



Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)

Annual Operational Work Plan for 1397

Version 2.0, December 2018

Developed by the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC)



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Acronyms

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACBL	Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
AIM	Abandoned Improvised Mine
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANSA	Afghanistan National Standardization Authority
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
APMBT	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
AV mines	Anti-Vehicle mines
AP mines	Anti-Personnel mines
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSSF	Conflict Stability Security Fund
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
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
GICHD	Geneva International Cooperation for Humanitarian Demining
GIS	Geographical Information System
HALO Trust	Hazardous Area Life Support Organisation Trust
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ITF	ITF Enhancing Human Security
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
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
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHRA	Ministry of Hajj & Religious Affairs
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health

MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
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
PPIED	Pressure Plate Improvised Explosive Device
PPSP	Project and Partner Selection Panel
PwD	Person with Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
QMS	Quality Management System
R&D	Research and Development
RNG	Royal Netherlands Government
SWP	Standing Working Procedure
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
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 43 accredited mine action organizations which are eligible to conduct mine action activities in 1397¹; 16 national non-government organizations (NGOs), nine international NGOs, 15 national commercial companies, and three 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 1397 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 1397 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 April 2018; a detailed data analysis is available at: www.dmac.gov.af.

The MAPA should achieve the following during 1397:

- Conduct non-technical survey (NTS) of 21 districts in 13 provinces, including NTS of recent contamination. Details on [page 17](#).
- Release 60 sq. km of known legacy-contaminated land². Details are available on [page 18](#).
- Provide Mine/ERW risk education to 604 impacted communities and at UNHCR encashment centres. Details are available on [page 27](#).
- Survey 400 villages for the possible presence of ammunition bunkers by Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams. Details can be found on [page 24](#).
- Provide physical rehabilitation services to 11,585 Persons with Disabilities (PwD) through three existing physical rehabilitation centres (one mobile and two fixed) in nine provinces. Details on [page 26](#).
- Conduct 1,500 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 75 closed contaminated areas, and livelihood surveys in 12 communities in four districts of Khost province. Details on [page 30](#).

¹1397 of the Solar Islamic Calendar is equivalent to 21 March 2018 – 20 March 2019 of the Gregorian Calendar.

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 April 2018, data suggests that there are 3,782 hazardous areas covering 1,764 sq. km of land in Afghanistan. This consists of 678 sq. km of legacy contamination³ and 1,086 sq. km of new contamination⁴ 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), NATO⁵ 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 Afghanistan for the survey and clearance of 270 newly contaminated areas covering approximately 420 sq. km of land in 14 provinces contaminated with ERW and improvised mines (IM). Finally, there are currently 2.4 million Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan facing repatriation to Afghanistan. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as many as 700,000⁶ people are expected to return over the span of eight months. Based on previous experience, it is anticipated that in 2018 the new returnees from Pakistan will enter the country using the main entry points along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border at Torkham (70 percent) and Spin Boldak (30 percent). Returnees are particularly vulnerable to the risks of mines and ERW and thus, require mine and ERW risk education (M/ERW RE) at border crossings. Multi-sector contingency planning through the cluster system, coordinated by OCHA and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MORR), has been developed and is continually updated in line with the political situation to coordinate assistance for the influx of returnees.

1.1.3 Civilian Casualties

According to the DMAC's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), during 1396 (2017) the average number of civilian casualties recorded was 170 per month, which demonstrates a five-fold increase compared to 1391 (2012). UNAMA's Protection of Civilians Annual Report, 2017⁷ recorded 1,019 civilian casualties (438 deaths and 581 injured) from pressure-plate improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in 2017. While this marked an eight per cent decrease compared to 2016, the number of civilian casualties from these victim-activated devices remained alarmingly high,

³ This includes 104 sq. km of initial hazard areas surveyed but not yet confirmed.

⁴ This includes 228.2 sq.km of new AIM and 193 sq.km ERW, 77 sq. km ERW and 588 sq. km of firing ranges.

⁵ NATO was involved in fighting until 2014 and then changed its role to supporting and training ANSF.

⁶ This figure was estimated by OCHA, UNHCR and IOM at the time of planning, and is expected to decrease.

⁷ United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Protection of Civilians Annual Report, 2017. Kabul: UNAMA.

Retrieved from

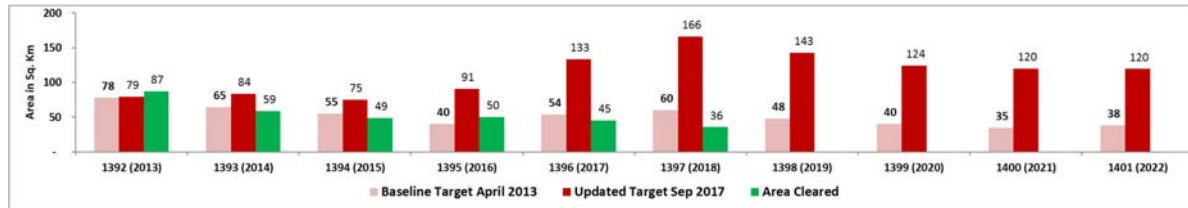
https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/afghanistan_protection_of_civilians_annual_report_2017_final_6_march.pdf

accounting for 55 per cent of all non-suicide IED civilian casualties, and for 10 per cent of the overall number of civilian casualties in 2017. UNAMA also documented 164 deaths and 475 injured due to explosive remnants of war in 2017. Eighty-one per cent of the recorded victims were children and many of those who survived, lost limbs or eyesight and suffered other serious injuries and psychological trauma. Of the 170 casualties per month during 2017, four per cent of casualties were due to mines, 47 per cent due to ERW, and the remaining 49 per cent were due to AIMs/ PPIEDs.

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 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 November 2018.

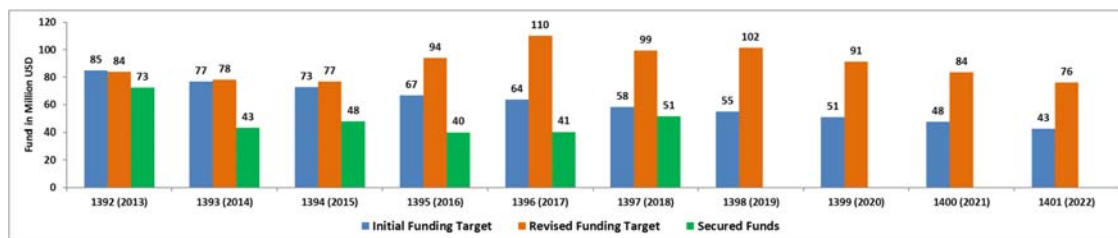
Graph 1: Annual area baseline target, updated target and processed area.



As shown in the above graph, there are 637 sq. km of remaining contamination to be cleared by 1401 (2022). Moreover, there are an extra 420 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 requirement 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 December 2018:

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



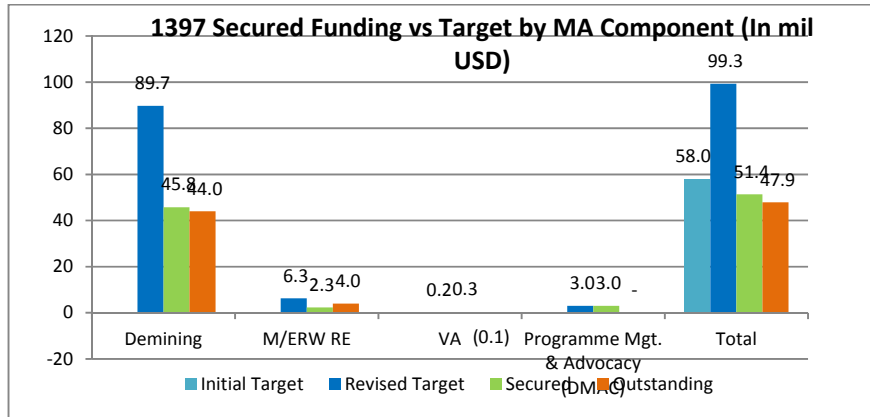
As displayed in the graph, the full amount of funding for the extension was not secured in the first five years; now in the sixth year of the plan, only 52 per cent of required funding was secured against the annual funding target until Dec 2018. Meanwhile, new contamination has been reported by Mine/ ERW Impact Free Community Surveys (MEIFCS) 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 1397 Funding

The required funding for 1397 is US \$99.3 million and as of Dec 2018, 52 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: 1397 funding baseline target, updated target, secured and outstanding



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 26.7 sq. km of cluster munition recorded contamination, 20.2 sq. km has been cleared. The remaining 6.5 sq. km area 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).

