



MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN

ANNUAL OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN

1398 – (April 2019-March 2020)

WORKING TO MAKE AFGHANISTAN MINE-FREE BY MARCH 2023



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Acronyms

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACBL	Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
AGE	Anti-Government Elements
AIM	Abandoned Improvised Mine
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
AV mines	Anti-Vehicle mines
AP mines	Anti-Personnel mines
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSSF	Conflict Stability Security Fund
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DMAC	Directorate of Mine Action Coordination
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GAGP	Grant Assistance for Grassroot Projects
GFFO	German Federal Foreign Office
GIS	Geographical Information System
HALO Trust	Hazardous Area Life Support Organisation Trust
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IM	Improvised Mine
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IP	Implementing partners
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
M/ERW RE	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education
MIS	Management Information System
MoD	Ministry of Défense
MoE	Ministry of Education
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MMD	State 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
PwD	Person with Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
R&D	Research and Development
RNG	Royal Netherlands Government
SOP	Standing operating procedure
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
VA	Victim Assistance
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) which 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 the impact of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

There are currently 46 accredited mine action organizations which are eligible to conduct mine action activities in 1398¹; 16 national non-government organizations (NGOs), nine international NGOs, 17 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.

Background of the Operational Work Plan

The MAPA 1398 Operational Work Plan reflects the policies and planning procedures put in place by the DMAC 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. This document contains data analysis describing the nature and scope of mine action-related challenges in Afghanistan, the intended activities for 1398 with confirmed and committed funding, and the prioritization and quality management regime set out by the DMAC. The data presented in this document is valid as of 1 Feb 2019; a detailed data analysis is available at www.dmac.gov.af.

DMAC Priority Areas for 1398:

DMAC and the IPs priority areas for 1398 are as follows:

- Reduce civilian casualties
- Build the capacity of mine action to respond to the emerging problem of abandoned improvised mine (AIM)
- Improve the quality management system
- Establish a sustainable civilian data collection
- Conduct a national survey to identify the scope of new contamination
- Establish a standalone research and development cell
- Establish deminers database to collect all records of deminers trained by all IPs
- Finalize liability policy for further use
- Search for new survey tools and its application in the programme
- Seek for proper utilization of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD)
- Functionalize the centre of excellence

The MAPA should achieve the following during 1398:

- Conduct non-technical survey (NTS) of 29 districts in 6 regions, including NTS of recent contamination. Details on [page 17](#).

¹1398 of the Solar Islamic Calendar is equivalent to 21 March 2019 – 20 March 2020 of the Gregorian Calendar.

- Release 44.7 sq. km of known legacy-contaminated land². Details are available on [page 18](#).
- Provide Mine/ERW risk education to 781 impacted communities and at UNHCR encashment centres. Details are available on [page 27](#).
- Survey 600 villages for the possible presence of ammunition bunkers by Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams. Details can be found on [page 24](#).
- Conduct around 2,200 external quality assurance (QA) monitoring and quality control (QC) visits to mine action projects and teams. Details can be found on [page 13](#).
- Conduct post-demining impact assessments (PDIA) of 85 closed contaminated areas, and livelihood surveys in 12 communities of Kapisa province. Details on [page 30](#).

² Legacy contamination is contamination left from previous conflicts which occurred before 2001.

Chapter One: Overview

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Remaining Mine and ERW Contamination

As of February 2019, data suggests that there are 3,740 hazardous areas covering 1,763 sq. km of land in Afghanistan. This consists of 636 sq. km of legacy contamination and 1,127.9 sq. km of new contamination³ made up of improvised mines (IMs) and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

1.1.2 Explosive Remnants of War Contamination

Clashes between Anti-Government Elements (AGEs), NATO⁴ and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) since 2001 has posed a major challenge, as most of these incidents have left behind unexploded ordnance and/or AIMs. Through the High Explosive Training Ranges forum, chaired by NATO Resolute Support, the programme is in contact with relevant military authorities from NATO to receive information on the location of each armed conflict incident that has occurred so far. Thus, 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.

During 1396, a comprehensive concept note was prepared and submitted to the Office of the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for the survey and clearance of 219 newly contaminated areas covering approximately 416⁵ sq. km of land in 14 provinces contaminated with ERW and improvised mines (IM).

During 1398 DMAC, through Quick Response Teams (QRTs), will contribute in the NTS of the ERW sites for further confirmation and availability of these hazards.

Moreover, it is worth-mentioning, ERWs and IMs are also having impact on returnees and deportees. there are currently 2.4 million Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan facing repatriation to Afghanistan who are unaware of the ERW risks and where ERW contamination exists.

Abandoned Improvised Mine (AIM) Clearance Operations:

The overwhelming challenge of AIM contamination and the number of civilian casualties from this contamination call for additional measures to address this challenge. The term AIM refers to Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Devices (VOIED). The prefix of abandoned is used to define the fact that the humanitarian demining organizations only deal with those victims operated IEDs that remain in areas where conflict has taken place and after the cessation of armed conflicts the presence of these devices pose a threat to the lives and livelihoods of civilians. Humanitarian demining organizations, in order to maintain its neutral nature, do not deal with other types of IEDs such as remote control, body-borne, vehicle-borne etc. In case of receiving such requests for clearance of other than the VOIEDs, DMAC and MAPA organizations refers them to the ministry of interior.

To be prepared for effective and efficient survey and clearance operations as well as QA and QC of abandoned improvised mine operations, DMAC is intended to coordinate finding possible ways for building 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 improvised mine contaminated areas in Afghanistan. DMAC has already drafted the AMAS chapter for AIM clearance operations and it is expected that the demining organizations develop their Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) in light of the AIM clearance standards. In

³ This includes 464.7 sq. km of initial hazard areas surveyed but not yet confirmed, 630.7 sq.km firing range and 32.5 sq. km AIM.

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

⁵ Initially this figure was 420 sq. km, during the last year 4 sq. km area has been cancelled while the remaining 416 sq. km remain for NTS

general, the capacity of demining organizations which are going to be engaged in survey and clearance of AIM should be built on the following:

- The concept of operations of humanitarian IM clearance
- Carry out a comprehensive assessment of the threat, based on local non-state armed group capability, intent and operating environment
- Conduct NTS of AIM contaminated areas
- Identifying 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 IM survey and clearance operations

During 1398, DMAC will try to identify and coordinate 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. DMAC will also provide technical support to demining organizations for developing their relevant SOPs.

1.1.3 Civilian Casualties

According to the DMAC's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), during 2018 the average number of civilian casualties recorded was 118 per month, which demonstrates an approximately three-fold increase compared to 2013.

According to UNAMA's Protection of Civilians Annual Report, 2018⁶ the civilian casualties from victim-activated pressure-plate IEDs decreased by 26 per cent in 2018, causing 753 civilian casualties (269 deaths and 484 injured). UNAMA also recorded an eight per cent decrease in civilian casualties from remote-controlled IEDs that caused 505 civilian casualties (96 killed and 409 injured), and a 91 per cent increase in magnetic IEDs that caused 262 civilian casualties (34 deaths and 228 injured).

Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, UNAMA documented 492 civilian casualties (150 deaths and 342 injured) due to explosive remnants of war, a 23 per cent decrease compared to 2017. In line with the trend observed in 2017, this decrease may be attributed to factors such as the clearance of ERW from the battlefield, together with ongoing education programmes. Children continued to be disproportionately harmed by ERW. In 2018, they accounted for 87 per cent of all civilian casualties from explosive remnants of war, with 426 child casualties (136 deaths and 290 injured) recorded by UNAMA including 367 boys. Children who survive encounters with ERW live with a lasting detrimental impact on their quality of life due to loss of limbs or eye-sight, other serious injuries, and psychological trauma.

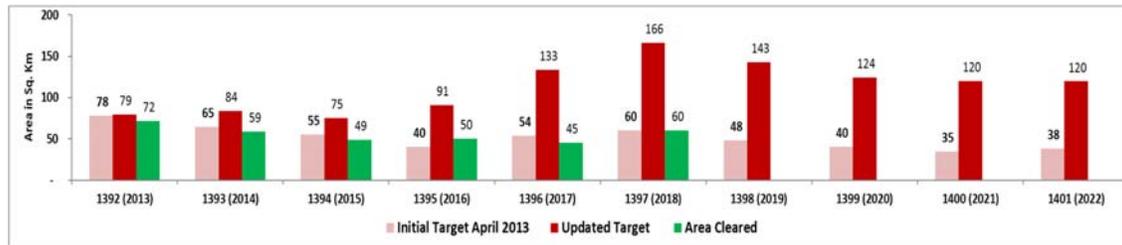
1.3 Afghanistan Mine Ban Convention Extension Plan

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

⁶ United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Protection of Civilians Annual Report, 2018. Kabul: UNAMA. Retrieved from https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/afghanistan_protection_of_civilians_annual_report_2018_final_Feb_2019.pdf

extension request Afghanistan committed to clearing all known mine contaminated areas in its territory by March 2023. The below graph shows the original baseline target indicated in the extension plan, the revised target of clearance which is updated yearly, and the amount of cleared areas as of February 2019.

