



# MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN (MAPA)

## ANNUAL OPERATION WORK PLAN

1399 (April 2020 - March 2021)

Second Version - July 2020

DEVELOPED BY:

DIRECTORATE OF MINE ACTION COORDINATION



## Table of Contents

Acronyms .....	II
Introduction .....	1
The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan .....	1
Background of the Operational Work Plan .....	1
MAPA’s priority areas for 1399:.....	1
1399 Objectives – DMAC and the implementing partners:.....	2
Chapter One: Overview.....	3
1.1 Vision.....	3
1.2 Mission.....	3
1.3 Background .....	3
1.3.2 Explosive Remnants of War Contamination .....	3
1.3.3 Civilian Casualties.....	5
1.4 Afghanistan Mine Ban Convention Extension Plan.....	5
1.4.1 Funding updates of 1399 .....	7
1.5 The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) .....	8
1.6 The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).....	9
1.7 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) .....	9
Chapter Two: Activities.....	10
2.1 Programme Management and Advocacy .....	10
2.1.1: Advocacy, Planning and Communications.....	10
2.1.2 Research and Development.....	15
2.1.3 Impact Evaluation: .....	17
2.1.4 Monitoring .....	18
2.1.4.1 Quality Management .....	18
2.1.5 Information Management .....	19
2.2 Survey and Clearance.....	20
2.2.2 Clearance.....	21
2.3 Victim Assistance .....	24
2.4 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education EORE.....	27
2.5 Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming: .....	28
Chapter Three: Risk Management .....	31
Annex A. Fund confirmed and pledged mine action projects for 1399 (April 2020-March 2021). ..	34
Annex B. MBT unfunded mine action projects for 1399 (April 2020-March 2021) .....	40

## 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
Moi	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 July 2020.

## 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
  - Fundraising for clearance of EO, RE, and VA

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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.

- 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 (NMAASP)
  - 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 51 sq. km is funded as of July 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

### 1.3.2 Explosive Remnants of War Contamination

Clashes between Anti-Government Elements (AGEs), and NATO<sup>2</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 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

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<sup>2</sup> NATO was involved in fighting until 2014 and then changed its role to supporting and training ANSF.

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>3</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:

- 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.

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<sup>3</sup>The term AIM refers to abandoned Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Devices (VOIED)

The training has started on 28 June and will be completed end September 2020. There are 24 participants mainly from DMAC and demining IP, AIM survey ToT training from 28 June – 09 July 2020 and clearance ToT training from 11 July – 30 Sep 2020. 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.

DMAC also provides technical support to demining organizations for the development of their SOPs.

### 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 casualties (42.5%) due to ERW and remaining 2.2% of casualties 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>4</sup>. Out 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.

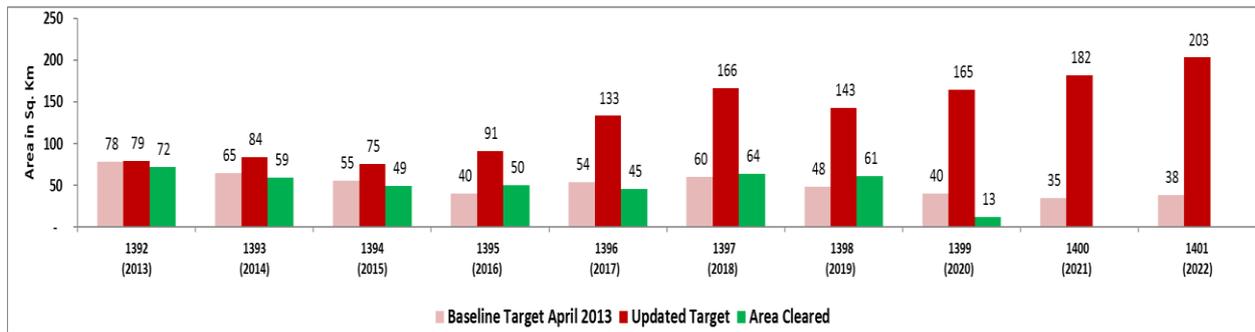
## 1.4 Afghanistan Mine Ban Convention Extension Plan

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 June 2020.

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<sup>4</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)

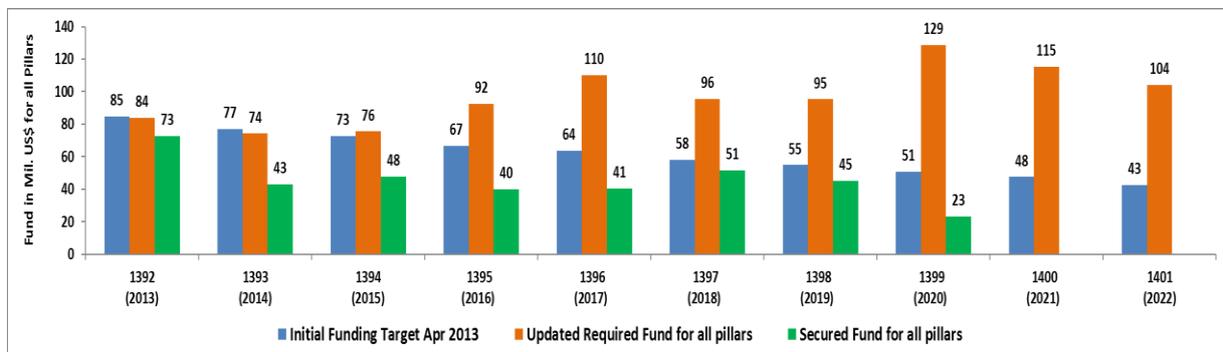
Figure 1: Annual baseline target, updated target and processed area



As shown in the graph above, and based on MIS monthly report for June 2020, there is 582.2 sq. km of remaining contamination (recorded mine, ERW and AIM hazards) to be cleared by the year 2023. Moreover, there is an additional 296.7 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 July 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 18 per cent of required funding is secured against the annual funding target, 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.