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.

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.

Chapter Two: Activities

This section describes the activities that will be implemented during the course of 1397.

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 1397 are listed in the below table.

Table 1: Advocacy Events.

Event	Purpose	Date	Progress Tracking <i>as of 2018</i>
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 2018	The event was celebrated.
Afghanistan Donor & Implementing Partners Coordination Workshop for Mine Action	To discuss the achievement and challenges of the MAPA against the backdrop of increasing casualty numbers and development barriers.	April 2018	This event was also held in March 2018
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) – Intersessional Meetings.	Mid-year assessment of the States parties to the APMBC and the key issues the States parties are seized with.	June 2018	Complete
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 2018	Complete
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 2018	Complete
Meeting of high contracting parties on	Meeting to discuss Afghanistan’s progress and measures on the restriction on the use of certain	November 2018	Complete

Protocol V and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).	conventional weapons which could be extremely injurious or have indiscriminate effects.		
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 2018	Complete

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 on banning landmines.

The purpose of ACBL is to respond to:

- The new obstacles faced by the programme due to a deteriorating security situation and the increasing risks faced by the operators in the field.
- The new contamination and expansion of hazardous area 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 1397:

Action	Date	Progress Tracking
Develop standard operating procedures (SOP) for an ACBL steering committee and organize a general meeting to elect the steering committee members	August 2018	SWP is established for ACBL Steering Committee
Develop an action plan for the ACBL steering committee and members	August 2018	Action plan is developed
Conduct a national ACBL conference	TBC	Planned to take place in Q4 of 1397
Organise meetings with government National Security Forces and AGEs for support and implementation of APMBT, CCW and other relevant conventions.	Ongoing	Some meetings with AGEs are conducted and efforts are ongoing

Planning

The MAPA's workplan for 1397 is set in line with the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) extension workplan, the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016-2020) and the DMAC portfolio submission to the MBT extension for 1397. As per the MBT workplan, to meet the end goal of making Afghanistan free of known mine/ERW contamination, the programme needs to clear 166 sq. km of land during 1397; as of June 2018, funds for clearance of 87 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.

During 1397 the action plans and its related objectives were reviewed with respect to the status of applicability by the set committee, as a result 11 out of 111 action plans were decided to be removed from the list due to irrelevance or modified need, while 100 action plans remains to be achieved. A numerical summary of the four main goals, the relevant objectives and its activities are shown below with the progress made until December 2018.

Table 2: MAPA strategic goals

S-No	Goal	No. of Objectives	No. of Action Plans	Progress		Waiting for Action
				No. of Completed Action Plans	No. of Ongoing Action Plans	
1	Facilitating Development	3	8	2	4	2
2	Engagement with other sectors	9	28	7	12	9
3-1	Five pillars of mine action - Preventive functions	8	24	1	19	4
3-2	Five pillars of mine action - Responsive functions	5	16	4	10	2
4	Gender & Diversity Mainstreaming	7	24	8	12	4
Total		32	100	22	57	21

Communication

The DMAC Advocacy and Communications Department is responsible for raising awareness and communicating the main objectives and achievements of the MAPA. To meet its goals, the communications department is planning the following main activities during 1397.

Table 3: List of communication activities for 1397.

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
MAPA Communication Working Group meetings every other month	Develop a common strategy with activities and objectives.	Activities developed regarding the International Days during 1397 and/or International and National events.	Meetings held in August, September and two in December 2018
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.	The media updates regularly.
Develop and distribute relevant publications (Mine Action glossary, Woman in Mine Action and a Mine Action acronyms guide) to all MAPA stakeholders and the media.	The documents will convey messages on MAPA's achievements, success stories, objectives and challenges.	Publication of these materials and mine action awareness for the media. A hard copy of the newsletter should be sent to government offices a soft copy sent via email.	Done
Organize public activities to work closely with Afghan civil society. Some of the proposed activities are: workshops, radio programmes, mine awareness paint/music/poetry contests, 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.	Mural painting on MoPH 2018 _ Music in Woman day 2018

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
Write monthly stories/case studies.	Share stories from the field with the government and the international community (donors, UN Agencies, international NGOs). DMAC social media accounts and newsletter will be the platform for this activity.	Publication of these materials in different communication platforms.	Ongoing
Breakfast with journalists.	A more effective engagement with the Afghan media, DMAC representatives will have breakfast with top Afghan editors from the national media two or three times a year (especially during the main International Days like IMAD).	DMAC Director or any relevant MAPA actor, will join the breakfast with journalists and brief them about specific mine action topics.	Not done yet
Develop one video every two months.	A 1-2-minute video will be developed every two months.	The video will be posted on the different social media channels and played at events, workshops, etc.	Not complete, and no longer priority activity
Organize a field visit once a month.	Every month Communication staff will travel to the field to work with local counterparts, interview people and get photos for the communications department.	Material from the field will be used to create communication products such as campaigns and advertising and will be used for publications.	Field visit in Nov (OMAR Museum and MRE) and Dec (clearance at Bagram)
Create a strong daily social media campaign for Facebook: @DMAC. Afghanistan and Twitter: @dmac.afg	During 1397, the digital communication channels (Facebook and Twitter) will have one daily post focused on advocacy and mine awareness. During special International Days, an independent/special campaign will be running at the same time.	Increase the likes and the visits (average 100 likes every month / pay online advertising for Facebook-Twitter accounts to get more likes)	Ongoing
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.	Ongoing

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
New street painting, highlighting mine action's achievements and challenges for 1397.	The artwork will be prepared by professional painters and exhibited publicly, which can help in bringing awareness to a broader audience, along with the public and media.	New mural at Masoud Sq.	On going
Develop the following communication products: Annual Report 1396; Infographic for 1396; MAPA Fast Facts (Quarterly) MAPA Newsletter (Bimonthly); Post Deming Impact Assessment (PDIA) Report for 1397; Mine Action and Livelihood Survey Report 1397.	During 1397, the communications 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.	Done PDIA and livelihood Survey Report is ongoing.
Translation of communication products into Dari and Pashto.	Latest content for social media will be in Dari and Pashto.	Assets will be in Dari and Pashto.	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 increase efforts to enhance the success of mine action operations during 1397. The R&D activities listed below will be conducted during 1397. 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 1397 and its Progress till Dec 2018.

