signs and scenarios which are likely to indicate presence of IMs. Behaviour Change Communication model is being used to provide positive messaging aimed at influencing risk taking behaviour and enabling the affected communities to identify potential threats.
Possible exclusion of EORE messages in the revised school curriculum.	EORE Department will provide new tailored EORE messages for students to be included in the new subject, a wall dedicated to EORE messages, EORE messages to be delivered during the assembly, EORE animation series to be included as part of the extra-curricular activities.
Involvement of military actors in delivery of EORE messages.	<p>Consistent use of humanitarian <i>minepaki</i> logo in EORE activities by MAPA partners.</p> <p>Communicating humanitarian principles to affected communities</p> <p>Advocacy with military actors to ensure distinguished EORE efforts.</p>
Victim Assistance	
Limitation in access to services ( <i>physically, culturally and financially</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To support MMD in implementation of physical accessibility concept in all ministries' compounds and public places, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop and share questionnaire on physical accessibility with government organizations</li> <li>o Collect data on existing situation and ask government organizations for their plan</li> <li>o Share plan with Presidential office for their monitoring along with MMD</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Because of cultural sensitivities the Women with disabilities, including female survivors, are often excluded from receiving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o To expand mobile service provision mechanism in Physical Rehabilitation, Psychosocial counselling and economic re-integration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Non-inclusion of VA in broader sectors (caused less consideration from Government to person with disability)</p>	<p>Victim assistance interventions should include in other sectors through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness about persons with disabilities and their rights with other sectors to reducing barriers to their inclusion.</li> <li>- Implement inter-ministerial action plan for wider inclusion of PwD in all sectors.</li> </ul>
<p>Lack of baseline data – (<i>caused inappropriate planning, allocation of resources, and missing out on real beneficiaries</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish National Disability Database in MMD with two main sections</li> <li>- To conduct National Disability Survey</li> <li>- To develop National Disability Strategy and Action Plan.</li> </ul> <p>To support data collection mechanism by creating a centralized system.</p>
<p>Lack of adequate capacity within MMD – affects implementation, coordination, advocacy, and realization of strategy.</p>	<p>To implement Capacity Development Plan within MMD To hire some contracted staff to support MMD in their system development and implementation To ask support from International organizations including UN, CBR, UNCRPD, GICHD to MMD for their capacity development.</p>
<b>Impact of COVID-19 on MA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Health – lack of insurance coverage</li> <li>b. Lockdown – movement restrictions and alternative implementation approaches. Delays in operations.</li> <li>c. Job security – losing of key employees/trained field personnel</li> <li>d. Increased civilian casualties – due to lack of immediate response/ delays in clearance and limitation of EORE.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased precautionary measures in conducting activities and monitoring the MoPH and WHO guidelines.</li> <li>b. Plan alternative approaches of EORE. Modify LR approaches where appropriate or relocate teams to communities with little to no impact of COVID-19 (contingency LR plans).</li> <li>c. Advocate with donors for paid leave.</li> <li>d. Covered in point b.</li> </ul>

## Annex A. Fund confirmed and pledged mine action projects for 1399 (April 2020-March 2021)

### a) Demining Projects:

*Table 16: VTF funded projects for 1399, as of April 2020*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Not Funded	Channel	Donor	Agency
DAFA/MCPA VTF funded Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	30-Jun-20	524,035	-	-	VTF	UNMAS	DAFA/MCPA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Nimroz Demining Project-2019	Nimroz	Confirm	16-Jun-19	30-Jun-20	584,740	-	-	VTF	UNMAS	DAFA/MCPA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	30-Jun-19	1,768,610	-	-	VTF	UNMAS	DAFA/MCPA
Kunar Demining Project-02/C	Kunar	Not confirm			-	563,799	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Kunar Demining Project-02/E	Kunar	Not confirm			-	6,883,378	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Nangarhar Demining Project-04/L	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	1,467,172	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Ghazni Demining Project-01/A	Ghazni	Not confirm			-	7,623,753	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/J	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	3,256,836	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Khost Demining Project-04/C	Khost	Not confirm			-	221,639	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Khost Demining Project-01 AT	Khost	Not confirm			-	148,712	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Khost Demining Project-05/A	Khost	Not confirm			-	10,314	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Farah Demining Project-10 (AT)	Farah	Not confirm			-	4,380,200	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Farah Demining Project-09 (AT)	Farah	Not confirm			-	2,407,613	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Badakhshan Demining Project-02/C	Badakhshan	Not confirm			-	68,100	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Sari Pul Demining Project-1/B	Sari Pul	Not confirm			-	154,032	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Logar Demining Project-09	Logar	Not confirm			-	414,873	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Zabul Demining Project-02/A	Zabul	Not confirm			-	547,042	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Baghlan Demining Project-06	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	434,196	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Baghlan Demining Project-17	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	3,816,305	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Kunduz Demining Project-01	Kunduz	Not confirm			-	134,085	-	VTF	UNMAS	
Jawzjan Demining Project-1/B	Jawzjan	Not confirm			-	133,215	-	VTF	UNMAS	
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,877,385</b>	<b>32,665,264</b>	-			