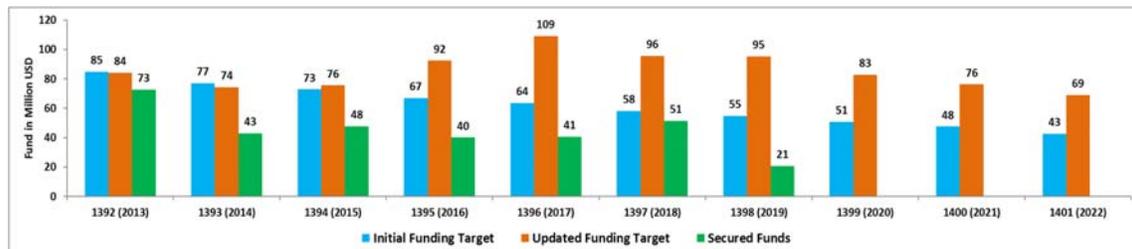
Graph 1: Annual area baseline target, updated target and processed area.



As shown in the above graph, there are 683sq. km of remaining contamination to be cleared by the Afghan year 1401 (March-2023). Moreover, there is an extra 412 sq. km of new contamination to be surveyed and cleared which has not been added to this graph as it requires a comprehensive non-technical survey (NTS) to establish accurate figures and details on the extent and type of contamination; subsequently, 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 so far, and the funding needed for the remaining years to complete the extension plan on time as of March 2019.

Graph 2: Annual funding initial target, updated target and secured funding.

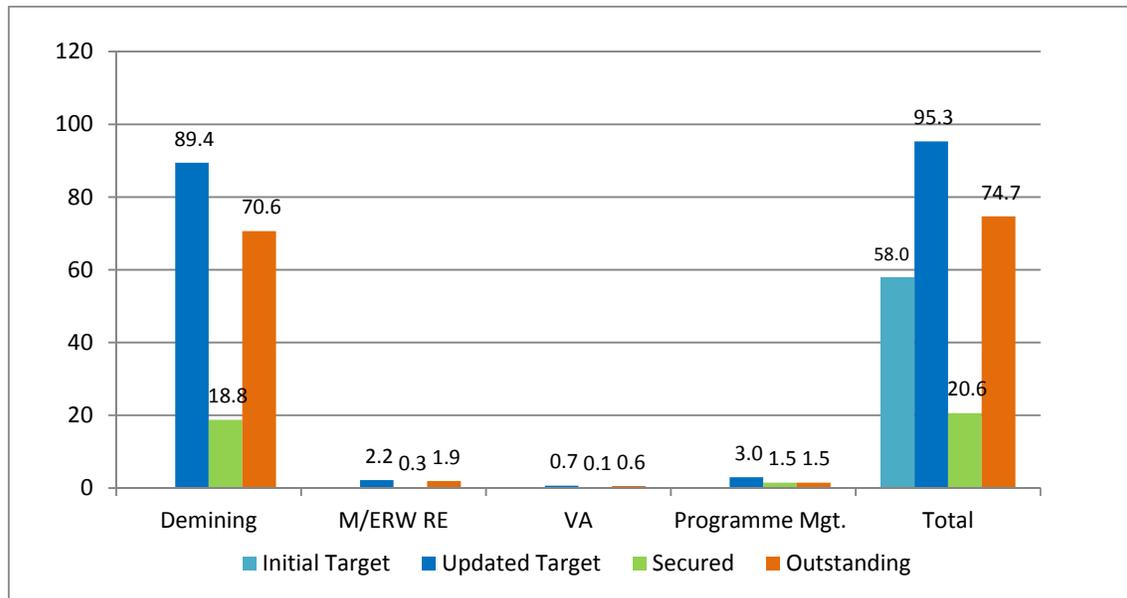


As displayed in the graph, the full amount of funding for the extension was not secured in the first six years; now in the seventh year of the plan, only 22 per cent of required funding is secured against the annual funding target until March 2019. Meanwhile, the legacy and new contaminations have been reported by Mine/ ERW Impact Free Community Surveys (MEIFCS) and NTS, and this, combined with the funding shortfalls from previous years, places an extra burden on the funding requirements for each subsequent year. Each year the plan is reviewed and the unfunded projects from previous years and 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 funding trend continues.

1.2.1 1398 Funding

The required funding for 1398 is \$95.3 million USD and as of March 2019, 22 per cent of this target has been secured. The graph below shows the required funding and funding secured for each mine action pillar.

Graph 3: 1398 funding initial target, updated target, secured and outstanding in million US\$



1.4 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. Out of the 28.5 sq. km of cluster munition recorded contamination, 23.4 sq. km has been cleared. From the remaining 5.1 sq. km area 3.3 sq. km is part of a two-year funded project by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), 0.9 sq. km is allocated for VTF funded project 1398 and 0.9 sq. km is planned by Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy – conservation in Afghanistan (AREA) for their unsolicited DOS fund for 1398.

1.5 The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

On 9 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 125th state party to the CCW.

The ERW contamination from both legacy and new contamination causes over 40 per cent of current civilian casualties. There are 134 sq. km of legacy ERW contamination recorded and 187 sq. km of new ERW contamination. So far, new contamination is reported from 14 affected provinces out of 34 provinces of the country, though the problem could be much more extensive.

DMAC management is advocating to establish a mechanism to closely work with Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) in order to convince them for clearing the contaminated areas following their military operations.

1.6 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 2006 and opened for signature on 30 March 2007; it entered into force on 3 May 2008. The convention was ratified by the government of Afghanistan in 2011. DMAC provides technical assistance to State Ministry for Martyrs and Disability for the effective implementation of the CRPD.

Chapter Two: Activities

This section describes the activities that will be implemented during the course of 1398.

2.1 Programme Management and Advocacy

DMAC, with its seven regional offices, is the primary entity responsible for leading the programme management of mine action activities in Afghanistan, while the implementing partners and the UNMAS act as focal points in their areas of operations with UN agencies, communities, government authorities and other national and international development organisations.

2.1.1: Advocacy, Planning and Communications

Advocacy

Advocacy plays a vital role in humanitarian mine action in order 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 mobilise resources for the programme. Some of the forums the MAPA will be using for advocacy in 1398 are listed in the below table.

Table 1: Advocacy events

Event	Purpose	Date	Progress Tracking
International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	To commemorate the efforts made in mine action by all stakeholders and acknowledge the path ahead toward Ottawa Treaty compliance and zero mine action casualties.	April 2019	
Afghanistan Donor & Implementing Partners Coordination Workshop for Mine Action	To discuss the achievements and challenges of the MAPA against the backdrop of increasing casualty numbers and development barriers.	26-28 March 2019	
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) –	Mid-year assessment of the States parties to the APMBC and the key issues the States parties are seized with.	June 2019	

Intersessional Meetings.			
Conference of States Parties to the CRPD.	Advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities and to highlight the key concerns for this group of persons in Afghanistan.	June 2019	
Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.	Meeting to discuss progress on the prohibition on use and stockpiling and clearance of cluster munitions.	September 2019	
Meeting of high contracting parties on Protocol V and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).	Meeting to discuss Afghanistan's progress and measures on the restriction on the use of certain conventional weapons which could be extremely injurious or have indiscriminate effects.	November 2019	
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. Afghanistan is currently presiding over the Ottawa Treaty and will hand over its Presidency of the Treaty to Norway, highlighting the achievements and focus it has made over the past 12 months nationally and globally.	November 2019	
Donor meetings	To mobilize resources for the programme	Ad/Hoc	

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 banning landmines.

In 2018, after a seven-year break, the ACBL re-started its work by conducting a workshop on electing the steering committee and then the chairperson of the steering committee by the elected steering committee members. Significant steps were taken during 2018 by developing Standard Working Procedure (SWP) for ACBL steering committee, developing an action plan and organizing meetings with government National Security Forces and AGEs for support and implementation of APMBC, CCW and other relevant conventions.

The purpose of ACBL is to respond to:

- The new obstacles faced by the programme due to a deteriorating security situation and the increased risks faced by the operators in the field.