S. #	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible Department	Progress Tracking
1	Review the survey policy for further improvement.	May-July 2018	Operations	Done
2	Develop a policy for MAPA on how humanitarian demining operators can undertake AIM survey and clearance.	April-December 2018	Operations	Complete and officially released. Research and discussions ongoing.
3	Conduct trials on manual demining using rake and rippers as follow up.	April-July 2018	Operations in coordination with IPs	The trial conducted In Kandahar in relation to ripper and follow up by cultivator was successful therefore, there raking process by the deminers is not required anymore. Action considered complete from this portion of the WP.
4	Conduct a trial of Front-End Loader (FEL) ripping machine and follow with a mechanical cultivator in soft, medium and hard ground surfaces.	April-June 2018	Operations in coordination with IPs	Complete and the report released
5	Confirm remaining contaminated areas.	April-December 2018	Operations in coordination with regional offices	Ongoing
6	Conduct a trial on battle area clearance (BAC) surface and sub-surface clearance productivity rate.	July-December 2018	Operations in coordination with regional offices	On hold. Follow up on this action took place twice thus far - however, there were not enough BAC clearance sites as part of IPs project

S. #	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible Department	Progress Tracking
7	Conduct a trial on Large Loop Detectors for determining monthly average productivity rates.	July-December 2018	Operations in coordination with regional offices	On hold. Will be conducted jointly with Activity #6 (above)
8	Prepare a handbook reflecting the AIMs found during MAPA operations.	April 2018 - March 2019	Operations	Thus far, some information was gathered from MoD, however additional information is required. Work is ongoing.
9	Develop data/reports tracking sheets to prevent missed reports, duplicate reports & data inconsistency.	April 2018	Operations	Complete
10	Develop the liability policy for MAPA.	April-June 2018	Quality Management	Ongoing
11	Conduct a research on the effects of mobile physical rehabilitation workshops on access to services of PWD	April-December 2018	Victim Assistance	Not done yet. We are looking for resource/fund.
12	Revise the risk education methodology and materials.	April-December 2018	Mine/ERW Risk Education	Ongoing; it will be done until end of Mar 2019.
13	Further develop and revise the DMAC website.	April-July 2018	Communications	Ongoing
14	Develop a checklist for the Project & Partner Selection Panel (PPSP).	July-September 2018	Planning & Programme	Complete
15	Develop a checklist to monitor planning and programme-related issues at the field level.	June-August 2018	Planning & Programme	Complete
16	Modify the nine existing MDUs (HALO Trust: 2, MDC: 5 and ATC: 2) for anti-vehicle contaminated area operations.	April 2018-March 2019	HALO Trust, MDC and ATC	So far, the following number of machines have been modified: HALO: 5, MDC: 5, ATC: 2, MCPA: 3. The remaining 40 machines left in the programme

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); 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 score card reports; and developing QM related policies.

DMAC Quality Management (QM) department will undertake the below activities in 1397.

Table 5: QM activities in 1397 and its Progress till Dec 2018.

S/N	Activity	Frequency	Progress Tracking
1	Report the suspension of or terminated accreditation to relevant donors.	Per occurrence.	Not occurred
2	Complete all QA monitoring and QC inspections of mine action projects.	Monthly.	97% of the operational projects monitored
3	Share QA monitoring and QC inspection results with donors upon agreement.	Quarterly.	Complete & ongoing
4	Report all non-conformities (minor and major), including corrective and preventive actions taken by mine action organizations to donors.	Per occurrence.	Ongoing
5	Develop an Afghanistan Mine Action Standard (AMAS) for 'Test and Trial of Demining Tools'.	Once	Not developed yet
6	Submit three AMAS (one new and two recently developed) to the AMAS Technical Committee in the Afghanistan National Standardization Authority (ANSA) for review and approval by the Supreme Council of Standards as national mine action standards.	Monthly	Complete 1. AMAS 03.02 Mine Action Planning and Prioritization 2. AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management

			3. AMAS 06.03 Battle Area Clearance
7	Operationally accredit 125 demining teams in technical survey operations.	12 Teams/Month	Partially done
8	Monitor all mine action projects through Balanced Scorecards	Quarterly	The BSC for first and second quarter processed

In addition, and as part of continual improvement, the QM department will also complete the following during 1397 (status listed below) and its status as of Dec 2018:

- Develop a risk management strategy for DMAC and MAPA;
 - Status: Drafted
- Apply the principled from the newly developed Liability Policy:
 - Status: not applied so far
- Amend the current AMAS for QM and develop a new AMAS for QMS in Mine Action;
 - Status: not amended yet
- Provide proposal development training to national mine action organizations;
 - Status: not provided
- Provide training on QMS in mine action based on the new IMAS 07.13 and ISO 9001:2015.
 - Status: not provided

The following action plans are added during December 2018:

- Develop a policy for commercial demining companies in order to improve quality of demining operations
- Develop of AIM AMAS;
- Amend the current AMAS for Training and qualification and
- Amend the current AMAS for EOD.

2.1.4 Information Management

The Management Information System (MIS) section manages the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database for 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 1397.

Table 6: Information Management activities in 1397 and its Progress till Dec 2018.

S#	Activity	Duration	Progress Tracking
1	Migrate IMSMA legacy data into IMSMA, with technical support from GICHD.	June 2018	Task Completed Sketch migration remains
2	IMSMA data clean-up.	Dec 2018	Ongoing
3	Deploy a new database for the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD).	May 2018	Database and IMSMA version are created by MIS, product handed over to MOLSAMD
4	Update hazard impact indicators in the add-on database.	June 2018	Complete
5	Finalize mine-affected school population GIS Analysis.	Apr 2018	Complete
6	Prepare for the upcoming version of IMSMA (IMSMA Core). This will include adding MAPA requirements into IMSMA Core, discussing current version drawbacks with GICHD to prevent it in the latest version and software/hardware requirements for IMSMA Core.	Dec 2018	Ongoing

Other Activities:

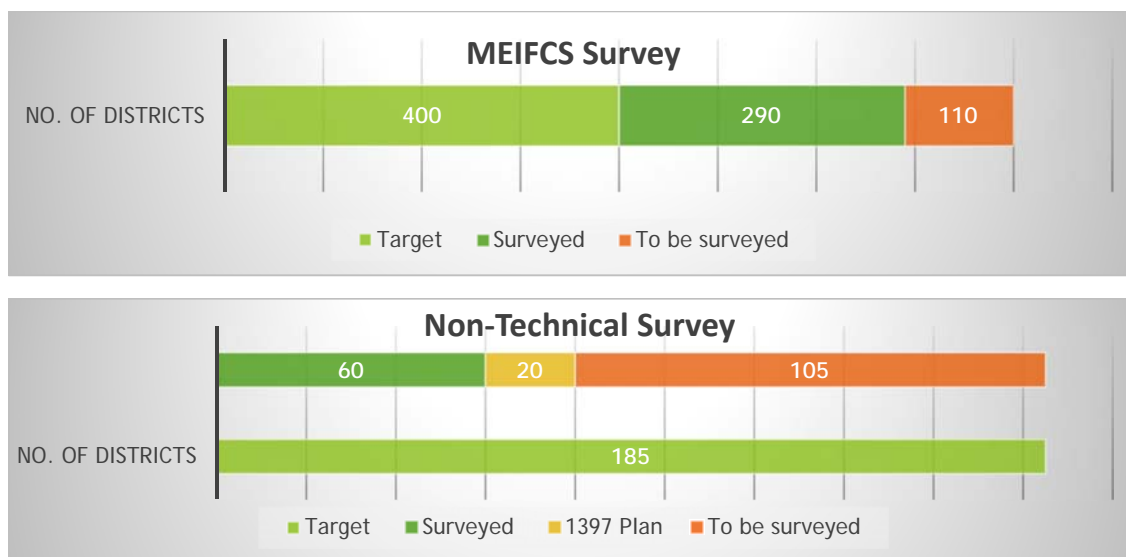
The following activities are planned by the MIS department during 1397; however, they are currently not funded.