*Table 17: PMWRA funded NOFO projects for 1399 as of April 2020*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 27. NOFO	Balkh and Baghlan	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	3,174,974		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 28. NOFO	Balkh and Baghlan	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	3,847,007		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 29. NOFO	Baghlan and Nimroz	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	1,196,449		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 30. NOFO	Laghman, Baghlan, Kabul	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	1,836,956		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 31. NOFO	Kandahar, Baghlan	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	2,762,389		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 32. NOFO	Kandahar, Baghlan	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	2,966,717		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 33. NOFO	Baghlan and Nimroz	Confirm	1-Sep-20	31-Aug-21	1,551,522		Bilateral	DOS	PMWRA
MCPA DOS Logar Demining Project-2019	Logar	Confirm	16-Oct-19	31-Aug-20	818,762		Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
NOFO Project 26 Panjsher-Nangarhar	Nangarhar, Panjsher	Confirm	1-Jul-19	30-Jun-20	450,145		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-20 Baghlan and Laghman	Baghlan, Laghman	Confirm	1-May-19	31-Jul-20	860,776		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-21 Baghlan and Kunar	Kunar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	30-Sep-20	3,277,746		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Oct-19	30-Nov-20	4,312,169		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-23 Samangan-Balkh-Khost	Samangan, Balkh, Khost	Confirm	1-Jul-19	30-Jun-20	1,025,949		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-24 Maydan Wardak-Nimruz	Paktya, Nimroz	Confirm	1-Jun-19	31-Jul-20	1,185,110		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	Kapisa, Khost, Baghlan	Confirm	1-May-19	30-Apr-20	143,770		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Badakhshan Demining Project-03/D	Badakhshan	Confirm	1-May-20	30-Apr-21	431,130		Bilateral	DOS	FSD
Baghlan Demining Project-13/E	Baghlan	Not confirm				327,055	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/H	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	194,156	Bilateral	DOS	MDC
Kandahar Demining Project-01/K	Kandahar	Not confirm			-	2,086,718	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Laghman Demining Project-01/O	Laghman	Not confirm			-	291,440	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Kunduz Demining Project-04	Kunduz	Not confirm			-	860,781	Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Paktya Demining Project-02	Paktya	Not confirm			-	199,737	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Paktya Demining Project-03 AT	Paktya	Not confirm			-	423,691	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Hirat Demining Project-03	Hirat	Not confirm			-	1,410,437	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Hirat Demining Project-04	Hirat	Not confirm			-	2,669,460	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/B	Kandahar	Not confirm			-	608,920	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Parwan Demining Project-09/D	Parwan	Not confirm			-	203,000	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Kunduz Demining Project-04/A	Kunduz	Not confirm			-	149,911	Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Parwan Demining Project-12	Parwan	Not confirm			-	130,100	Bilateral	DOS	ATC

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Logar Demining Project-05 (AT)	Logar	Not confirm			-	1,068,636	Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
<b>Total</b>					<b>29,841,571</b>	<b>10,624,042</b>			

*Table 18: Other bilateral funded demining projects for 1399 as of April 2020*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
DDG DANIDA Demining Project-2020	Kabul	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	1,017,791		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
DDG SIDA Demining Project-2020	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	1,569,684		Bilateral	SIDA	DDG
HT CSSF Demining Project-2020	Parwan	Confirm	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21	1,036,022		Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
HT Finland Demining Project 2020	Parwan, Samangan, Baghlan, Nuristan	Confirm	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21	1,878,755		Bilateral	Finland	HALO TRUST
HT GFFO MC demining Project 2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Khost, Parwan, Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	4,428,559		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
HT NL RNG Demining Project 2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Khost, Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	2,791,484		Bilateral	RNG	HALO TRUST
HT Norway Demining project for 2019/2020	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Jul-20	582,728		Bilateral	Norway	HALO TRUST
OMAR GAGP funded demining project-2020	Balkh	Confirm	15-Mar-20	20-Mar-21	1,501,305		Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-01	Hilmand	Not confirm	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-21	243,991		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
Samangan Demining Project-13/F	Samangan	Not confirm			-	90,360	Bilateral		DDG
Parwan Demining Project-01/I	Parwan	Not confirm			-	252,010	Bilateral		DDG
Balkh Demining Project-1/X	Balkh	Not confirm			-	640,760	Bilateral		DDG
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)/G	Logar	Not confirm			-	2,522,486	Bilateral		HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-09/C	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm			-	378,925	Bilateral		DDG
Parwan Demining Project-01/H	Parwan	Not confirm			-	2,383,870	Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12/B	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm			-	401,811	Bilateral		DDG
Kabul Demining Project-19/D	Kabul	Not confirm			-	356,751	Bilateral		DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm			-	542,159	Bilateral		DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-04 (AT)	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm			-	310,000	Bilateral		DDG
<b>Total</b>					<b>15,050,319</b>	<b>7,879,132</b>			