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

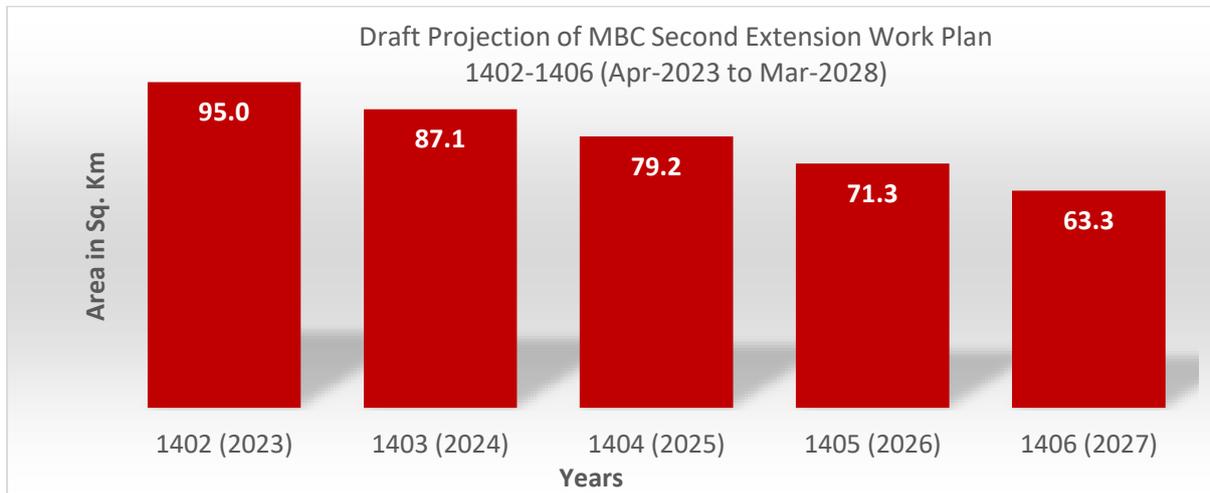
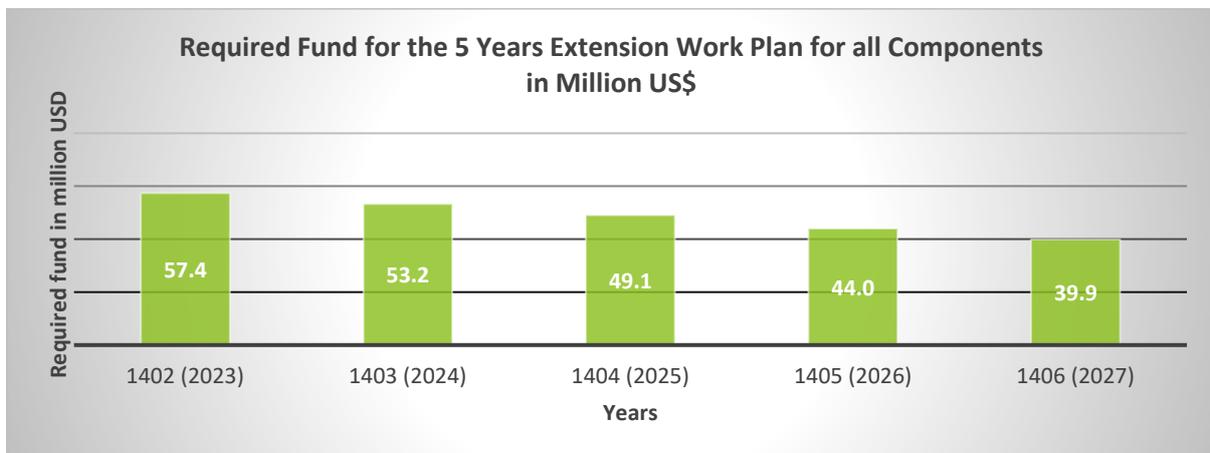