- **Digital Reporting/Data analysis system.**
 - 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. MAPA will have a web-based data management and administration portal and a cloud-based data warehouse.
 - Status Dec 2018: awaiting feedback from external partners
- **Apply the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in MAPA.**
 - Implementation of the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in MAPA to provide advanced data management, query, processing and reporting systems designed to maximize data assets, information and business intelligence.
 - Status Dec 2018: awaiting feedback from external partners

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 1397:

Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS)

As part of Afghanistan's extension request to the APMBT, 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 1397, but due to un-availability of funding no districts planned for 1397.
-
- 110 districts remain to be surveyed. Most of the remaining districts are in hard to access areas due to security concerns.

Funds status:

No funds are available to conduct MEIFCS in 1397⁸ 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.

⁸ Refer to the DMAC website (www.dmac.gov.af) to see the list of targeted MEIFCS projects for 1397.

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: 60
- Districts planned for 1397 for survey: 30
- Districts remaining for future years: 95

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 is possible and based on new and comprehensive information.

There is 421 sq. km of new contamination reported across the country and over 90 per cent of the mine action civilian casualties are due to these contaminations. These areas were initially assessed in 2016 by different IPs and entered into IMSMA. The MAPA needs to further assess and conduct NTS of these sites and find out the level of contamination and the possibility of future mine action interventions.

Funded:

DMAC plans to conduct NTS in 30 districts in 1397, of which 20 districts will be funded by PM/WRA. This project is already awarded to Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) and will be implemented in four regions (Central, East, Northeast and South) from April 2018 to March 2019. As on December 2018 MCPA has managed to complete survey of 8 planned district and the work on 3 districts is ongoing.

The remaining 10 districts, mostly contaminated with improvised mines and ERWs, will be funded by UNMAS in order to gain an understanding of the community liaison practices needed to gain acceptance from all stakeholders in the community and parties to the conflict and to ensure that the AMAS for NTS is fit for purpose when applied to AIM hazardous areas.

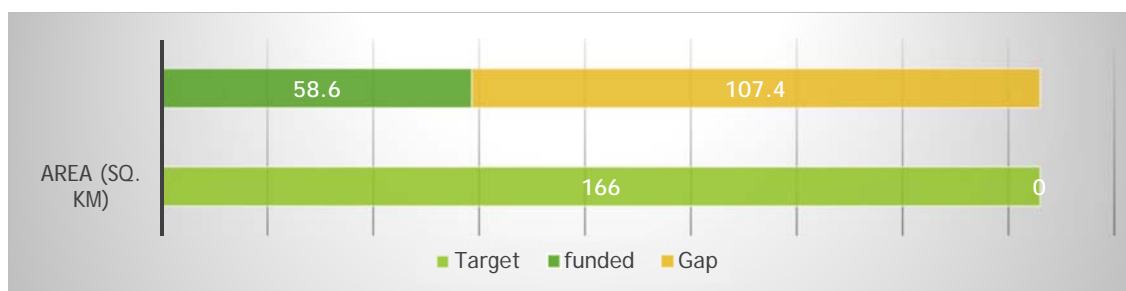
UNMAS intends to continue funding for regional quick response teams that are capable of conducting non-technical surveys and site assessments, alongside other tasks such as EOD and risk education arising from hotline requests or ground engagements resulting in protection of civilian concerns.

Unfunded:

There are 95 districts where there is a need to conduct NTS operations; however, there are no funds available and the security situation of some of these districts are not stable.

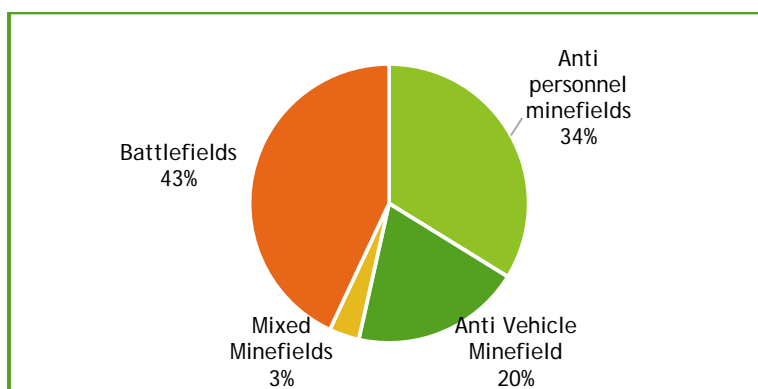
2.2.2 Clearance (explosive hazard reduction)

Graph 5: 1397 Areas targeted, funded and gaps as of Dec 2018



As per the MBT workplan, the programme needs to release 166 sq. km of known contamination in 1397. The breakdown of types of areas to be released as per the MBT workplan is shown in the graph below.

Graph 6: Percentage of targeted areas for 1397



The funding situation for the programme has improved this year compared to 1396. As of beginning of 1397 donors have committed to clear 87 sq. km of land. This covers 52.4 per cent of the 166-sq. km targeted in the 1397 MBT workplan⁹. The breakdown of confirmed/committed projects, funding channels and donors are detailed below.

Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF):

The VTF contributions for 1397 are from the following donors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom (DFID). Below is a table of VTF funded grants as of June 2018 with updated status during Dec. 2018:

⁹ refer to the DMAC website (www.dmac.gov.af) to see list of targeted demining projects for 1397 awaiting funds.

Table 7: VTF funded projects for 1397, as of June 2018 with updated status Dec 18

No.	CFP/Contract No.	Province	Duration (Month, Year)		Area to be cleared in 1397 in sq. m	Implementing Partner	Status
			Start	End			
1	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/003	Khost, Paktya	Feb-18	Dec-18	1,357,654	ATC	Paktya completed, Khost changed to Baghlan due to security
2	AFG/UNMAS/20666_001/2017/007	Logar	1-May-18	Dec-18	1,284,772	MCPA	Operational
3	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/004	Kandahar	Jan-18	Dec-18	2,128,386	MDC	Operational
4	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/001	Ghazni*	1-May-18	30-Nov-18	1,899,502	HALO Trust	Due to security problem this project changed to Kandahar
5	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/002	Samangan and Jawzjan	14-May-18	14-Mar-19	1,883,800	HALO Trust	Operational
6	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/004	Zabul	7-May-18	7-Mar-19	2,540,901	MCPA	Operational
7	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/005	Kunar	15-May-18	15-Mar-19	1,159,389	OMAR	Partially cleared and due to security project moved to Baghlan
8	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/006	Kunduz and Baghlan	15-May-18	15-Mar-19	1,293,037	OMAR	Operational
9	AFG/UNMAS/21252/JAPAN/2018/001	Logar and Paktya	1-May-18	31-Mar-19	727,615	MCPA	Suspended
10	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/002	Bamyan	1-May-18	28-Feb-19	51,540	DDG & DAFA	Completed
11	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/003	Balkh, Takhar and Badakhshan	15-May-18	31-Dec-18	455,999	MCPA	Operational
12	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/002	Bamyan	1-May-18	31-Oct-19	51,540	DDG	Completed (new Added)
13	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/009	Balkh	1-Sep-18	23-Oct-18	51,511	Halo Trust	Completed (new Added)
14	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/001	Kandahar	24-Jun-18	31-Mar-19	2,174,791	Halo Trust	Operational (new Added)
15	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/003	Paktya and Baghlan	2-Jun-18	10-Jan-19	2574892	ATC	Operational (new Added)
16	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/006	Baghlan, Kunduz	15-May-18	31-Mar-19	1,357,964	OMAR	Operational (new Added)
17	AFG/UNMAS/21252/JAPAN/2018/001	Logar and Paktya	1-Oct-18	31-Mar-19	670,986	MCPA	Suspend (new Added)
18	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/011	Kandahar			3,270,000	DAFA	Due to security problem this project not started
19	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/012	Kandahar			3,416,186	DAFA	Due to security problem this project not started
20	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/010	Farah			2,394,154	ATC	Due to security problem this project not started
Total					30,744,619		

Bilateral Projects:

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

a. 1397 Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) by PM/WRA

Below are projects funded by PM/WRA for the year 1397. It is worth mentioning that some of these projects (NOFO 14 – NOFO 19) were awarded during 1396 due to the grants process the projects started in early 1397. Meanwhile, NOFO 20 through NOFO 26 were awarded during 1397. The implementation of these NOFOs will begin in Oct 2018, therefore these projects will extend into 1398 as well. The total area to be cleared for NOFO 20 through NOFO 26 will be 30,926,439 square meters over the entire life of these grants.