**a) List of NTS funded districts:**

In below, the top 41 districts planned for NTS belong to the list of 185 districts as part of the Kinetic Engagements shared by RS in mid-2014 and the remaining 31 districts are not part of the 185 districts but, they have been planned for NTS based on the number of CIVCAS as a result of EOs specifically the AIMs

*Table 19: List of NTS planned districts for 1399*

S-No	Region	Province	District	Planned By
1	Centre	Logar	Charkh	MCPA
2	East	Kunar	Dangam	MCPA
3	East	Kunar	Watapur	MCPA
4	East	Kunar	Chapa Dara	MCPA
5	East	Nuristan	Kamdish	MCPA
6	North	Balkh	Charbolak	MCPA
7	North	Balkh	Sholgara	MCPA
8	North	Jawzjan	Darzab	MCPA
9	North	Jawzjan	Shibirghan	MCPA
10	North East	Badakhshan	Shahada	MCPA
11	North East	Kunduz	Char Dara	MCPA
12	North East	Kunduz	Dashti Archi	MCPA
13	South	Hilmand	Garmser	MCPA
14	South	Zabul	Day Chopan	MCPA
15	South	Zabul	Mizan	MCPA
16	South	Zabul	Shamulzai	MCPA
17	South	Zabul	Naw Bahar	MCPA
18	South East	Ghazni	Rashidan	MCPA
19	South East	Ghazni	Khwaja Omari	MCPA
20	West	Farah	Pusht rod	MCPA
21	West	Farah	Farah	MCPA
22	West	Hirat	Shindand	MCPA
23	West	Hirat	Gulran	MCPA
24	West	Hirat	Koshk	MCPA
25	West	Hirat	Hirat	MCPA
26	West	Hirat	Guzara	MCPA
27	West	Hirat	Adraskan	MCPA
28	North	Faryab	Ghormach	ATC
29	North	Faryab	Qaysar	ATC
30	North	Faryab	Almar	ATC
31	North	Faryab	Dawlat Abad	ATC
32	North	Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	ATC
33	North	Sari Pul	Sayyad	ATC
34	North	Jawzjan	Qush Tepa	HALO
35	East	Nangarhar	Nazyan	HALO
36	North East	Baghlan	Burka	HALO
37	South East	Ghazni	Giro	HALO
38	South East	Paktika	Barmal	HALO
39	South East	Paktika	Sarobi	HALO
40	West	Ghor	Chaghcharan	HALO
41	West	Ghor	Du Layna	HALO
42	North	Jawzjan	Khan Aqa	HALO
43	North	Jawzjan	Fayzabad	HALO
44	North	Jawzjan	Qarqin	HALO

S-No	Region	Province	District	Planned By
45	East	Nangarhar	Sorkh Rod	HALO
46	East	Nangarhar	Dih Bala	HALO
47	East	Nangarhar	Kot	HALO
48	Centre	Logar	Baraki	HALO
49	South	Kandahar	Maiwand	HALO
50	South	Hilmand	Nad Ali	HALO
51	South	Hilmand	Lashkargah	HALO
52	South	Hilmand	Nawa Barakzai	HALO
53	North East	Badakhshan	Argo	HALO
54	North East	Baghlan	Nahrin	HALO
55	South East	Ghazni	Waghaz	HALO
56	South East	Ghazni	Wali Muhammadi Shahid	HALO
57	West	Ghor	Dawlat Yar	HALO
58	West	Ghor	Shahrak	HALO
59	West	Ghor	Taywara	HALO
60	West	Ghor	Charsada	HALO
61	North	Faryab	Andkhoy	ATC
62	North	Faryab	Bilchiragh	ATC
63	North	Faryab	Gurziwan	ATC
64	North	Faryab	Kohistan	ATC
65	North	Faryab	Khani Chahar Bagh	ATC
66	North	Faryab	Maymana	ATC
67	North	Faryab	Qurghan	ATC
68	North	Sari Pul	Balkhab	ATC
69	North	Sari Pul	Gosfandi	ATC
70	North	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	ATC
71	North	Sari Pul	Sangcharak	ATC
72	North	Sari Pul	Sozma Qala	ATC