- The new contamination and expansion of hazardous areas due to an increase in the production and use of improvised mines and ERW.
- Funding shortfall to achieve a mine-free Afghanistan by 2023.
- The limitations in fulfilling the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) for a full inclusion of mine/ERW victims in society.

The ACBL plans to do the following in 1398:

Action	Date	Progress Tracking
Mine Action Awareness day celebration by ACBL, Implementing Partners (IPs) and DMAC	4 April 2019	
Peace day celebration by ACBL, UNMAS and DMAC in each region	Sep 2019	
Conduct a national ACBL conference	2 nd Quarter 2019	
Organise meetings with government National Security Forces and AGEs for support and implementation of APMBC, CCW and other relevant conventions	Throughout the year	
Disability day coordinated by ACBL with IADAM and other stakeholders	3 Dec 2019	
Programs to engage the government, the security council, armed groups, particularly the Taliban, and the peace council. (ACBL with UNMAS)	Throughout the year	

Planning

The MAPA's workplan for 1398 is in line with the Mine Ban Convention (MBC) extension workplan, the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016-2020) and the DMAC portfolio submission to the MBC extension for 1398. As per the MBC workplan, to meet the end goal of making Afghanistan free of known mine/ERW contamination, the programme needs to clear 143 sq. km of land during 1398; as of March 2019, funding to clear around 45 sq. km has been obtained and the programme will continue its fundraising efforts in order to clear the remaining area.

The National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016-2020) has four main goals which are: 1) Facilitating Development, 2) Engagement with other sectors, 3) The pillars of mine action (preventive and responsive), and 4) Gender & diversity mainstreaming. Under each goal, there are numerous objectives linked to several action plans. A committee is established within DMAC, with support from the main implementing partners (IPs), to execute the action plans.

A numerical summary of the four main goals, the relevant objectives and its activities are shown below with the progress made until March 2019.

Table 2: MAPA strategic goals

S- No	Goals	No. of Objectives	No. of Action Plans	Progress in number		Waiting for Action
				Completed Action Plans	Ongoing Action Plans	
1	Facilitating Development	3	8	2	5	1
2	Engagement with other sectors	9	28	7	15	6
3-1	5 pillars of mine action - Preventive functions	8	24	1	20	3
3-2	5 pillars of mine action - Responsive functions	5	16	4	11	1
4	Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming	7	24	8	13	3
Total		32	100	22	64	14

External Relations

The DMAC Advocacy and 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 1398.

Table 3: List of external relations activities for 1398.

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
MAPA External Relations department working group meetings every other month.	Develop a common strategy with activities and objectives.	Activities developed regarding the International Days during 1398 and/or International and National events.	
Daily media monitoring.	Correct any misinformation or discrepancies with the information provided by any organization or individual.	Share updated information and correct any discrepancies if necessary.	
Develop and distribute relevant publications (Mine Action glossary, Woman in Mine Action and a Mine Action Acronyms Guide) to all MAPA stakeholders.	The documents will convey messages on MAPA's achievements, success stories, objectives and challenges.	Publication of these materials and mine action awareness for the social media. A hard copy of the newsletter should be sent to government offices and a soft copy sent via email.	
Organize public activities to work closely with Afghan civil society. Some of the proposed activities are: workshops, radio programmes, mine awareness paint/music etc.	The aim of this project is to gain civil society support for mine action to better advocate for public, government and the international community's support for the programme.	An increase in engagement and awareness within civil society, the government and the international community.	
Develop a video every six months.	A 1-5-minute video will be developed every six months for advocacy efforts.	The video will be posted on the different social media channels and played at events, workshops, etc.	

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
Organize a field visit once a month.	Every month External Relation staff will travel to the field to work with local counterparts, interview people and get photos for the External Relation department.	Material from the field will be used to create External Relations products, such as campaigns and advertising and will be used for publications.	
Create a strong daily social media campaign for Facebook: @DMAC. Afghanistan and Twitter: @Dmac.afg	During 1398, the digital communication channels (Facebook and Twitter) will have one daily post focused on advocacy and mine awareness. During special International Days, a special campaign will run at the same time.	Increase the likes and the visits (average 100 likes every month / paid online advertising for Facebook-Twitter accounts to get more likes)	
Maintain and update the website.	Update the content and images of the website weekly. Make sure all the links work and the information can be accessed by everybody.	Website updated.	
Develop the following External Relations products: Annual Report 1397; Infographic for 1397; MAPA Fast Facts (Quarterly); MAPA Newsletter (Quarterly); Post Deming Impact Assessment (PDIA) Report for 1398; Mine Action and Livelihood Survey Report 1398.	During 1398, the External Relations department will develop updated products with technical information about Mine Action in Afghanistan. These products will be published bimonthly, quarterly and annually.	Publication of these materials and mine action awareness from the media. A hard copy of the newsletter should be sent to government offices or a list of their email addresses need to be prepared.	

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 increase efforts to enhance the success of mine action operations during 1398. The R&D activities listed below will be conducted during 1398. 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 4: List of Research and Development areas for 1398.

S. #	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible Department	Progress Tracking
1	To conduct an Operation Technical Workshop by participating DMAC HQ OPS staff, DMAC ROs, UNMAS OPS Staff and IPs OPS Managers.	Apr – May 2019	Operations	
2	Develop a policy for better management and control of commercial demining operations.	Apr – June 2019	Operations	
3	Develop and sign an MoU with ANSF (MOI, MOD and NDS) regarding AIM clearance operations.	May-July 2019	Operations	
4	To conduct a case study on a mechanical excavator (rip and follow up) in order to find out its productivity, efficiency and its operation on different land types.	Oct- 2019 Feb 2020	Operations in coordination with regional offices	
5	To conduct an Anti-Vehicle (AV) clearance TWG.	Apr-May 2019	Operations & Plans Department	
6	NATO Aircraft Bomb recognition training for DMAC ROs and IPs.	Sep 2019 – Mar 2020	Operations	
7	Conduct a study on MEIFCS (Needs, Achievements).	June – July 2019	Operations	
8	Develop a list of detectors available within MAPA with all specifications including detection capabilities.	May-Aug 2019	Operations	
9	Modification of MDU database in order to include all MDUs specifications and other required information.	April-Sep 2019	Operations in coordination with IPs	
10	Confirmation assessment of remaining unconfirmed hazardous areas as well as conducting NTS on ERW sites initially surveyed based on the request of national security council (NSC).	April 2019 - March 2020	Operations in coordination with regional offices	

S. #	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible Department	Progress Tracking
11	Review AMAS survey chapter for reflecting VOIED issue.	May-June 2019	QM & operations	
12	Conduct a study on existing AV minefields and its linkage to development.	May 2019 – Mar 2020	Plans department with support by Operations	
13	Develop the liability policy for MAPA.	April-June 2018	Quality Management	

Mine Action Livelihoods Survey and Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA):

The main objective of the Mine Action Livelihoods Survey and Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) is to better understand the mine action impact on livelihoods and development of communities that have been cleared of mines/ ERW and how to further enhance the positive impact of mine action intervention to the communities.

DMAC plans to conduct the following activities during 1398:

S-No.	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
1	DMAC, in close coordination with ANDMA, will conduct the Mine Action Livelihoods Survey in 12 communities of Kapisa Province.	June through September 2019	
2	PDIA will be conducted on 10 percent of the cleared hazardous areas of 1397, which will cover about 85 cleared contaminated areas, in around 14 provinces located in six regions of Afghanistan.	April through September 2019	

2.1.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

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 complementary components: accreditation, monitoring and post-clearance inspection.

As per the QM principles, the QM department plays an important role in order to maintain the stakeholders' satisfaction through the provision of quality services. The main functions of the QM department are: managing and maintaining the Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS); processing accreditation of mine action organizations (humanitarian and commercial) and projects (operational and organizational), managing and undertaking monitoring and quality control of mine action activities, operations and services; investigating demining incidents; managing and maintaining internal quality management systems of DMAC, managing and maintaining DMAC internal documents including standard operating procedures and processes; conducting internal audit and measuring processes; developing the DMAC balanced scorecard reports; and developing QM related policies.

DMAC Quality Management (QM) department will undertake the below activities in 1398.

Table 5: QM Priorities/activities in 1398

S/N	Activity	Frequency/ Target date	Progress Tracking
1	Analysis of QA findings to discuss during the operations workshop.	April 2019	
2	Amend the current AMAS for EOD.	July 2019	
3	Develop a risk management strategy for DMAC and MAPA.	August 2019	
4	Develop a Liability Policy.	September 2019	
5	Revision a QA completion form.	May 2019	
6	Establish a QM working group.	April 2019	
7	Amend the current AMAS for QM and develop a new AMAS for a Quality Management System (QMS) in Mine Action and further review in order to add the minimum frequency for QA visits.	May 2019	
8	Monitor DMAC performance through DMAC BSC.	Quarterly	
9	Conduct 2,200 QA monitoring visits and QC of mine action projects and teams.	Throughout the Year	

2.1.4 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 databased on satellite imagery.