Table 8: PMWRA funded NOFO projects for 1397

S- No	Project Grant Name	Province	Total Area (sq. m)	Start Date	End Date	Implementing Partner	Project Status
1	NOFO project -14 Kabul	Kabul	366,218	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	OMAR	Operational
2	NOFO Project-16 Panjsher	Panjsher	1,144,928	13-Jun-18	30-Oct-18	DDG	Operational
3	NOFO project -14 Kabul	Kabul	260,962	1-Aug-18	31-Jul-19	OMAR	Operational
4	NOFO project -15 Kabul, Logar and Laghman	Logar	509,858	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational
5	NOFO Project-19 Parwan and Baghlan	Baghlan	1,174,628	1-May-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational
6	NOFO Project-17 Kapisa, Parwan and Nangarhar	Nangarhar and Parwan	1,708,946	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational
7	NOFO Project-18 Parwan and Baghlan	Parwan and Baghlan	1,526,637	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	ATC	Operational
8	NOFO 20 (Baghlan-Laghman)	Laghman and Baghlan	1,853,580	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
9	NOFO 21 (Baghlan-Kunar)	Baghlan and Kunar	4,085,268	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
10	NOFO 22 Kandahar	Kandahar	3,751,471	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
11	NOFO 23 (Samangan-Balkh-Khost)	Different	1,457,964	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
12	NOFO 24 (Wardak-Nimruz)	Maydan Wardak and Nimroz	2,008,586	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
13	NOFO 25 (Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost)	Khost, Baghlan and Kapisa	831,946	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
14	NOFO 26 (Panjsher, Nangarhar)	Panjsher, Nangarhar	888,295	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-19	Not specified	Transferred to next year
Total			6,692,177				

Dec. 2018 update: NOFOs 20 to 26 were not started on its due dates and would start in next year

b. PM/WRA Unsolicited or Continued Projects

These projects are contracted by PM/WRA directly with the implementers without a formal tender or request, on an uncompetitive basis, or may be extensions of existing projects. Please note that projects in this category may not include clearance. Table 9 shows all funded unsolicited projects. The details can be found in Annex A.

Table 9: PMWRA unsolicited projects in 1397with update status in Dec. 18

S- No	Project Grant Name	Province	Total Area (sq. m)	Start Date	End Date	Implementing Partner	Project Status
1	S-PMWRA-17-GR-1049	Laghman	711,735	1-Jul-18	30-Sep-18	MDC	Completed
2	DOS unsolicited fund for 1397-1398	Kandahar	3,068,594	24-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	DAFA	Operational
3	DOS unsolicited fund for 1397-1398	Paktya	1,218,802	15-May-18	31-Mar-19	DAFA	Operational
Total			4,999,131				

c. Other Bilateral Funded Projects:

Table 10: Projects funded by different donors for the year 1397 with update status in Dec 18

S-No	Project Grant Name	Province	Total Area (sqm)	Start Date	End Date	Implementing Partner	Project Status
1	ATC GAGP fund 1397	Parwan	553,426	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	ATC	Operational
2	Global MA and SALW programme	Balkh, Samangan	4,220,758	1-May-19	31-Dec-19	DDG	Operational
3	HT AAR Demining Project 1397	Baghlan	36,955	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-18	Halo Trust	Completed
4	HT CSSF Demining Project 1397	Baghlan, Samangan, Logar, Balkh	3,333,206	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational
5	HT Finland Demining Project 2018/2019	Takhar	141,682	1-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	Halo Trust	Operational (Newly Added)
6	HT Kandahar IRISH Demining Project 2018/2019/2020	Kandahar	1,606,453	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational (Newly Added)
7	HT NORWAY Demining Project 2018/19	Kandahar	1,680,021	1-Jul-18	30-Jun-19	Halo Trust	Operational
8	HT RNG Demining Project 2018	Kabul, Baghlan, Samangan, Nangarhar	1,406,101	1-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	Halo Trust	Operational
9	HT GFFO Afg 01/17 Project Year 2 (2018)	Logar, Samangan	1,936,986	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational (Newly Added)
10	HT DFID Demining Project 1397	Baghlan, Samangan	976,158	1-Apr-17	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Operational
11	HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2018	Baghlan, Balkh, Baghlan, Kunduz	1,204,518	11-Jul-18	31-Dec-19	Halo Trust	Operational
12	OMAR GAGP fund 1397	Parwan, Panjsher	710,226	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	OMAR	Operational
13	DDG DANIDA Project 1397/1398	Maydan Wardak	275,254	1-Jan-19	1-May-19	DDG	Planned
14	Germany fund 1397/1398	Samangan	35,027	1-Dec-18	31-Mar-19	Halo Trust	Planned (Newly Added)
15	GFFO- German MC (1) 2019	Parwan	625,831	1-Jan-19	30-Jun-19	Halo Trust	Planned (Newly Added)
16	HT Demining project 1397	Baghlan	304,092			Halo Trust	will start next year
17	HT RNG Demining Project 2019	Kabul	529,655			Halo Trust	will start next year
18	HT Finland Demining Project 2018/2019	Baghlan	399,260			Halo Trust	will start next year
Total			19,975,609				

As of December 2018, the funded area to be cleared during 1397 has been decreased from 87 to 60 sq. km, this is because the PMWRA NOFOs for year 2018/19 did not commence by Oct-18 as planned, and some other bilateral funded projects also postponed for the next year.

Funded

Update on Dec 2018: With the confirmed and committed funding for clearance, the following will be achieved during 1397:

- 532 contaminated areas/hazards will be released;
- 60 sq.km of land will be released;
- 216 communities will be released;
- 28 districts will be released; and
- 357,469 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.

Un-funded:

According to the extension request, the following need to be funded during 1397:

- 598 contaminated hazards.
- 106 sq. km of contaminated land.
- 248 mine/ERW impacted communities.
- 27 mine/ERW impacted districts.
- 657,497 people would benefit from the above clearance.

Firing Ranges:

The Firing Range project which started in 2013 will end in May 2018 due to a funding shortfall. DMAC will keep advocating for a continued funding until the remaining firing ranges are cleared; meanwhile, DMAC has recently received approval from the firing range donor to use available DMAC staff for a project to conduct Post Demining Impact Assessments (PDIA) of the cleared firing ranges during 1397.

Five firing ranges that were operational in Bamyan under ISAF (now Resolute Support) from 2003-2012 belong to New Zealand military forces. DMAC is in close contact with NATO Resolute Support to encourage New Zealand to clear the remaining contaminated firing ranges. To avoid civilian casualties due to these firing ranges, DMAC is planning to launch a CFP for the NTS of these firing ranges, marking and determining the actual size of area to be cleared. This activity is funded by UNMAS VTF.

Progress made as on December 2018: The Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) of the cleared firing ranges was completed during June to September 2018. Meanwhile, DDG won the project of NTS of Bamyan FR and conducted fresh NTS of these firing ranges, they marked some accessible parts/sides of the contaminated areas and conducted Mine/ERW risk education to the neighbouring communities as a result of this survey one firing range is entirely cancelled and others reduced from 219 Sq. Km to 39 Sq. Km. This activity was funded by UNMAS VTF.