Figure 4: MBT Approx. cost for the next 5 years extension work plan

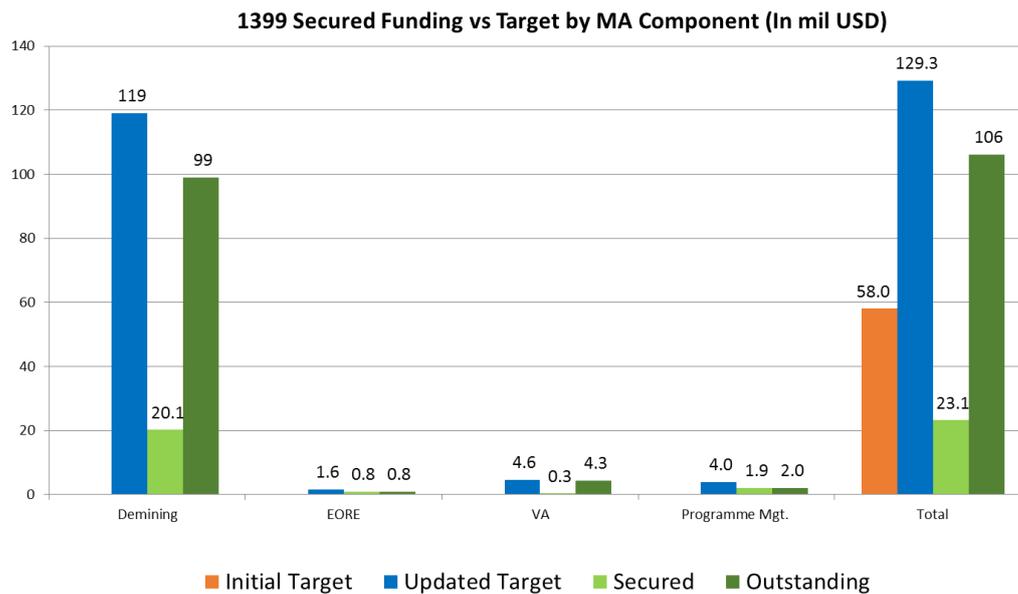


The stated area and funding requirement are subject to change due to possible addition of more areas based on new surveys and completion of the projects as the work-plan progresses.

#### 1.4.1 Funding updates of 1399

The required funding for 1399 is 129 million US\$. As of June 2020, the programme has received confirmation of 18 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. The project was put in tendering process through procurement department of ANDMA, the proposals were evaluated and the winner of the project is identified. 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 2,313 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, 9 CM recorded hazards covering 7.5 sq. km area remain uncleared.

Two remaining CM hazards have recently been surveyed in Nangarhar Province and its statistics added in above paragraph.

PM/WRA has pledged to provide fund for the clearance of the aforementioned 9 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. In order to achieve the deadline for the implementation of CCM, DMAC has advocated this issue with UNMAS which as a result UNMAS committed to cover the 5 remaining hazards in Nangarhar province to be included in their upcoming CFPs for funding. This will enable the program to achieve the five remaining CM hazards in Nangarhar through funding support of VTF and the remaining four CM hazards in Paktya through funding support of PMWRA.

## **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 40 per cent of current civilian casualties. Currently, there is 80 sq. km of legacy ERW and 72 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>5</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>5</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	Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the event was cancelled. Instead, DMAC ER Dept. had the social media week (through which DMAC ER Dept. shared some stories and MAPA achievements)
2	Afghanistan Donors & Implementing	To discuss the achievements and challenges of the MAPA	November 2020	

	Partners Coordination Workshop for Mine Action in Kabul	against the backdrop of increasing casualty numbers and development barriers.		
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	The Intersessional Meetings of AP Mine Ban Convention were held from 30 June – 2 July 2020. Due to COVID-19 situation which remained in place, all the meetings were held in a virtual format.
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	The Bureau of the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD decided at its extraordinary meeting of the Bureau on 20 March 2020 to postpone the 13th session of the Conference to the second week of December 2020. The exact dates are yet to be determined.
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	Nov 2020	

		or have indiscriminate effects.		
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	Still not conducted due to COVID-19
2	Conduct a national ACBL assembly for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Election for steering committee</li><li>- Development of new action plan for 3 years 2021-2023</li></ul>	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1399	
3	Organize meetings with regards to implementation of APMBC, CCW and other relevant conventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National Security Council</li><li>- Taliban (AIM related issues)</li></ul>	Throughout the year	Still not conducted due to COVID-19
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 July 2020, funding to clear around 51sq. 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 July 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	No. of Removed Action Plans	
1	Facilitating Development	3	10	2	6	2	-
2	Engagement with other sectors	9	28	17	8	-	3
3-1	5 pillars of mine action - Preventive functions	9	26	9	13	3	1
3-2	5 pillars of mine action - Responsive functions	5	21	18	1	2	-
4	Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming	7	28	18	9		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

DMAC and IPs with technical and financial support of GICHD/UNMAS has recently started developing the next five years National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMA SP) 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	Ongoing
2	Daily media monitoring.	Improved awareness to make informed decisions	Ongoing
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	Harmonized donors' relations and coordination	Ongoing

S-No	Activity	Result	Progress Tracking
	documents developed by DMAC to all MAPA stakeholders.		
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.	Ongoing
5	Develop a video every six months.	The video will be posted on the different social media channels and displayed at events, workshops, etc.	A short documentary was developed on the life of two mine victims. The ER Dept. has plan to develop another documentary on post-transition of programme.
6	Organize a field visit every other month.	Material from the field will be used for publicity and advocacy purpose	Due to the COVID-19 current situation, the field visit hasn't been conducted.
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	Ongoing
8	Maintain and update the website.	Updated Website	Ongoing
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	Ongoing