The following activities will be carried out by the DMAC Management Information Systems (MIS) Department during 1398.

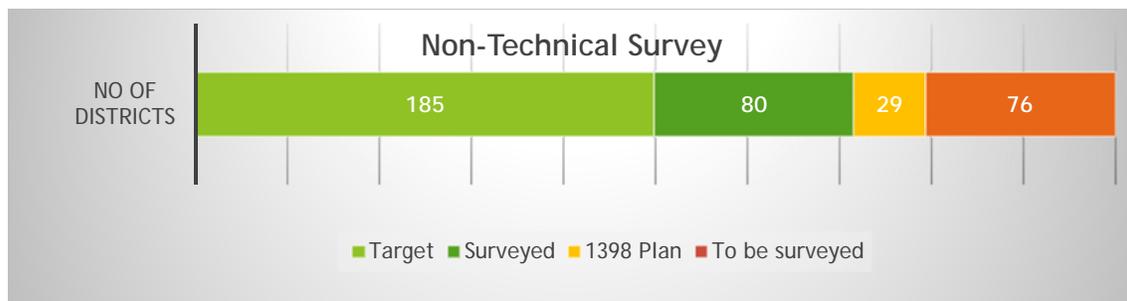
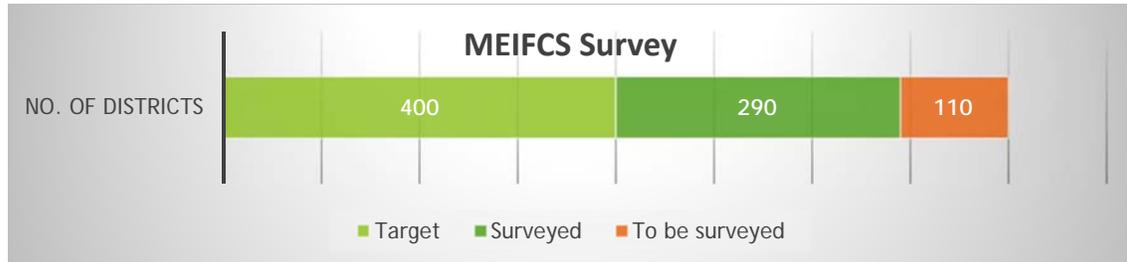
Table 6: Information Management activities in 1398

S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Work with Geneva International Cooperation for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) for more accurate population data.	Dec 2019	
2	IMSMA cloud-based data storage and online backup system.	Sep 2019	
3	WHO-standards data collection and reporting system for VA.	May 2019	
4	Purchase of GIS software/shapefiles for DMAC MIS.	June 2019	
5	Preparation for implementation of the latest version IMSMA (Core) in Afghanistan.	March 2020	
6	Provision of Cloud based online backup system for MIS.	June 2019	
7	<u>Digital Reporting/Data analysis system</u> : Develop a mobile application for field data collection, including GIS data. MAPA will be able to monitor field activities using geotag photos and geolocation information. The MAPA will have a web-based data management and administration portal and a cloud-based data warehouse.	March 2020	
8	<u>Apply the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in the MAPA</u> : 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	
9	Conduct data quality improvement meetings with IPs, ROs and UNMAS	August 2019	

2.2 Survey and Clearance

2.2.1 Survey

Graph 4: Countrywide status of MEIFCS survey and Non-Technical Survey



Survey plays a fundamental role in identifying the scope of the current mine and ERW problem. The MAPA plans to conduct the following two surveys in 1398:

Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS)

As part of Afghanistan's extension request to the APMBC, DMAC launched a nationwide mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS) in 2012 in which all communities are to be surveyed.

The MEIFCS includes non-technical survey, destruction of spot ERW, and the provision of M/ERW RE messages to each community visited.

Summary of MEIFCS progress to date:

- A goal of 400 districts across the country was initially planned in 2012.
- 290 districts have been completed before 1398, but due to unavailability of funding no districts planned so far for 1398.
- 110 districts remain to be surveyed. Most of the remaining districts are in hard to access areas due to security concerns.

Funding status:

No funds are available to conduct MEIFCS in 1398⁷ at this stage.

There is a need to survey 412 impacted communities and 8,951 communities with unknown contamination status in 110 districts where the impact is unknown. Based on experience, an increase of 100 to 140 per cent in the number of communities to be surveyed is expected, since many communities are not included in the national gazetteer.

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, the primary focus of the NTS is to capture any possible contaminated areas due to kinetic operations in the effected districts.

Summary of NTS:

- Districts part of kinetic engagement planned for NTS: 185
- Districts completed so far: 80
- Districts planned for 1398 for survey: 29
- Districts remaining for future years: 76

Comprehensive information on the extent and impact of all contamination resulting from the post-2001 conflict in Afghanistan is not always readily available. The MAPA partners aim to continue efforts to conduct surveys of unrecorded or changing areas to ensure that planning and prioritization of clearance by the DMAC are possible and based on new and comprehensive information.

Funded:

DMAC plans to conduct NTS in 29 districts in 1398 funded by PM/WRA. This project is already awarded to Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) and will be implemented in six regions (Central, East, North, Northeast, South & South East) from April 2019 to March 2020.

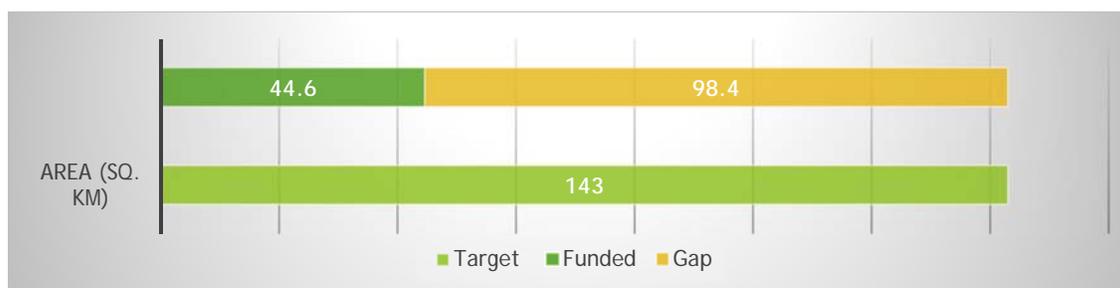
Unfunded:

There are 76 districts where there is a need to conduct NTS operations; however, there are no funds available and the security situation in some of these districts is not stable.

⁷ Refer to the DMAC website (www.dmac.gov.af) to see the list of targeted MEIFCS projects for 1398.

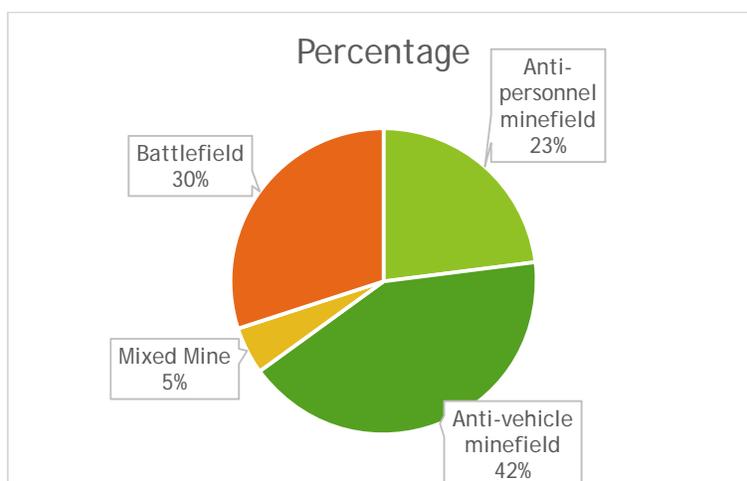
2.2.2 Clearance (explosive hazard reduction)

Graph 5: 1398 Areas targeted, funded and gaps as of March 2019



As per the MBC workplan, the programme needs to release 143 sq. km of known contamination in 1398. The breakdown of types of areas to be released as per the MBC workplan is shown in the graph below.

Graph 6: Percentage of targeted areas for 1398



The funding situation for the programme has improved this year compared to 1396. As of the beginning of 1398 donors have committed to clear 44.6 sq. km of land with confirmed funds and 68.1 sq. km area with funds pledged (unconfirmed) so far. Considering the confirmed funds, this covers 31.2 per cent of the 143 sq. km targeted in the 1398 MBC workplan⁸. The breakdown of confirmed/committed projects, funding channels and donors are detailed below.

Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF):

The VTF contributions for 1398 are from the following donors⁹: United Kingdom (DFID), Canada, Belgium, Japan, Finland and Netherlands (Dutch). Below is a table of VTF funded grants as of March 2019:

⁸ refer to the DMAC website (www.dmac.gov.af) to see list of targeted demining projects for 1398 awaiting funds.

⁹ Some of the donors have contributed in funding of projects started in 1397 and would continue in 1398 and some contributed in 1398 project that may continue during 1399.

Table 7: VTF funded projects for 1398, as of Feb 2019

S-No	Project Name	Province	Duration		Area in sq. m		Organization
			StartDate	End Date	Confirmed Fund	Pledged	
1	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/010	Farah	1-Apr-19	10-Aug-19	2,394,154	-	ATC
2	ATC Takhar and Baghlan VTF Demining Project-	Takhar and Baghlan	1-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	1,496,883	-	ATC
3	HT VTF Maidan Wardak Demining Project-1398	Maidan Wardak	01-Apr-19	23-Dec-19	1,216,114	-	HALO TRUST
4	HT VTF Baghlan Demining Project-1398	Baghlan	1-Apr-19	23-Dec-19	1,459,638	-	HALO TRUST
5	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/011	Kandahar	01-Apr-19	31-Jul-19	3,270,000	-	DAFA
6	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/012	Kandahar	1-Jan-19	31-Oct-19	3,416,186	-	DAFA
7	Logar Demining Project-03 (AT)/B	Logar			-	1,228,905	
8	Logar Demining Project-03/D	Logar			-	1,448,178	
9	Logar Demining Project-03 (AT)/E	Logar			-	388,225	
10	Kunar Demining Project-03	Kunar			-	3,633,469	
11	Jawzjan Demining Project-1/B	Jawzjan			-	133,215	
12	Paktya Demining Project-03/C	Paktya			-	341,568	
13	Paktya Demining Project-03/E	Paktya			-	575,501	
14	Parwan Demining Project-05/F	Parwan			-	554,258	
15	Logar Demining Project-06 (AT)	Logar			-	971,435	
16	Herat Demining Project-02/A	Herat			-	3,389,665	
17	Baghlan Demining Project-04	Baghlan			-	530,865	
18	Kandahar Demining Project-10/A	Kandahar			-	1,657,145	
19	Kandahar Demining Project-01/G	Kandahar			-	7,494,612	
20	Logar Demining Project-02	Logar			-	925,518	
21	Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/B	Kandahar			-	2,434,309	
22	Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/F	Kandahar			-	3,842,450	
23	Nangarhar Demining Project-03/I	Nangarhar			-	713,067	
24	Nangarhar Demining Project-03/J	Nangarhar			-	3,298,657	
25	Kabul Demining Project-19/F	Kabul			-	51,698	
26	Logar Demining Project-09/A	Logar			-	827,232	
27	Logar Demining Project-16 (AT)	Logar			-	779,550	
28	Baghlan Demining Project-06	Baghlan			-	679,686	

S-No	Project Name	Province	Duration		Area in sq. m		Organization
			StartDate	End Date	Confirmed Fund	Pledged	
29	Faryab Demining Project-2	Faryab			-	290,356	
30	Paktya Demining Project-06	Paktya			-	837,376	
31	Zabul Demining Project-01/A	Zabul			-	1,528,656	
32	Nimroz Demining Project-01/A AT	Nimroz			-	2,052,052	
33	Logar Demining Project-24 (AT)	Logar			-	2,820,686	
34	Bamyan Demining Project-01/B	Bamyan			-	169,294	
Total					13,252,975	43,597,628	

Bilateral Projects:

Projects that receive funds through bilateral donors are divided into two subcomponents: USDoS funded projects (NOFOs and unsolicited) and other bilateral.

- a. 1398 Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) and unsolicited projects by PM/WRA

Below are projects funded by PM/WRA for the year 1398. It is worth mentioning that all of these NOFOs were awarded during 1397 due to the grants process. The projects will start in 1398 and will be confirmed by NPA. The list of PM/WRA projects is shown in the below table.

Table 8: PMWRA funded NOFO projects for 1398

S-No	Project Name	Province	Duration		Area in sq. m		Organization
			Start	End Date	Confirmed Fund	Pledged	
1	NOFO Project-18 Parwan and Baghlan	Parwan	1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	66,600	-	ATC
2	NOFO Project-17 Kapisa, Parwan and Nangarhar	Nangarhar	1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	678,550	-	HALO Trust
3	NOFO Project-16 Panjshir	Panjshir	1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	727,358	-	DDG
4	NOFO Project-20 Baghlan Laghman	Baghlan Laghman	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-	3,689,710	-	HALO Trust
5	NOFO Project-21 Baghlan and Kunar	Baghlan and Kunar	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-	8,170,536	-	ATC
6	NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-	1,638,994	-	DAFA
7	NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Kandahar			-	7,502,941	ATC
8	NOFO Project-24 Maidan Wardak-Nimruz	Maidan Wardak-Nimruz			-	4,008,770	DAFA
9	NOFO Project-23 Samangan-Balkh-Khost	Samangan-Balkh-Khost			-	4,052,692	HALO Trust
10	NOFO Project-26 Panjsher Nangarhar	Panjsher Nangarhar			-	1,776,590	HALO Trust

11	ATC DOS Unsolicited Demining Project 1398	Maidan Wardak			-	2,080,336	ATC
12	AREA DOS Unsolicited Demining Project 1398	Nangarhar Kunar			-	2,322,856	AREA
Total					14,971,748	21,744,185	

b. Other Bilateral Funded Projects:

The list of clearance projects funded or to be funded by donors through bilateral channel other than PM/WRA is listed in below:

Table 9: Projects funded by different donors for the year 1398

S- No	Project Name	Channel	Donor	Duration		Area in sq. m		Organization
				Start	End Date	Confirmed Fund	Pledged	
1	DDG DANIDA Demining Project-2019	Bilateral	DANIDA	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	397,726	-	DDG
2	AREA GAGP Demining Project-1398	Bilateral	GAGP	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-	321,779	-	AREA
3	HT CSSF Demining Project-1398	Bilateral	CSSF	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-	2,723,232	-	HALO Trust
4	HT Finland Demining Project-1398	Bilateral	Finland	01-Apr-19	31-Mar-	2,470,589	-	HALO Trust
5	HT GFFO MC demining Project 2019-2020	Bilateral	GFFO	01-Apr-19	31-Dec-20	4,413,505	-	HALO Trust
6	HT RNG Demining Project 2019	Bilateral	NL-RNG	01-Apr-19	31-Dec-20	1,397,154	-	HALO Trust
7	Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/E	Bilateral	IRISH	01-Apr-19	31-Mar-	1,606,453	-	HALO Trust
8	DDG SIDA Demining Project-2019	Bilateral	SIDA	01-Apr-19	22-Oct-19	838,766	-	DDG
9	HT GAGP Demining Project 1398	Bilateral	GAGP	01-Apr-19	30-Apr-20	902,057	-	HALO Trust
10	OMAR GAGP Demining Project-1398	Bilateral	GAGA	01-Apr-19	30-Apr-20	1,323,535	-	OMAR
11	ATC GAGP Demining Project 1398	Bilateral	GAGA			-	1,417,304	ATC
12	MDC GAGP Demining Project 1398	Bilateral	GAGP			-	1,377,077	MDC
Total						16,394,796	2,794,381	

Funded

Update in March 2019: With the confirmed funding for clearance, the following will be achieved during 1398:

- 326 contaminated areas/hazards will be released;
- 44.6 sq.km of land will be released;
- 126 communities will be released;
- 16 districts will be released; and
- 123,295 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.

Unfunded:

According to the extension request, the following needs to be funded during 1398:

- 711 contaminated hazards;
- 98.4 sq. km of contaminated land;
- 210 mine/ERW impacted communities;
- 27 mine/ERW impacted districts; and
- 755,933 people would benefit from the above clearance.

Firing Ranges:

The Firing Range project which started in 2013 ended in May 2018 due to a funding shortfall. DMAC will keep advocating for continued funding until the remaining firing ranges are cleared.

The Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) of the cleared firing ranges was completed during June to September 2018. Meanwhile, DDG conducted fresh NTS of the 5 firing ranges in Bamyan. As a result, one firing range has been entirely cancelled and others reduced from 219 Sq. Km to 39 Sq. Km. This activity was funded by UNMAS VTF.