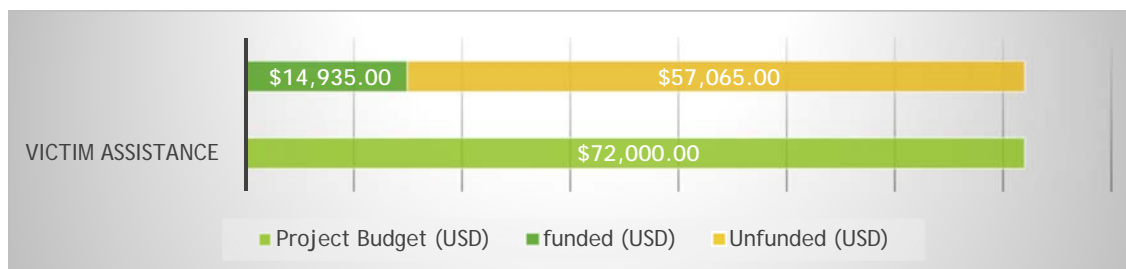
Stockpile destruction

In 1397, MAPA plans to survey 400 villages to determine the location of ammunition bunkers. HALO Trust will deploy 16 Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams, eight conventional weapons disposal teams, two survey teams for sub-surface Battle Area Clearance (BAC) and approximately 700 metric tons of unserviceable ammunitions will be destroyed. DMAC will convene Ammunition Working Group (AWG) meetings to increase involvement in the planning and implementation of stockpile destruction.

Progress made as on December 2018: around 576 villages have been surveyed and approx. 490 tons of ammunition destroyed

2.3 Victim Assistance

Graph 7: Victim assistance fund and gaps for 1397



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 28,000 and left over 53,000 injured since 2009. The large numbers 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, requiring access to basic healthcare and more specialized services including physical therapy and psychosocial support.

Table 11: Victim Assistance activities during 1397.

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
Information Management	<p>Support MoLSAMD with testing and implementing a central database within the M&D Division for housing data on victim assistance services provided by all government and civil society actors in Afghanistan (UN, national and international NGOs). Provide technical advice on troubleshooting system issues.</p> <p>The database is a critical tool for the division to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) analyse services being provided and determine gaps; and 2) prioritize and plan services for greater effectiveness. 	Oct 2018	Database developed with support of DMAC MIS and presented to MMD. GICHD support MIS in new set up of VA database ¹⁰

¹⁰ The deputy minister office for Martyrs and Disabled under MoLSAMD is recently changed to State Minister Office for Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MMD)

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
National Disability strategy & workplan	Provide technical support to M&D for the continued development of a national disability strategy (including assistance for victims of landmines and ERW), in coordination with all relevant government bodies. An accompanying workplan and budget will be developed to highlight needs, responsibilities and funded vs. underfunded activities. To the extent that this process leads to DMAC being assigned responsibilities for which require additional funds, this portfolio submission will be amended.	Oct 2018	First draft of strategy developed and shared with stakeholders for review
Advocacy	Provide guidance to MoLSAMD on advocacy for funds and support needed, as identified by the national disability strategy and workplan.	Throughout 1397	Ongoing
Casualty data monitoring	Monitoring and verifying victim data as reported by COMAC, UNAMA and other implementing partners.	Throughout 1397	Ongoing, however, no data from COMAC at this stage
National Disability Survey	To assist in the collection and analysis of a nationwide disability survey, the results of which will inform planning and resource allocation for PwD by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community.	Throughout 1397	The Asia Foundation will launch a project
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 1397	Concept Note developed, waiting for funding
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.	Beyond September	ABRAAR (and DAO) project completed in Sep 18 for Farah, Paktya and Kunar

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; 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 Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, Public Health and Education (MoLSAMD, MoPH, and MoE).

The objective of victim assistance within MAPA is to provide technical assistance to the Martyrs and Disabled (M&D) Division of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled (MoLSAMD) 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 during 1397 to achieve this objective.

Funds are confirmed for the following projects:

Table 12: List of VA projects with fund confirmed/committed for 1397

Project/ Activity ¹¹	Target Group	Funding source	Estimated Number of beneficiaries	Est. start date	Est. completion date	Remarks	Status
Provide Physical Rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities (PwD) through three existing physical rehabilitation centres (one mobile and two fixed) in nine provinces.	PwDs / community members and bench workers	VTF	11,585 PwDs	Oct-17	Sep-18	The project will also train 10 bench workers as physiotherapists and orthopaedic technicians.	ABRAAR project completed in Sep 18
Improve access to pre-hospital care by training 150 Community Health Supervisors as a core group of paramedics, who in turn would train 3,200 first responders in 1,600 communities.	Community Health Worker and first aid responders	PMWRA	3350 Community Based Health Workers (CBHWs)	May-18	18-Aug	The start of the project is subject to the funds receiving date	Concept was submitted to PMWRA, but not yet funded
Total			14,935				

Funded:

- Train 150 Community Health Supervisors to improve access to pre-hospital care. Not funded yet
- Physical Rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities (PwD) through three existing physical rehabilitation centres.
- Provide technical support to M&D for the continued development of a nationwide disability strategy.

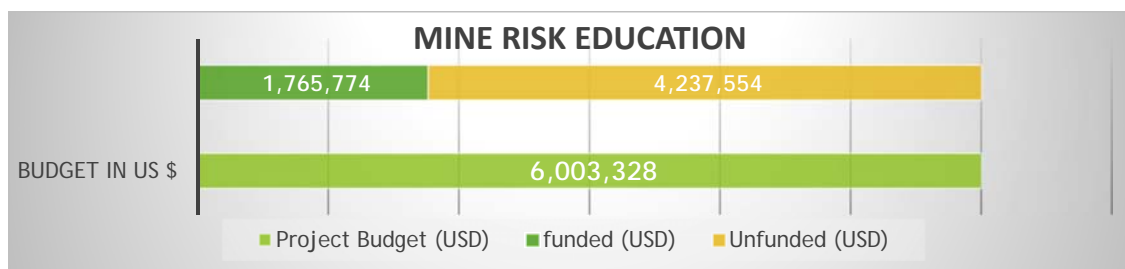
Unfunded

¹¹ Refer to the detailed list of VA proposed projects at the DMAC Website at www.dmac.org.

- Nationwide Disability Survey - US \$4,000,000
- Socio-economic reintegration of Victim Deminers - US \$3,000,000
- Physical Rehabilitation– US \$600,000

2.4 Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education

Graph 8: MRE funding and gaps for 1397



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 mid-year Protection of Civilians Report indicates that 89 per cent of civilian casualties due to ERW are children who, in many instances, have come across the devices while searching for scrap metal to sell and mostly picked up, played with, threw stones at the device, or even brought the devices home¹².

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 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.¹³

Funded:

- The UNMAS VTF will fund:

Table 13: List of MRE projects with UNMAS VTF funding confirmed/committed for 1397

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
MRE through Mass Media	Promote RE through mass media (indirect approach), using radio, TV, social media, billboards, etc.	Sep 18	Five MRE and VA films are broadcasting through MoE TV without cost/for free.