### 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	The necessary permits/authorization letter to conduct the Drone trial received from Mol. Next step is to plan a Skype meeting with Mine Kafon company to discuss the trails details, the start date and the end date, also to discuss the terms and conditions.
2	Conduct operations technical workshop	Enhanced skill of operations staff	June 2020	Done - Completed
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	Ongoing: With financial support from UNMAS, 24 DMAC and MAPA participants are taking part in AIM survey TOT training from 28 June – 09 July 2020 and clearance TOT training from 11 Jul – 30 Sep 2020
4	Conduct a case study on Excavator- Ripper with simultaneous cultivator follow up, in AV contaminated areas	Improved operational efficiency	May – October 2020	Ongoing: Around 40% work has been done on this so far
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	Oct – Dec 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	The plan of the PDIA has been developed and its implementation will be started during July 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	Completed in June 2020
2	QM training for OPS Associates/QMI	June 2020	Postponed due to Covid-19 problem
3	Quality assurance of IPs AIM trainings.	Throughout the Year	Ongoing
4	Revision of IP SOPs in the light of revised AMASs.	Throughout the Year	Ongoing
5	Prepare and share QM statistic with all the departments of DMAC.	Quarterly	Ongoing
6	Monitor DMAC performance through DMAC BSC <sup>6</sup> .	Quarterly	Ongoing
7	Conduct 2,100 QA monitoring visits and QC of mine action projects and teams.	Throughout the Year	Ongoing
8	Update process maps as per the P3M3 suggestions	May 2020	Postponed due to contractual delays from UNMAS. They will be updated in line with P3M3 suggestions in consultation with PMO

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<sup>6</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.

### 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*

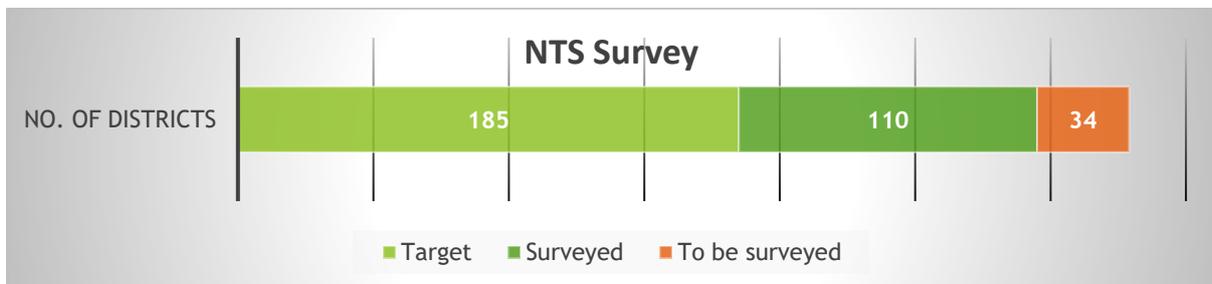
S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	Preparation for the New version of Information Management system IMSMA Core with GICHD.	Dec 2020	Ongoing
2	IMSMA cloud-based data storage and online backup system.	August 2020	Already Done
3	Implementation of MARS digital data collection system with technical 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	90% 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 provide advanced data management, query, processing and reporting systems designed to maximize data assets, information and business intelligence.	March 2020	Suitable option for MAPA will MS Power BI Fund is required to purchase the application.
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 Done

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
9	Data Coordination meeting with MAPA IP's to ensure data integrity and accuracy.	March 2021	Monthly meeting
10	Generating TPK Files for MARS	October 2020	Ongoing
11	IMSMA Training for VA Organization	August 2020	Training Conducted for DAO, AOAD and AABRAR.

## 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:

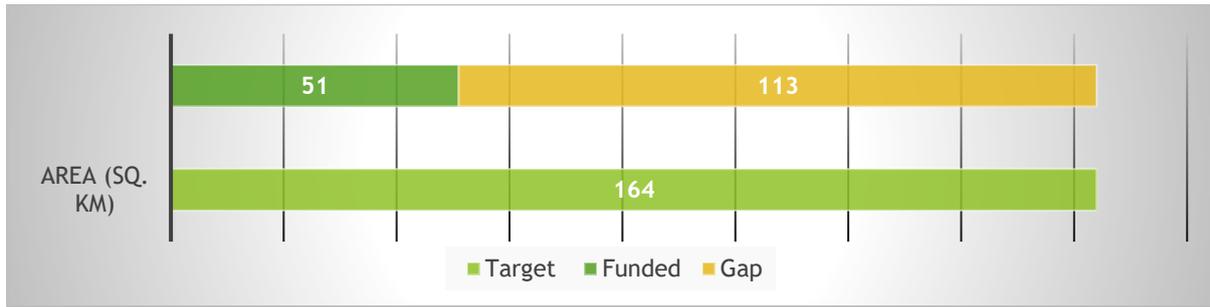
#### Non-Technical Survey (NTS):

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. The survey in the planned 41 districts for 1399 is normally ongoing by the related IPs and hopefully by the end of the year the planned districts will be completed