A concept note was submitted to New Zealand for clearance of the surveyed firing ranges in Bamyan.

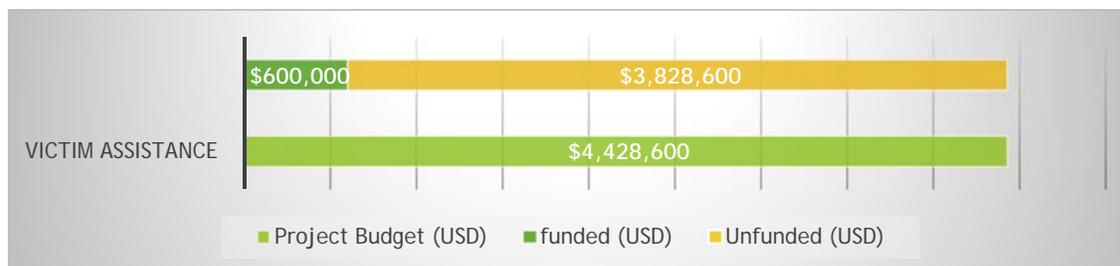
Stockpile destruction

In 1398, HALO Trust 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:

S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Survey 600 villages to determine the location of ammunition bunkers	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	
2	Destroy 680 metric tons of unserviceable ammunition.	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	
3	Convene Ammunition Working Group (AWG) meetings to increase involvement in the planning and implementation of stockpile destruction.	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	

2.3 Victim Assistance

Graph 7: Victim assistance fund and gaps for 1398



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 32,000 and left over 59,500 injured since 2009¹⁰. 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.

Table 10: Victim Assistance activities during 1398.

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
Information Management	Support MMD with testing and implementing a central database within the state ministry for housing data on victim assistance services provided by all government and civil society actors in Afghanistan (UN, national and international NGOs). Provide technical advice on troubleshooting system issues. The database is a critical tool for the state ministry to: 1) analyse services being provided and determine gaps; and 2) prioritize and plan services for greater effectiveness.	May 2019	

¹⁰ Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Annual Report 2018, UNAMA

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
National Disability Strategy & Workplan	<p>Provide technical support to the state Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled affairs 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>	June 2019	
Physical Accessibility	Identification of public places/buildings for ramps construction in consultation with relevant ministries and Service 500 public buildings in 17 provinces to enable access to persons with disabilities.	Throughout 1398	
Economic Reintegration	<p>Data analyzing of PwD for 700 small business creation in coordination with MMD.</p> <p>Support to 700 persons with disabilities to regain livelihoods through small and medium enterprise.</p>	Throughout 1398	
Advocacy and awareness	Translation and printing of books and awareness materials to increase disability awareness;	Throughout 1398	
Socio-economic reintegration of Victim Deminers	To assist ex-deminers that have been injured during demining operations in reintegrating into society, both socially and economically.	Throughout 1398	
Physical Rehabilitation	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.		
Inclusive Education for Children with Disability CwD	<p>Production of education materials, tools and training to ensure inclusive education for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Collecting data about CwD/ Mine & ERW victims and developing distribution plan in consultation with MoE.</p>	Throughout 1398	
First Aid training to Community Health Workers of MoPH	<p>Identify impacted community and collect data about Community Health Workers (CHW) and supervisors/trainers from MoPH.</p> <p>Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) of trauma management for CHW supervisors/trainers in consultation with MoPH.</p>	Throughout 1398	
Advocating Across Sectors	An Advocacy campaign by VA and Disability stakeholders will get underway by Dec 2019. Campaign will reach across sectors.	Dec 2019	

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
Increasing Coordination	UN and civil society are increasing coordination, new working group will be established under Inter-ministerial committee for disability meetings. MMD to act as a coordination body.	Throughout 1398	
Connecting with Global Efforts	- MAPA donor workshop. 12 th session of the conference of states Parties to the UN DRPD. - Exposure visit from Iran MRE and VA activities.	July 2019	

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 centre¹¹; 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 maintaining 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 serve the martyrs and disabled population (including victims of landmines and ERW). The table below outlines the activities to be completed in 1398 to achieve this objective.

Funds are confirmed for the following projects:

Table 11: List of VA projects with fund confirmed/committed for 1398

Project/ Activity ¹²	Target Group	Funding source	Estimated Number of beneficiaries	Est. start date	Est. completion date	Remarks	Status
Electronic Registration of M&D	<i>Persons with disabilities</i>	VTF	<i>300,000 Persons with disabilities</i>	May-19	Apr-2020		
Total			300,000				

¹¹ Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan in 2016, HI.

¹² Refer to the detailed list of VA proposed projects at the DMAC Website at www.dmac.org.

Funded:

The following is the only funded project for victim assistance for 1398 (2019):

- Electronic registration of 300,000 martyrs and persons with disabilities which will work towards the E-governance goal of the GoIRA and to speed up the service delivery process for war victims in a transparent process.

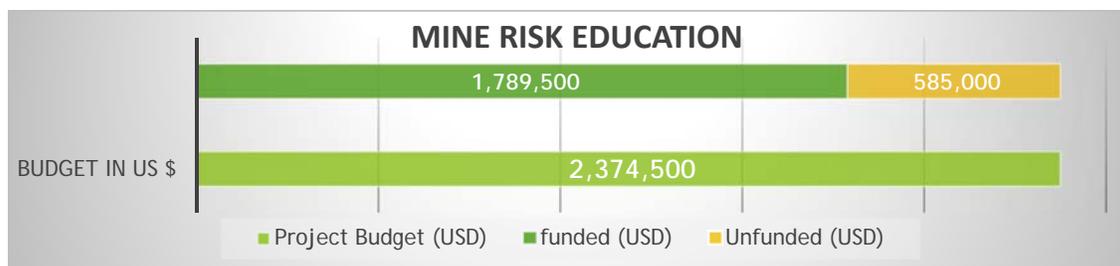
Unfunded:

The following projects are designed based on the needs of persons with disabilities including victims of Mine and ERW. Still, there is not a confirmed budget for the projects, but if funding becomes available, the projects can be implemented during 1398 (2019 – 2020):

- Physical Accessibility – US \$385,000
- Economic Reintegration – US \$700,000
- Advocacy and awareness – US \$60,000
- Inclusive Education for CwD – US \$100,000
- Physical Rehabilitation – US \$1,200,000
- Socio-economic reintegration of Victim Deminers – US \$1,018,000
- First Aid training to Community Health Workers of MoPH – US \$365,600

2.4 Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education

Graph 8: MRE funding and gaps for 1398



Afghanistan remains heavily affected by landmines and ERW which continue to threaten Afghan lives and limbs. Landmine and ERW contamination affect an estimated 2.5 million people living in close proximity to landmines; people on the move, including refugees returning to their homeland (returnees), Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), who are either fleeing due to conflict or returning post-conflict and people who travel within their communities for day to day needs such as visiting marketplaces, hospitals, relatives, or attending ceremonies; and children playing or going to school.

The 2018 UNAMA Protection of Civilians Report indicates that 87 per cent of civilian casualties due to ERW are children who, in many cases, were killed or injured because they touched explosive remnants of war they found, played with the device or even carried it home¹³.

Mine/ERW Risk Education (RE) is vital to educate affected communities on the dangers of mines/ERW. Mine/ERW RE ensures that communities are aware of the risks of mines, unexploded ordnance and/or abandoned munitions and are encouraged to behave in ways that reduce the risk to people, property

¹³ United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Retrieved from <https://unama.unmissions.org/protection-of-civilians-reports>

and the environment. The objective is to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely and to recreate an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination.¹⁴

Funded:

- a. The UNMAS VTF will fund:

Table 12: List of MRE projects with UNMAS VTF funding confirmed/committed for 1398

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
MRE through Mass Media	To deliver mine/ERW 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 will be as drama dialogue and ideally the narration by famous faces of the country i.e. popular cricket players	Apr 2019 – Mar 2020	
Direct Risk Education for returnees in Encashment Centers (EC), Transit Centers (TC) and Zero Points (ZP)	To Conduct direct Risk Education for returnees in Encashment Centers (EC), Transit Centers (TC) and Zero Points (ZP)	Apr-Dec 2019	
Speaking Books	To Design and Print 7,500 MRE T- Book for 7,500 schools located in 20 provinces in the most impacted areas/provinces. To provide MRE Speaking Books ToT to 115 Child Protection Officers (CPOs) of MoE from 34 provinces in Kabul city who will then provide MRE Peaking Books ToT to 7,500 school teachers of 20 high impacted provinces through 115 CPOs of MoE.	Apr-Dec 2019	
Causality Data Collection and MRE by ARCS	In the period of one year, conduct 12,960 MRE sessions for 324,000 female and male participants in 30 provinces with the use of 30 MRE 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 then will be entered into the IMSMA system. Finally, the teams will refer the mine / ERW victims to service providers based on referral guide information.	July 2019 – June 2020	
Three-digit Hotline	To create a free, short and easy hotline contact number to enable DMAC to receive mine/ERW and AIM issues in a timely manner.	May 2019 – Apr 2020	

¹⁴ Mine Risk Education. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mineaction.org/issues/education>.

b. Bilateral Funds:

Table 13: List of MRE projects with Bilateral funding confirmed/committed for 1398

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
Community Based MRE	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 MRE sessions in the communities.	Through-out the year	The CB MRE is ongoing by AAR Japan, HALO Trust, OMAR and DDG countrywide.