¹² United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Retrieved from <https://unama.unmissions.org/protection-of-civilians-reports>

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

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress tracking
			MRE and VA messages published in Anis and Hiwad newspapers of MoIC for free.
MRE at border points	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), and returnees through UNHCR/IOM encashment/ transit centres.	Apr 18 – Feb 19	It is ongoing in all borders (Kandahar, Nangarhar, Herat, Nimroz and Kabul encashment, transit and/or zero-point centres
MRE methodology revision	Revise the RE methodology and materials i.e. develop tailored RE materials and approaches to reach the most at-risk population more effectively and efficiently, while using the most appropriate modality. All RE materials will be developed considering DMAC guidelines and lessons learned, best practices ¹⁴ , and proper field-testing.	Mar 19	Ongoing. DDG, with close coordination with DMAC, has developed a children’s flip chart and is revising other MRE material.
Landmine Safety Programme	Implement a Landmine Safety Programme (LSP) to provide basic safety information concerning the threat of mines and ERW to organizations and their staff working in mine/ ERW affected areas.	Through-out the year	LSP conducted for two NGOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaaz (UNOPS) • UNODC

b. Bilateral Funds:

Table 14: List of MRE projects with Bilateral funding confirmed/committed for 1397

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, Hello Trust, OMAR and DDG countrywide.

Unfunded:

Table 15: List of MRE projects currently unfunded for 1397.

Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
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¹⁴ IMAS Best Practice Guide Book 4: Public Information Dissemination

<p>MRE integrated with other sectors.</p>	<p>Promote integration with other sectors so that risk education is widespread and implemented more effectively and efficiently, through coordination, ongoing advocacy and technical support. During 1396, DMAC signed MoUs with various ministries including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Ministry of Telecommunication and Directorate General of Kuchies (Nomads). During 1397, DMAC is looking forward to deepening collaborations with those ministries and intends to establish and formalize collaborations with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs (MoHRA) and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and the wider NGO community.</p>	<p>Throughout the year</p>	<p>Due to unavailability of fund, it is difficult to sign MoUs with the mentioned ministries.</p>
<p>Volunteer Network</p>	<p>Expand the network of community volunteers in affected communities, including systematic follow-up and support.</p>	<p>Mar 19</p>	<p>Ongoing by AAR Japan, DDG, OMAR and Hello Trust</p>

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, 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 from all stakeholders.

Table 16: MAPA stakeholder's tasks and responsibilities in 1397

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; 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 1397. Just over 48 per cent of the required funding has been secured as of July 2018.	To accelerate fund raising efforts, increase donor meetings, workshops, and advocacy; work with the government to facilitate new funding channels and opportunities.
Security	
Unstable security situation poses challenge and could disrupt operations.	MAPA intends to enhance community liaison to educate communities on the importance and impartiality of the programme, 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 language and are familiar with local customs and traditions.

Challenges	Mitigating Measures
	<p>Train and deploy community 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 extent and scope of people with disability.</p>	<p>Support MoLSAMD in conducting a nationwide disability survey and advocate for a meaningful utilisation of the MoLSAMD 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 MoLSAMD in creation of a central database for disability.</p>

Annex A. List of 1397 Demining Projects with confirmed/committed fund, as of Dec.18

S- No	Project ID	Project Grant Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazards	Area (sq. m)	Start Date	End Date	Channel	Donor
1	MBT Project-134/E	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/003	Completed	Badakhshan	3	57,932	1-Jun-18	10-Jul-18	VTF	Japan
2	MBT Project-036/D	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/003	Completed	Takhar	3	22,496	1-Jun-18	10-Jul-18	VTF	Japan
3	MBT Project-154/A	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/005	Completed	Kunar	2	348,793	15-May-18	30-Sep-18	VTF	DFID
4	MBT Project-160/B	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/003	Completed	Paktya	6	422,800	2-Jun-18	31-Aug-18	VTF	Canada
5	MBT Project-045/D	AFG/UNMAS/21252/JAPAN/2018/001	Completed	Paktya	5	288,031	16-May-18	30-Sep-18	VTF	Japan
6	MBT Project-307/A	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/002	Completed	Bamyan	1	51,540	1-May-18	31-Oct-19	VTF	Japan
7	MBT Project-127/N	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/009	Completed	Balkh	1	51,511	1-Sep-18	23-Oct-18	VTF	DFID
8	MBT Project-153/C	HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2018	Completed	Kunduz	1	53,261	1-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	Bilateral	Germany
9	MBT Project-289/B	HT AAR Demining Project 1397	Completed	Baghlan	1	36,955	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-18	Bilateral	AAR Japan
10	MBT Project-131	HT DFID Demining Project 1397	Completed	Samangan	12	687,920	1-Apr-18	30-Sep-18	Bilateral	DFID
11	MBT Project-068/E	GAGP fund 1397	Completed	Panjsher	12	172,200	1-Apr-18	30-Oct-18	Bilateral	GAGP
12	MBT Project-250/M	S-PMWRA-17-GR-1049	Completed	Laghman	4	711,735	1-Jul-18	30-Sep-18	Bilateral	DOS
13	MBT Project-156	NOFO Project-17 Parwan and Baghlan	Completed	Parwan	16	1,499,192	1-Apr-18	30-Nov-18	Bilateral	DOS
14	MBT Project-217	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/004	Operational	Zabul	8	2,510,965	22-May-18	3-Mar-19	VTF	DFID
15	MBT Project-184/C	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/001	Operational	Kandahar	1	2,174,791	24-Jun-18	31-Mar-19	VTF	DFID
16	MBT Project-246/C	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/002	Operational	Samangan	6	1,039,655	1-Jun-18	28-Feb-19	VTF	DFID
17	MBT Project-235/C	AFG/UNMAS/21252/JAPAN/2018/001	Operational	Logar	5	382,955	1-Oct-18	31-Mar-19	VTF	Japan
18	MBT Project-084	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/006	Operational	Kunduz	30	384,637	15-May-18	31-Aug-18	VTF	DFID
19	MBT Project-039	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/002	Operational	Jawzjan	5	476,990	1-Jun-18	28-Feb-19	VTF	DFID
20	MBT Project-037/B	AFG/UNMAS/21252/2018/003	Operational	Balkh	5	375,571	11-Jul-18	31-Dec-18	VTF	Japan
21	MBT Project-247/A	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/002	Operational	Samangan	11	405,726	1-Jun-18	28-Feb-19	VTF	DFID
22	MBT Project-074/C	AFG/UNMAS/20666_001/2017/007	Operational	Logar	20	1,339,986	1-May-18	31-Dec-18	VTF	Canada
23	MBT Project-152/C	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/003	Operational	Baghlan	8	906,589	10-Oct-18	10-Jan-19	VTF	Canada
24	MBT Project-242	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/005	Operational	Baghlan	8	932,114	1-Oct-18	15-Mar-19	VTF	DFID