**b) VA Projects:**

- a. Provision of Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Services in Farah, Ghor, Nimroz, Paktya, Paktika, Khost and Ghazni province started by AABRAAR on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018 and will be completed by 30 June 2020. Project funded by PMWRA
- b. Vocational training and physical accessibility in schools and clinics for construction of accessible washroom and ramps started by AOAD on September 4<sup>th</sup> 2019 and will be completed by 31 August 2020. The project is funded by PMWRA
- c. Physical Rehabilitation Project in Kunar and Uruzgan provinces are being implemented by DAO in 2020 funded by Netherlands through HALO Trust
- d. The Bamyan VA project for psychosocial and physical rehabilitation project.
- e. Electronic registration of 300,000 martyrs and persons with disabilities – US \$ 600,000
- f. National Disability Strategy launching workshop.

**c) EORE Projects:**

The following projects have received confirmation of funding and/or are currently being implemented.

**a. UNMAS VTF:**

- EORE through Mass Media: the project aims to deliver EO risk education messages through two popular TV channels (TOLO and SHAMSHAD) with extensive coverage in both Pashto and Dari languages for 120 days throughout a year. The messages are conveyed through scenarios involving two video clips i.e. child-focused using cricket, and adult focused using religious leaders. Scripts were developed and approved by EORE TWG. The production of the video clips is complete and are currently being broadcasted until May 2020 in Shamshad and TOLO televisions channels.
- Direct Risk Education for returnees in Encashment Centres (EC), Transit Centres (TC) and Zero Points (ZP): the project aims to conduct direct risk education for returnees in Encashment Centres (EC), Transit Centres (TC) and Zero Points (ZP). The project is ongoing in Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Nimroz, and Kandahar. The timeframe of the project is scheduled to begin on approximately 01 June 2020 and must be concluded by 31 March 2021
- Speaking Books: the project aims to design and develop 12,600 EORE speaking books for Humanitarian Actors to use as a tool to deliver Non-Formal EORE. Proposal has been developed and procurement is underway. UNMAS will try some monitoring from the Child Friendly spaces with Save the Children. The draft contents are currently being reviewed for approval by the TWG and DMAC. The timeframe of the project is May-Dec 2020.

**b. Bilateral funded projects:**

- Community Based EORE: focuses on provision of RE to most at-risk groups, including but not limited to, community members living in proximity of mine/ ERW contaminated areas, IDPs, Nomads (Kuchies) through EORE sessions in the communities. There are seven projects currently being implemented by AAR Japan, HALO Trust, OMAR and DDG countrywide.