Unfunded:

Table 14: List of MRE projects currently unfunded for 1398.

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
M/ERW RE ToT to CPOs and teachers of MoE in all provinces and installation of MRE Billboards	Providing M/ERW RE refreshment training to 120 CPOs of MoE and through the CPOs to 7,500 school teachers in high impacted communities in 20 provinces. Installation of 7,500 billboards in 7,500 schools of 20 provinces in most affected communities.	Through-out the year	

2.5 Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming:

Women, girls, boys and men of different ages and backgrounds have distinct roles and responsibilities within communities.

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 needs 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, plan to achieve the following during 1398:

Table 15: List of G&D mainstreaming activities for year 1398

S. No.	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Improve the annual plan of the IPs based on NMASP Goals.	June 2019	
2	Advocate for independent budgeting for gender in proposals both with UNMAS and donors.	Through the year	
3	Conduct three events in relation with gender and awareness raising on mine action.	Through the year	
4	Follow up the new mechanism for the gender mainstreaming balance score card.	Through the year	
5	Review all DMAC QA forms as per gender mainstreaming requirement and facilitate the review of IP forms.	July 2019	
6	Conduct two gender awareness training in two regions (central and east regions).	December 2019	
7	Advocate for and support gender inclusion in IPs' organizational structures.	April 2019	
8	Advocate for and support gender capacity building for IP gender focal points.	Through the year	
9	Advocate for a gender officer to participate in QA of MRE and VA teams.	Through the year	
10	Advocate for gender officers to participate in survey and clearance teams.	each quarter	
11	Support the MAPA IPs in hiring dedicated G&D focal points.	As soon as possible	
12	Establish networks with organizations in the field of G&D and PwDs.	June 2019	
13	Awareness raising through different social events for Women's Day.	Every year 8 th March	
14	Implementation of gender markers (2a and 2b).	In every quarter	

Chapter Three: Roles and Responsibilities

The MAPA consists of different stakeholders and the programme is present in most parts of the country. Mine and ERW contamination is scattered in all 34 provinces and much of the contamination is in communities where people have been displaced, refugees are returning, or where tensions between the government and AGE forces periodically erupt. The main stakeholders of the MAPA are the GoIRA, the implementing partners, donors, UNMAS, ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), UN agencies, the communities, and the development sector. They all have a role to play in the continued advancement of the MAPA vision. This table highlights the role and responsibilities expected of all stakeholders.

Table 16: MAPA stakeholder's tasks and responsibilities in 1398

Task	Details	Responsibility
Resource Mobilization	Meet with donors and advocate at public events to fund Mine Action	All stakeholders (DMAC, IPs, UNMAS, donors)
Communicate resource mobilization attempts related to specific hazard sites.	To assist in coordination and avoid inefficiency, report all donor engagement related to specific hazard sites to the DMAC in a timely manner.	UNMAS, donors and IPs
Quality Assurance and Control Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs conduct internal QA/QC of their activities • DMAC to conduct QA/QC inspections monthly for each mine action project (bilaterally funded and VTF) • Conduct performance measurement through balanced scorecard 	DMAC/IPs
Escalation of QA/QC non-conformity reports.	Escalate details of non-conformities to relevant donors, along with any corrective actions undertaken or recommended.	DMAC
Grant/Contract compliance and oversight	Conduct project compliance and monitoring inspections to ensure projects are in line with intended results and improve future project design.	UNMAS for VTF; Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) for PM/WRA
Project Management	Management of project activities efficiently from start to finish, including regular reporting.	IPs
Funding agreements and project document	Share project document (prior to submitting to donors) and funding agreement with DMAC for planning and coordination purposes.	Donors and IPs
Evaluation	Conduct post-demining impact assessments (PDIA) of 75 closed contaminated areas (10 per cent of all hazards closed in 1396). Conduct livelihood survey in 12 communities, 4 districts of Khost province.	DMAC
Reporting	Provision of mine action operational data, milestone reports and project closure reports.	DMAC, UNMAS and IPs

Chapter Four: Risk Management

Table 17: List of Challenges and its mitigating measures

Challenges	Mitigating Measures
Funding	
The shortfall in funding poses a threat to the achievement of the targets set for 1398. Almost 27 per cent of the required funding has been secured as of March 2019.	To accelerate fund raising efforts, increase donor meetings, workshops, and advocacy; work with the government to facilitate new funding channels and opportunities.
Security	
The unstable security situation poses challenges and could disrupt operations.	The MAPA intends to enhance community liaison to educate communities on the importance and impartiality of the programme and conduct refresh visits to targeted areas to be cleared during the year to ensure validity and accessibility of the contaminated areas for further planning.
Survey	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Security b) Increased number of actual villages compared to the gazetteer c) Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintaining strong community liaison and close contact with influential people and community elders, community shuras, etc. in relevant locations will help with security restrictions for the survey teams. b) Make an estimation of actual villages not in the gazetteer based on previous experience of surveys completed in other districts. c) Increase efforts on fundraising.
Clearance	
Accessibility	Demining teams should keep and maintain close liaison with community elders and influential people of the communities in order to facilitate mine action intervention and provide a response to the most at-risk people.
Mine/ERW Risk Education	
Physical access to implement Mine/ ERW Risk Education is challenging in conflict affected/ disputed areas.	IPs to recruit and deploy Risk Education trainers from the local communities, who can speak the

	<p>language and are familiar with local customs and traditions.</p> <p>Train and deploy volunteers from local communities.</p> <p>Use most relevant media as an alternative (indirect) approach to disseminate Mine/ ERW Risk Education messages in insecure areas.</p> <p>IPs to have a clear security policy and plan.</p>
Victim Assistance	
<p>Physical Rehabilitation: the number of rehabilitation centres and qualified staff is low, and access to these centres is impacted by distance and conflict.</p>	<p>Support MoPH by training physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic technicians (direct training or on the job training by IPs) including female technicians.</p> <p>Mobile clinics assist in mitigating access constraints.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion and Advocacy: negative stereotypes of girls and other marginalized groups such as child survivors & and other children with disabilities further limits access to education.</p> <p>Women with disabilities, including female survivors, are often excluded from certain social roles, such as marriage and parenting.</p>	<p>Victim assistance interventions should include an element of inclusivity and rights awareness to sensitise persons with disabilities to their rights and the communities to reducing barriers to their inclusion.</p> <p>The community-based rehabilitation guides, National Disability plan, Inclusive Education guide books and sign language books should be printed and translated widely to increase disability awareness and provide support to vulnerable people in social inclusion.</p>
<p>Data collection: shortage of a comprehensive database with up to date data that gives an accurate picture of the number and scope of the problem of people with disability</p>	<p>Support MMD and The Asia Foundation in conducting a nationwide disability survey and advocate for a meaningful utilisation of the MMD database; which is being developed.</p> <p>The Conflict Mitigation Assistance for Civilians (COMAC) surveyors will collect data, including data on people with disabilities.</p> <p>1,000 community health workers will support the data collection process.</p> <p>Support MMD in creation of a central database for disability.</p>