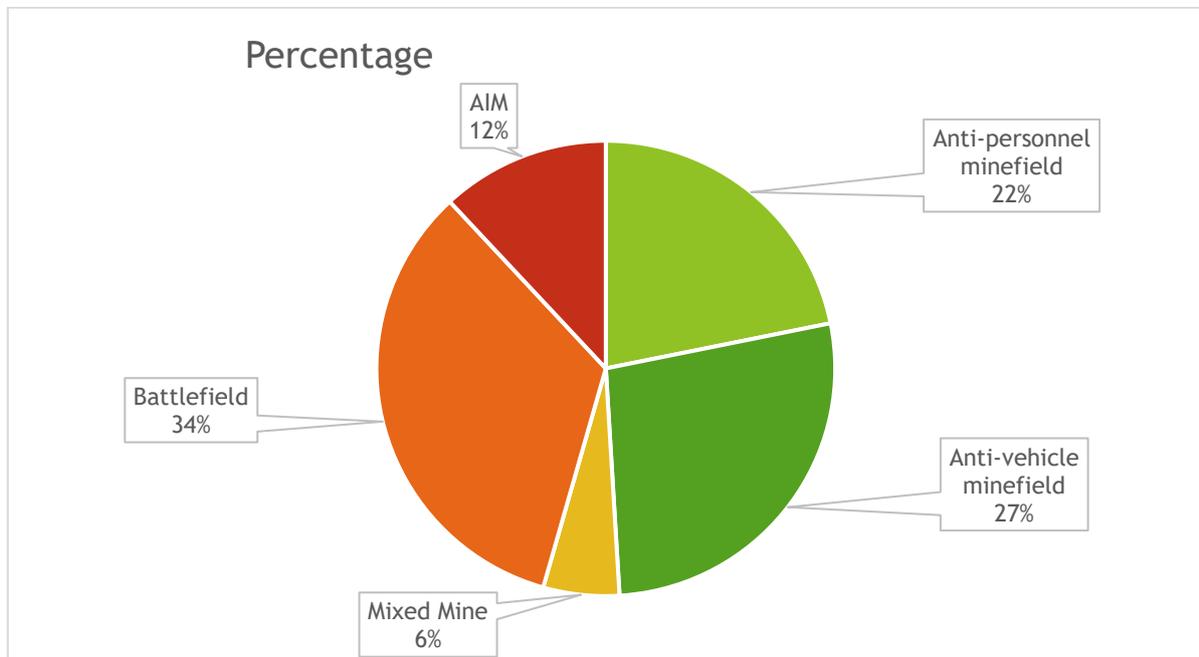
## 2.2.2 Clearance

Figure 7: 1399 Areas targeted, funded and gaps as of July 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 July 2020, donors have committed to clear 51 sq. km of land with confirmed funds and 51.4 sq. km area with funds pledged (unconfirmed) so far. Confirmed funds covers the clearance of 27 per cent of the 164 sq. km targeted in the 1399 MBC work plan<sup>7</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>8</sup>: United Kingdom (DFID), Netherlands, Japan, Finland, Canada and Australia.

<sup>7</sup> Refer to the annex A to see list of targeted demining projects for 2020 awaiting funds.

<sup>8</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 1398 (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 MBC 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 COVID 19 and resumed operation during July.
2. FSD Badakhshan Demining Project-03/D project for 1399 has suspended due to COVID 19 and Afghan-Tajik border restriction, and started work in early July 2020.

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

- 503 contaminated areas/hazards will be released;
- 51 sq.km of land will be released;
- 190 communities will be released;
- 17 districts will be released; and
- 189653 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,

- 882 contaminated hazards;
- 113 sq. km of contaminated land;
- 402 Explosive Ordnance impacted communities;
- 34 Explosive Ordnance impacted districts; and
- 788423 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	19,481,500
Mixed mine	8,820,661	2,796,040
AV	44,815,249	10,010,095

Type of contamination	Area to be cleared during 1399 in sq. m	
	MBT target	Confirmed fund for 1399
AIM	19,595,816	250,088
CM	2,559,660	-
ERW	52,896,679	18,613,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,601,289</b>	<b>51,151,587</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.

The NZ Defence Force has recently funded the Bamyan FRs. The project has started in early June 2020 and 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.

Besides, German has recently committed to fund their related firing ranges in Balkh province.

### **Stockpile destruction**

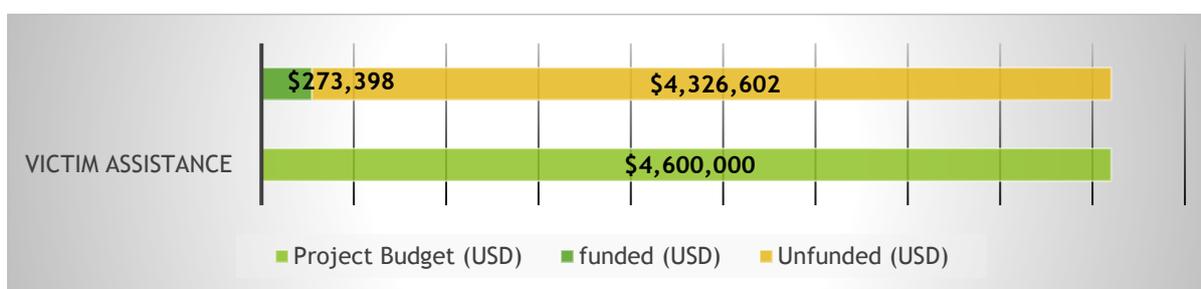
In 1399, HALO Trust, an implementing partner of the MAPA, will deploy 17 Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) one (WAD/MST) MoD support team, eight conventional weapons destruction teams, two WAD survey teams, and will conduct the following activities to reduce the risk of stockpile scattered ammunition 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	180 villages surveyed so far
2	Destroy 680 metric tons of unserviceable ammunition	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2020 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	215 MT of unserviceable ammunition destroyed so far
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 AWG meeting conducted so far