S-No	Project ID	Project Grant Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazards	Area (sq. m)	Start Date	End Date	Channel	Donor
25	MBT Project-136/C	DOS unsolicited fund for 1397-1398	Operational	Kandahar	8	3,068,594	24-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
26	MBT Project-227/B	HT RNG demining project 2018	Operational	Kabul	7	4,337	1-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	Bilateral	RNG
27	MBT Project-037/D	Global MA and SALW programme	Operational	Balkh	21	3,939,958	1-May-18	20-Mar-19	Bilateral	SIDA
28	MBT Project-038/B	HT CSSF Demining Project 2018	Operational	Balkh	8	103,782	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
29	MBT Project-055/B	GAGP fund 1397	Operational	Parwan	2	538,026	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	GAGP
30	MBT Project-289/C	HT DFID Demining Project 1397	Operational	Baghlan	5	288,238	1-Apr-17	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DFID
31	MBT Project-001/E	GAGP fund 1397	Operational	Parwan	18	553,426	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	GAGP
32	MBT Project-243/D	HT CSSF Demining Project 2018	Operational	Baghlan	8	719,990	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
33	MBT Project-243/E	HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2018	Operational	Baghlan	5	316,896	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	GFFO
34	MBT Project-055/A	NOFO Project-17 Kapisa, Parwan and Nangarhar	Operational	Parwan	7	873,471	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
35	MBT Project-036/F	HT Finland Demining Project 2018/2019	Operational	Takhar	5	141,682	1-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	Finland
36	MBT Project-136/H	HT NORWAY Demining Project 2018/19	Operational	Kandahar	5	1,680,021	1-Jul-18	30-Jun-19	Bilateral	Norway
37	MBT Project-231/G	HT RNG Demining Project 2018	Operational	Kabul	4	275,265	1-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	Bilateral	RNG
38	MBT Project-184/E	HT Kandahar IRISH Demining Project 2018/2019/2020	Operational	Kandahar	3	1,606,453	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	IRISH
39	MBT Project-228/B	NOFO project -14 Kabul	Operational	Kabul	9	366,218	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
40	MBT Project-068/B	NOFO Project-16 Panjsher and Nangarhar	Operational	Panjshir	21	1,144,928	13-Jun-18	30-Oct-18	Bilateral	DOS
41	MBT Project-231/E	NOFO project -14 Kabul	Operational	Kabul	5	260,962	1-Aug-18	31-Jul-19	Bilateral	DOS
42	MBT Project-131/A	HT GFFO Afg 01/17 Project Year 2 (2018)	Operational	Samangan	21	625,792	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	Germany
43	MBT Project-128	HT CSSF Demining Project 2018	Operational	Samangan	5	487,964	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
44	MBT Project-118/A	HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2018	Operational	Baghlan	15	828,247	11-Jul-18	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	GFFO
45	MBT Project-014/A	NOFO project -15 Kabul, Logar and Laghman	Operational	Logar	7	509,858	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
46	MBT Project-022/D	HT CSSF Demining Project 2018	Operational	Logar	4	1,234,446	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
47	MBT Project-022/A	HT GFFO Afg 01/17 Project Year 2 (2018)	Operational	Logar	3	1,311,194	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	Germany
48	MBT Project-046	DOS unsolicited fund for 1397-1398	Operational	Paktya	4	1,218,802	15-May-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
49	MBT Project-251/H	NOFO Project-17 Kapisa, Parwan and Nangarhar	Operational	Nangarhar	8	835,475	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
50	MBT Project-180/D	HT RNG demining project 2019	Operational	Baghlan	4	564,859	1-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	RNG
51	MBT Project-001/G	NOFO Project-17 Parwan and Baghlan	Operational	Baghlan	2	1,526,637	5-Dec-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
	MBT Project-135/F	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/004	Operational	Kandahar	3	1,405,043	1-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	VTF	Canada

S-No	Project ID	Project Grant Name	Project Status	Province	Total Hazards	Area (sq. m)	Start Date	End Date	Channel	Donor
52	MBT Project-156 (SHA)	AFG/UNMAS/20666-001/2017/003	Planned	Baghlan	1	1,245,503	10-Oct-18	10-Jan-19	VTF	Canada
53	MBT Project-130/D	HT RNG demining project 2019	Planned	Samangan	4	120,403	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	RNG
54	MBT Project-041/B	Germany fund 1397/1398	Planned	Samangan	1	35,027	1-Dec-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	Germany
55	MBT Project-298	Global MA and SALW programme	Planned	Maydan Wardak	5	988,696	1-May-19	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	SIDA
56	MBT Project-094	HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2018	Planned	Balkh	2	6,114	1-Jan-19	31-Jan-19	Bilateral	GFFO
57	MBT Project-016	DDG DANIDA Project 1397/1398	Planned	Maydan Wardak	3	275,254	1-Jan-19	1-May-19	Bilateral	DANIDA
58	MBT Project-278	Global MA and SALW programme	Planned	Maydan Wardak	5	369,331	1-May-19	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	SIDA
59	MBT Project-248	HT CSSF Demining Project 1397	Planned	Baghlan	10	428,591	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
60	MBT Project-196	Global MA and SALW programme	Planned	Maydan Wardak	3	366,324	1-May-19	31-Dec-19	Bilateral	SIDA
61	MBT Project-027	NOFO Project-19 Parwan and Baghlan	Planned	Baghlan	16	1,174,628	1-May-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	DOS
62	MBT Project-027/I	HT CSSF Demining Project 2018	Planned	Baghlan	4	358,433	1-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Bilateral	CSSF
63	MBT Project-027/G	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/006	Planned	Baghlan	12	973,327	15-May-18	31-Mar-19	VTF	DFID
64	MBT Project-109/B	GFFO- German MC (1) 2019	Planned	Parwan	10	625,831	1-Jan-19	30-Jun-19	Bilateral	GFFO
65	MBT Project-243/B	HT Finland Demining Project 2018/2019	Planned	Baghlan	10	399,260	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	Finland
66	MBT Project-180/J	HT RNG demining project 2019	Planned	Nangarhar	5	98,273	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	RNG
67	MBT Project-180/E	HT Demining project 1397	Planned	Baghlan	3	304,092	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	Bilateral
68	MBT Project-180/F	HT RNG demining project 2019	Planned	Baghlan	4	342,964	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	RNG
69	MBT Project-247/B	Global MA and SALW programme	Planned	Samangan	6	514,917	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	SIDA
70	MBT Project-231/H	HT RNG Demining Project 2019	Planned	Kabul	3	529,655	will be started in 2019		Bilateral	RNG
71	MBT Project-173	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/010	Planned	Farah	8	650,510	Due to security problem this project not started		VTF	DFID
72	MBT Project-306	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/011	Planned	Kandahar	2	3,270,000	Due to security problem this project not started		VTF	DFID
73	MBT Project-274	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/010	Planned	Farah	12	1,743,644	Due to security problem this project not started		VTF	DFID
74	MBT Project-133	AFG/UNMAS/21215/2018/012	Planned	Kandahar	12	3,416,186	Due to security problem this project not started		VTF	DFID
Total					532	60,001,872				

Annex B. List of NTS Planned Districts for 1397

S/No	Region	Province	District	Remarks
1	Central	Kabul	Musayi	Funded by PM/WRA
2	Central	Kabul	Paghman	Funded by PM/WRA
3	Central	Kapisa	Nijrab	Funded by PM/WRA
4	Central	Maydan Wardak	Chaki Wardak	Funded by PM/WRA
5	Central	Daikundi	Gizab	Funded by UNMAS
6	East	Kunar	Khas Kunar	Funded by PM/WRA
7	East	Kunar	Nurgal	Funded by PM/WRA
8	East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Funded by PM/WRA
9	East	Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara	Funded by PM/WRA
10	East	Nangarhar	Khogiani	Funded by UNMAS
11	East	Kunar	Nari	Funded by UNMAS
12	East	Laghman	Mehtarlam	Funded by UNMAS
13	North East	Kunduz	Khanabad	Funded by PM/WRA
14	North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Funded by PM/WRA
15	North East	Takhar	Ishkamish	Funded by PM/WRA
16	North East	Baghlan	Puli Khumri	Funded by PM/WRA
17	Northeast	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Funded by UNMAS
18	South	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Funded by PM/WRA
19	South	Kandahar	Arghistan	Funded by PM/WRA
20	South	Kandahar	Daman	Funded by PM/WRA
21	South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Funded by PM/WRA
22	South	Nimroz	Chahar Burjak	Funded by PM/WRA
23	South	Uruzgan	Tirinkowt	Funded by UNMAS
24	South	Kandahar	Arghandab	Funded by UNMAS
25	South	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Funded by UNMAS
26	South East	Paktika	Zarghun Shahr	Funded by PM/WRA
27	South East	Paktika	Sharan	Funded by PM/WRA
28	South East	Paktya	Zurmat	Funded by PM/WRA
29	West	Farah	Farah Center	Funded by UNMAS
30	West	Farah	Balabuluk	Funded by UNMAS