Annex A. 1398 Demining Projects with confirmed/pledged fund, as of March 2019

S-N	Project Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazard	Area in sq. m with		Duration		Channel	Donor	Organization
					Confirme	Pledged	Start	End Date			
1	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/	Operation	Farah	20	2,394,154		1-Apr-19	10-Aug-19	VTF	UNMAS	ATC
2	ATC Takhar and Baghlan	Operation	Takhar and	18	1,496,883		1-Apr-19	31-Dec-19	VTF	UNMAS	ATC
3	DDG DANIDA Demining	Operation	Kabul	7	397,726		01-Jan-	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
4	AREA GAGP Demining	Operation	Nangarhar	4	321,779		1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	GAGP	AREA
5	NOFO Project-18 Parwan	Operation	Parwan	1	66,600		1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	Bilateral	US DOS	ATC
6	NOFO Project-17 Kapisa,	Operation	Nangarhar	6	678,550		1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	Bilateral	US DOS	HALO TRUST
7	NOFO Project-16 Panjshir	Suspende	Panjshir	19	727,358		1-Apr-19	30-Jun-19	Bilateral	US DOS	DDG
8	HT CSSF Demining Project-	Planned	Baghlan.	30	2,723,232		1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	CSSF	HALO Trust
9	HT Finland Demining	Planned	Baghlan.	32	2,470,589		01-Apr-	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	Finland	HALO Trust
10	HT GFFO MC demining	Planned	Baghlan.	51	4,413,505		01-Apr-	31-Dec-20	Bilateral	GFFO	HALO Trust
11	HT RNG Demining Project	Planned	Baghlan,	19	1,397,154		01-Apr-	31-Dec-20	Bilateral	NL-RNG	HALO Trust
12	Kandahar Demining	Planned	Kandahar	3	1,606,453		01-Apr-	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	IRISH	HALO Trust
13	DDG SIDA Demining	Planned	Balkh,	8	838,766		01-Apr-	22-Oct-19	Bilateral	SIDA	DDG
14	HT GAGP Demining Project	Planned	Badakhsha	13	902,057		01-Apr-	30-Apr-20	Bilateral	GAGA	HALO Trust
15	OMAR GAGP Demining	Planned	Kapisa and	33	1,323,535		01-Apr-	30-Apr-20	Bilateral	GAGA	OMAR
16	HT VTF Maidan Wardak	Planned	Maidan	25	1,216,114		01-Apr-	23-Dec-19	VTF	UNMAS	HT
17	HT VTF Baghlan Demining	Planned	Baghlan	49	1,459,638		1-Apr-19	23-Dec-19	VTF	UNMAS	HALO Trust
18	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/	Planned	Kandahar	2	3,270,000		01-Apr-	31-Jul-19	VTF	UNMAS	DAFA
19	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/	Planned	Kandahar	12	3,416,186		1-Jan-19	31-Oct-19	VTF	UNMAS	DAFA
20	NOFO Project-20 Baghlan	Planned	Baghlan	39	3,689,710		1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	US DOS	HALO Trust
21	NOFO Project-21 Baghlan	Planned	Baghlan	43	8,170,536		1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	US DOS	ATC
22	NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-	Planned	Kapisa-	57	1,638,994		1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Bilateral	US DOS	DAFA
23	Logar Demining Project-03	Proposed	Logar	8		1,228,905			VTF	UNMAS	
24	Logar Demining Project-	Proposed	Logar	11		1,448,178			VTF	UNMAS	
25	Logar Demining Project-03	Proposed	Logar	6		388,225			VTF	UNMAS	
26	Kunar Demining Project-03	Proposed	Kunar	6		3,633,469			VTF	UNMAS	

S-N	Project Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazard	Area in sq. m with		Duration		Channel	Donor	Organization
					Confirme	Pledged	Start	End Date			
27	Jawzjan Demining Project-	Proposed	Jawzjan	4		133,215			VTF	UNMAS	
28	Paktya Demining Project-	Proposed	Paktya	6		341,568			VTF	UNMAS	
29	Paktya Demining Project-	Proposed	Paktya	4		575,501			VTF	UNMAS	
30	Parwan Demining Project-	Proposed	Parwan	14		554,258			VTF	UNMAS	
31	Logar Demining Project-06	Proposed	Logar	8		971,435			VTF	UNMAS	
32	Herat Demining Project-	Proposed	Herat	50		3,389,665			VTF	UNMAS	
33	Baghlan Demining Project-	Proposed	Baghlan	9		530,865			VTF	UNMAS	
34	Kandahar Demining	Proposed	Kandahar	10		1,657,145			VTF	UNMAS	
35	Kandahar Demining	Proposed	Kandahar	22		7,494,612			VTF	UNMAS	
36	Logar Demining Project-02	Proposed	Logar	7		925,518			VTF	UNMAS	
37	Kandahar Demining	Proposed	Kandahar	1		2,434,309			VTF	UNMAS	
38	Kandahar Demining	Proposed	Kandahar	2		3,842,450			VTF	UNMAS	
39	Nangarhar Demining	Proposed	Nangarhar	1		713,067			VTF	UNMAS	
40	Nangarhar Demining	Proposed	Nangarhar	4		3,298,657			VTF	UNMAS	
41	Kabul Demining Project-	Proposed	Kabul	5		51,698			VTF	UNMAS	
42	Logar Demining Project-	Proposed	Logar	8		827,232			VTF	UNMAS	
43	Logar Demining Project-16	Proposed	Logar	5		779,550			VTF	UNMAS	
44	Baghlan Demining Project-	Proposed	Baghlan	14		679,686			VTF	UNMAS	
45	Faryab Demining Project-2	Proposed	Faryab	9		290,356			VTF	UNMAS	
46	Paktya Demining Project-06	Proposed	Paktya	9		837,376			VTF	UNMAS	
47	Zabul Demining Project-	Proposed	Zabul	13		1,528,656			VTF	UNMAS	
48	Nimroz Demining Project-	Proposed	Nimroz	3		2,052,052			VTF	UNMAS	
49	Logar Demining Project-24	Proposed	Logar	14		2,820,686			VTF	UNMAS	
50	Bamyan Demining Project-	Proposed	Bamyan	1		169,294			VTF	UNMAS	
51	NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Proposed	Kandahar	13		7,502,941			Bilateral	US DOS	ATC
52	NOFO Project-24 Maydan	Proposed	Maidan	36		4,008,770			Bilateral	US DOS	DAFA
53	NOFO Project-23	Proposed	Samangan-	50		4,052,692			Bilateral	US DOS	HALO Trust
54	NOFO Project-26 Panjsher	Proposed	Panjsher	30		1,776,590			Bilateral	US DOS	HALO Trust

S-N	Project Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazard	Area in sq. m with		Duration		Channel	Donor	Organization
					Confirme	Pledged	Start	End Date			
55	ATC DOS Unsolicited	Proposed	Maidan	18	-	2,080,336			Bilateral	US DOS	ATC
56	AREA DOS Unsolicited	Proposed	Nangarhar	12	-	2,322,856			Bilateral	US DOS	AREA
57	ATC GAGP Demining	Proposed	Parwan and	23	-	1,417,304			Bilateral	GAGA	ATC
58	MDC GAGP Demining	Proposed	Nangarhar	17	-	1,377,077			Bilateral	GAGP	MDC
Total				944	44,619,51	68,136,19					

Annex B. List of NTS Planned Districts for 1398

S/No	Region	Province	District	Remarks
1	Center	Bamyan	Kahmard	Funded by PM/WRA
2	Center	Parwan	Sia Gird	Funded by PM/WRA
3	Center	Parwan	Shinwari	Funded by PM/WRA
4	Center	Maydan Wardak	Jalriz	Funded by PM/WRA
5	East	Nangarhar	Goshta	Funded by UNMAS
6	East	Nangarhar	Lal Pur	Funded by PM/WRA
7	East	Nangarhar	Kot	Funded by PM/WRA
8	East	Laghman	Alishang	Funded by PM/WRA
9	East	Laghman	Dawlat Shahi	Funded by PM/WRA
10	East	Laghman	Alingar	Funded by UNMAS
11	North	Balkh	Balkh	Funded by UNMAS
12	North	Sari Pul	Sari Pul	Funded by UNMAS
13	North East	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Funded by PM/WRA
14	North East	Kunduz	Ali Abad	Funded by PM/WRA
15	North East	Baghlan	Dushi	Funded by PM/WRA
16	South	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Funded by PM/WRA
17	South	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Funded by UNMAS
18	South	Kandahar	Ghorak	Funded by PM/WRA
19	South	Kandahar	Maruf	Funded by PM/WRA
20	South	Kandahar	Miya Nishin	Funded by PM/WRA
21	South	Zabul	Tarnak wa Jaldak	Funded by PM/WRA
22	South	Zabul	Shinkay	Funded by PM/WRA
23	South East	Paktya	Ahmad Abad	Funded by UNMAS
24	South East	Paktya	Lija Ahmad Khel	Funded by UNMAS
25	South East	Paktya	Ali Khel	Funded by UNMAS
26	South East	Paktya	Dand wa Patan	Funded by PM/WRA
27	South East	Paktya	Shwak	Funded by PM/WRA
28	South East	Khost	Spira	Funded by PM/WRA
29	South East	Khost	Qalandar	Funded by UNMAS
30	West	Farah	Balabuluk	Funded by UNMAS



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