## 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>9</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	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	July 2020	Project is not funded yet Document has been developed and submitted to UNMAS for their review

<sup>9</sup>Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Annual Report 2019, UNAMA

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) analyse services being provided and determine gaps; and</li> <li>2) prioritize and plan services for greater effectiveness.</li> </ol>		then will be processed in MoF.
2	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Sep 2020	Review groups have been developed but and review is ongoing deadline is end of Oct 2020 to finalize this strategy.
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	It will be completed in Aug, due to COVID-19 Lock down.
5	<p>To release awareness guideline for Victims and Persons Disability.</p> <p>To review the training and awareness materials of IPs based on the adapted guideline;</p>	Throughout 1399	Initial draft is developed
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	<p>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.</p> <p>To support and monitor implementation physical rehabilitation project in Bamyan, Kunar, Khost, Farah and Uruzgan.</p>	Throughout 1399	Bamyan PRC has been established and a Monitoring visit has been conducted
8	Identify impacted community and collect data about Community Health Workers (CHW) and supervisors/trainers from MoPH.	Throughout 1399	

S-No	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
	Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) of trauma management for CHW supervisors/trainers in consultation with MoPH.		
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct regular Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group (DSCG) and Inter-ministerial meetings</li> <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>	Throughout 1399	DSCG has been suspended due to COVID-19, will start online. - Policy on 3% job creation for PwD has been released by Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC). - Concept developed and shared with Presidential Office.
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>10</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.

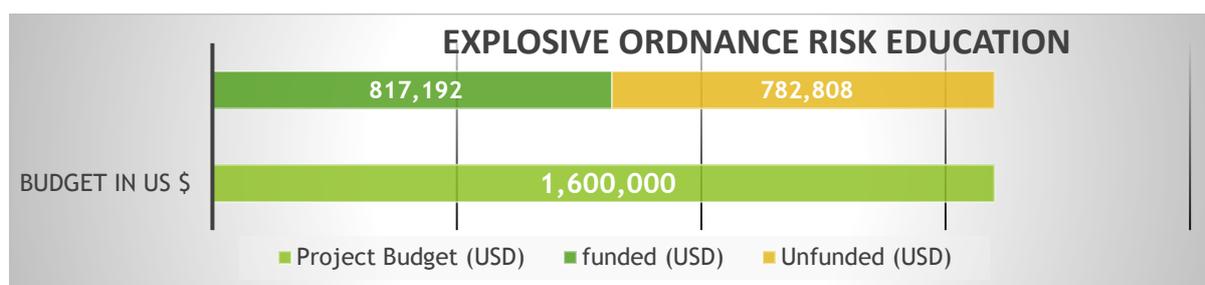
<sup>10</sup>Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan in 2016, HI.

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.

## 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 ensures 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>11</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	Billboards were erected and the data is being analysed. IED EORE posters have been finalized and will be printed in the coming month.

<sup>11</sup>Explosive Ordnance Risk Education. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mineaction.org/issues/education>.

S-No.	Activity	Result	Progress Tracking
2	Explore alternative methodologies, especially animated voice-over messages aimed at children	Improved interest of children in RE and reduced child casualties	Not yet started. The first few animations will be drafted and shared via social media in August.
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	Data clean-up is ongoing. Expected completion in September.
4	Revise EORE AMAS in light of the recent changes to EORE and the IMAS on EORE	Improved delivery of EORE	Will be drafted in September/October.
5	Develop EORE communication strategy	Improved communication concerning EORE – centralized resources on development of new materials.	EORE communication strategy was developed by UNMAS – it is currently being monitored. A new strategy will be developed in light of the findings.
6	EORE through social media	Improved reach of RE messages	EORE video clips have been shared through DMAC's social media handles.
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	QA/QC forms are currently being revised. Expected completion end of August.

*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	In progress
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	Independent budget for GFP provided by UNMAS.
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	GFP employment is in progress for each IP
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	Sep-20	

S-No	Activities	Results	Deadline	Progress Tracking
		of G&D in MAPA		
6	<p>Ensure the annual plan of the IPs is based on NMASP Goals</p> <p>Review all DMAC QA forms as per gender and diversity mainstreaming requirements and facilitate the review of IP forms</p> <p>Develop and adopt the policies related to G&amp;D mainstreaming in line with Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) such as anti-harassment policy for MAPA.</p>	G&D mainstreaming related policies are developed and enforced.	6/1/2020  Dec. 20	

As the DMAC G&D officer position was in the process to be filled therefore, some activities not achieved.