## Annex B. MBT unfunded mine action projects for 1399 (April 2020-March 2021)

### a) Demining Projects:

*Table 20: List of demining projects waiting for fund during 1399*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Area not Funded in sq. m	Channel	Donor	Agency
Paktika Demining Project-01/A	Paktika	unfunded	1,821,756			
Paktya Demining Project-02 AT/B	Paktya	unfunded	21,114			
Logar Demining Project-07	Logar	unfunded	366,579			
Paktya Demining Project-03/C	Paktya	unfunded	341,568			
Nangarhar Demining Project-04/K	Nangarhar	unfunded	678,545			
Paktya Demining Project-02/A	Paktya	unfunded	1,111,917			
Paktya Demining Project-09/A	Paktya	unfunded	493,380			
Parwan Demining Project-10/D	Parwan	unfunded	320,877			
Paktika Demining Project-02	Paktika	unfunded	214,157			
Kabul Demining Project-06/A	Kabul	unfunded	9,875			
Logar Demining Project-02 /B	Logar	unfunded	3,661,352			
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)/E	Logar	unfunded	1,353,000			
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-03 (AT)/A	Maydan Wardak	unfunded	6,190,458			
Nangarhar Demining Project-05	Nangarhar	unfunded	2,021,290			
Balkh Demining Project-04	Balkh	unfunded	6,114			
Balkh Demining Project-04/B	Balkh	unfunded	5,363			
Faryab Demining Project-1/A	Faryab	unfunded	642,874			
Faryab Demining Project-1/D	Faryab	unfunded	1,220,000			
Faryab Demining Project-1	Faryab	unfunded	1,204,099			
Jawzjan Demining Project-1/C	Jawzjan	unfunded	5,470			
Samangan Demining Project-10/B	Samangan	unfunded	13,775			
Badakhshan Demining Project-03/H	Badakhshan	unfunded	1,304,925			
Badakhshan Demining Project-02	Badakhshan	unfunded	96,591			
Badakhshan Demining Project-02/B	Badakhshan	unfunded	55,645			
Baghlan Demining Project-4 (AT)/A	Baghlan	unfunded	35,091			
Baghlan Demining Project-05/J	Baghlan	unfunded	37,130			
Baghlan Demining Project-17 /A	Baghlan	unfunded	03,460			
Baghlan Demining Project-15 /K	Baghlan	unfunded	69,915			
Baghlan Demining Project-04	Baghlan	unfunded	50,689			
Baghlan Demining Project-22(SHA)	Baghlan	unfunded	5,062			
Baghlan Demining Project-22/D	Baghlan	unfunded	90,492			
Baghlan Demining Project-23 (SHA)/B	Baghlan	unfunded	98,206			
Baghlan Demining Project-05/F	Baghlan	unfunded	59,540			
Kunduz Demining Project-03/B	Kunduz	unfunded	,787,969			
Takhar Demining Project-08/F	Takhar	unfunded	22,765			
Takhar Demining Project-08/I	Takhar	unfunded	106,663			
Hilmand Demining Project-03	Hilmand	unfunded	1,685,545			
Hilmand Demining Project-04 AT	Hilmand	unfunded	20,031,470			
Kandahar Demining Project-06	Kandahar	unfunded	2,457,177			
Kandahar Demining Project-08/A	Kandahar	unfunded	255,400			
Kandahar Demining Project-08	Kandahar	unfunded	1,127,764			
Uruzgan Demining Project-01 ERW	Uruzgan	unfunded	128,100			
Zabul Demining Project-01/A	Zabul	unfunded	1,528,656			
Ghazni Demining Project-02/B	Ghazni	unfunded	506,484			
Paktika Demining Project-05 AT	Paktika	unfunded	800,000			
Paktika Demining Project-01/B	Paktika	unfunded	145,450			
Paktya Demining Project-07/D	Paktika	unfunded	183,406			
Farah Demining Project-07	Farah	unfunded	3,262,524			
Farah Demining Project-03	Farah	unfunded	619,948			
Ghor Demining Project-01	Ghor	unfunded	297,875			
Hirat Demining Project-09/A	Hirat	unfunded	18,744			

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Area not Funded in sq. m	Channel	Donor	Agency
Total			65,156,249			

**b) VA Projects:**

*The following projects are designed based on the needs of persons with disabilities including victims of EO. Still, there is not a confirmed budget for the projects, but if funding becomes available, the projects can be implemented during 1399 (April 2020 – March 2021):*

- Advocacy and Awareness – US \$30,000
- Inclusive Education for CwD – US \$100,000
- Physical Rehabilitation – US \$1,000,000
- First Aid training to Community Health Workers of MoPH – US \$365,600
- Conducting workshop on physical accessibility to government organizations \$10,000.

**c) EORE Projects:**

The following projects were designed by DMAC considering the needs of the affected population at risk of being exposed to the threats of explosive ordnance. The below projects are currently unfunded,

- Causality Data Collection and EORE by ARCS: the project aims to conduct 12,960 EORE sessions for 324,000 female and male participants in 30 provinces with the use of 30 EORE mobile teams consisting of couple teams. The teams will also collect civilian victim data from all available sources such as health clinics, communities (CDCs), and community members which will then be entered into the IMSMA system. Finally, the teams will refer the mine / ERW victims to service providers based on referral guide information
- The evaluation of the EORE in 725 Schools of Afghanistan: The purpose of this evaluation is to measure the effectiveness of the existing mechanism for the implementation of EORE in the schools by conducting interviews with teachers, evaluating the availability of EORE trained teachers, evaluating the school curriculum Risk Education messages, measuring the duration of EORE sessions given by schools management, measuring the interest and understanding of students from EO risk and test their behaviour change. Proposal developed and shared with UNICEF. Total funding requirement is USD 150,000.
- Mobile EORE messaging application: The purpose of mobile EORE application is to ensure a sustainable and complimentary add-on to the traditional EORE messaging. It primarily targets children and offers interactive learning via animations and ensures it by testing the knowledge through well-designed animated quizzes at the end of each lesson. The timeframe of the project is six months. Concept note has been developed and shared with PMWRA. Total funding requirement is USD 20,900.

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