## Chapter Three: Risk Management

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

Challenges	Mitigating Measures
<b>Funding</b>	
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.	To accelerate fund raising efforts, increase donor meetings, workshops, and advocacy; work with the government to facilitate new funding channels and opportunities.
<b>Security</b>	
The volatile security situation poses challenges and could disrupt operations and future planning.	<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>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Possible lack of evidence-based survey requests from the communities.</li> <li>b) Potential ineffective implementation of LR process</li> <li>c) Demining Accident</li> <li>d) Setting unrealistic LR target. The IPs pressure on team to achieve the target</li> <li>e) Missed EOs</li> <li>f) Inexperience community based deminers</li> <li>g) Possible negative completion among communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Implementation of evidence-based land release process.</li> <li>b) Strengthen monitoring, training of personnel engaged in LR and validation of LR processes and outputs at field level.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>d) Screening of the same geographical field historical data, joint field visits, considering MAPA standard productivity rate, systematic review of technical proposals, monitoring,</li> <li>e) Adherence strictly to standards, employ appropriate equipment, trained personnel and methodology, extensive implementation of QM.</li> <li>f) IP's proper recruitment policy and ensure its implementation, training and monitoring,</li> <li>g) Proper community liaison and inclusion of concerned community elders in decision making concerning recruitment</li> </ul>

## Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

<p>Access to vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>IPs to recruit and deploy RE trainers/volunteers from the local communities. Use most relevant media as an alternative (indirect) approach to disseminate Mine/ ERW Risk Education messages in insecure areas. IPs to have a clear security policy and plan.</p>
<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Possible exclusion of EORE messages in the revised school curriculum.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Involvement of military actors in delivery of EORE messages.</p>	<p>Consistent use of humanitarian <i>minepaki</i> logo in EORE activities by MAPA partners. Communicating humanitarian principles to affected communities Advocacy with military actors to ensure distinguished EORE efforts.</p>

## Victim Assistance

<p>Limitation in access to services (<i>physically, culturally and financially</i>)</p>	<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>
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<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</p> <p>To hire some contracted staff to support MMD in their system development and implementation</p> <p>To ask support from International organizations including UN, CBR, UNCRPD, GICHD to MMD for their capacity development.</p>
<p><b>Impact of COVID-19 on MA</b></p>	
<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 July 2020*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
DAFA/MCPA VTF funded Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Sep-19	30-Aug-20	3,729,134		VTF	UNOPS	DAFA/MCPA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Nimroz Demining Project-1398	Nimroz	Confirm	16-Jun-19	30-Aug-20	844,123		VTF	UNOPS	DAFA/MCPA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	30-Jun-20	1,768,609		VTF	UNOPS	DAFA/MCPA
Kunar Demining Project-02/C	Kunar	Not confirm			-	563,799	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Kunar Demining Project-02/E	Kunar	Not confirm			-	6,883,378	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Nangarhar Demining Project-04/L	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	1,467,172	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Parwan Demining Project-10/D	Parwan	Not confirm			-	296,677	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Ghazni Demining Project-01/A	Ghazni	Not confirm			-	7,572,838	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/J	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	3,256,836	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Nangarhar Demining Project-04/K	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	678,545	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-02/A	Paktya	Not confirm			-	1,136,674	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Khost Demining Project-04/C	Khost	Not confirm			-	221,639	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-09/A	Paktya	Not confirm			-	493,380	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktika Demining Project-02	Paktika	Not confirm			-	214,157	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Khost Demining Project-01 AT	Khost	Not confirm			-	148,712	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Khost Demining Project-05/A	Khost	Not confirm			-	10,314	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Farah Demining Project-10 (AT)	Farah	Not confirm			-	4,380,200	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Farah Demining Project-09 (AT)	Farah	Not confirm			-	2,407,613	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-03/C	Paktya	Not confirm			-	341,568	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Badakhshan Demining Project-02/C	Badakhshan	Not confirm			-	68,100	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Sari Pul Demining Project-1/B	Sari Pul	Not confirm			-	174,542	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Logar Demining Project-07	Logar	Not confirm			-	366,579	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Logar Demining Project-09	Logar	Not confirm			-	414,873	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Zabul Demining Project-02/A	Zabul	Not confirm			-	547,042	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Baghlan Demining Project-06	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	634,196	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Baghlan Demining Project-17	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	3,816,305	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Kunduz Demining Project-01	Kunduz	Not confirm			-	134,085	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktika Demining Project-01/A	Paktika	Not confirm			-	1,821,756	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-02 AT/B	Paktya	Not confirm			-	21,114	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Jawzjan Demining Project-1/B	Jawzjan	Not confirm			-	133,215	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,341,866</b>	<b>38,205,309</b>			

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 and 33. NOFO	Baghlan and Nimroz	Confirm	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-21	3,553,050		Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 30. NOFO	Laghman, Baghlan, Kabul	Confirm	1-Sep-20	30-Jun-21	1,836,956		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 31 and 32. NOFO	Kandahar, Baghlan	Confirm	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-21	7,365,993		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
19.PMWRA.Afghanistan. Project 27 and 28. NOFO	Baghlan and Balkh	Confirm	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-21	9,028,260		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
MCPA DOS Logar Demining Project-1398	Logar	Confirm	16-Oct-19	31-Oct-20	942,495		Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
NOFO Project 26 Panjsher-Nangarhar	Nangarhar, Panjsher	Confirm	1-Jul-19	30-Oct-20	777,258		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-20 Baghlan and Laghman	Baghlan, Laghman	Confirm	1-May-19	31-Jul-20	988,576		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-21 Baghlan and Kunar	Kunar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	30-Sep-20	3,412,902		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jun-19	30-May-20	1,261,075		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-23 Samangan-Balkh-Khost	Samangan, Balkh, Khost	Confirm	1-Apr-19	30-Jun-20	824,756		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-24 Maydan Wardak-Nimruz	Paktya, Nimroz	Confirm	1-Sep-19	31-May-20	930,919		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	Kapisa, Khost, Baghlan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	30-Apr-20	132,690		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
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			-	200,662	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
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
Logar Demining Project-05 (AT)	Logar	Not confirm			-	1,068,636	Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
<b>Total</b>					<b>31,486,060</b>	<b>7,929,329</b>			

Table 17: Other bilateral funded demining projects for 1399 as of July 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-21	805,464		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
DDG SIDA Demining Project-2020	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-21	1,569,683		Bilateral	SIDA	DDG
HT Finland Demining Project 2020	Parwan, Samangan, Baghlan	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	955,541		Bilateral	Finland	HALO TRUST
HT GFFO MC demining Project 2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Khost, Parwan, Samangan, Hilmand, Gazni	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	4,083,674		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
HT NL RNG Demining Project 2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Samangan, Parwan	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-20	3,336,944		Bilateral	IRASH	HALO TRUST

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
HT Norway Demining project for 2020/2021	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-21	1,150,075		Bilateral	Norway	HALO TRUST
OMAR GAGP funded demining project-1399	Balkh	Confirm	15-Mar-20	20-Mar-21	1,376,196		Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-01	Hilmand and Nangarhar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Aug-20	50,105		Bilateral	NL	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
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>13,327,682</b>	<b>5,356,646</b>			

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

In bellow, 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 18: List of NTS planned districts for 1399*

S-N	Province	District	Scope of Survey Project	Planned By
1	Logar	Charkh	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
2	Kunar	Dangam	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
3	Kunar	Watapur	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
4	Kunar	Chapa Dara	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
5	Nuristan	Kamdish	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
6	Balkh	Charbolak	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
7	Balkh	Sholgara	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
8	Jawzjan	Darzab	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
9	Jawzjan	Shibirghan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
10	Badakhshan	Shahada	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
11	Kunduz	Char Dara	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
12	Kunduz	Dashti Archi	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
13	Hilmand	Garmser	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
14	Zabul	Day Chopan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
15	Zabul	Mizan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
16	Zabul	Shamulzai	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
17	Zabul	Naw Bahar	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
18	Ghazni	Rashidan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
19	Ghazni	Khwaja Omari	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
20	Farah	Pusht rod	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
21	Farah	Farah	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
22	Hirat	Shindand	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
23	Hirat	Gulran	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
24	Hirat	Koshk	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
25	Hirat	Hirat	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
26	Hirat	Guzara	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
27	Hirat	Adraskan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	MCPA
28	Faryab	Ghormach	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
29	Faryab	Qaysar	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
30	Faryab	Almar	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
31	Faryab	Dawlat Abad	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
32	Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
33	Sari Pul	Sayyad	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination excluding AIM	ATC
34	Jawzjan	Qush Tepa	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
35	Nangarhar	Nazyan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
36	Baghlan	Burka	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
37	Ghazni	Giro	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
38	Paktika	Barmal	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
39	Paktika	Sarobi	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
40	Ghor	Chaghcharan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
41	Ghor	Du Layna	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
42	Jawzjan	Khan Aqa	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
43	Jawzjan	Fayzabad	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
44	Jawzjan	Qarqin	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT

S-N	Province	District	Scope of Survey Project	Planned By
45	Nangarhar	Sorkh Rod	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
46	Nangarhar	Dih Bala	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
47	Nangarhar	Kot	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
48	Logar	Baraki	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
49	Kandahar	Maiwand	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
50	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
51	Hilmand	Lashkargah	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
52	Hilmand	Nawa Barakzai	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
53	Badakhshan	Argo	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
54	Baghlan	Nahrin	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
55	Ghazni	Waghaz	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
56	Ghazni	Wali Muhammadi Shahid	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
57	Ghor	Dawlat Yar	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
58	Ghor	Shahrak	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
59	Ghor	Taywara	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
60	Ghor	Charsada	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	HT
61	Faryab	Andkhoy	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
62	Faryab	Bilchiragh	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
63	Faryab	Gurziwan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
64	Faryab	Kohistan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
65	Faryab	Khani Chahar Bagh	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
66	Faryab	Maymana	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
67	Faryab	Qurghan	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
68	Sari Pul	Balkhab	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
69	Sari Pul	Gosfandi	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
70	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
71	Sari Pul	Sangcharak	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	ATC
72	Sari Pul	Sozma Qala	Survey/Resurvey of legacy and new contamination including AIM	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.
  - For IED risk awareness project, billboards were installed in Kunduz, Baghlan, Nangarhar, Urozgan and Hilmand Provinces. Another project where billboards were installed was implemented by DDG with support and oversight from DMAC; these were installed in Kandahar and Nimroz Provinces.
- 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 19: List of demining projects waiting for fund during 1399*

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Area not Funded in sq. m
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
<b>Total</b>			<b>65,156,249</b>

## **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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