



MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN

ANNUAL OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN

1398 -

(April 2019 to March 2020)

Fourth version (January 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
EO	Explosive Ordnance
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
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
MIS	Management Information System
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MMD	Ministry for Martyrs and Disability
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity

NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OMAR	Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
PDIA	Post Demining Impact Assessment
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 48 accredited mine action organizations which are eligible to conduct mine action activities in 1398¹; 17 national non-government organizations (NGOs), nine international NGOs, 18 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 January 2020; a detailed data analysis is available at www.dmac.gov.af.

DMAC Priority Areas for 1398:

- Reduce civilian casualties. Detail on page 23 (clearance) and page 34 (MRE)
- Build the capacity of mine action to respond to the emerging problem of abandoned improvised mine (AIM). Detail on page 3
- Improve the quality management system. Detail on page 18
- Establish a sustainable civilian data collection. Detail on page 34 (MRE)
- Conduct a national survey to identify the scope of new contamination. Detail on page 20 (survey)
- Establish a standalone research and development cell. Detail on page 15 (R&D)
- Establish deminers database to collect all records of deminers trained by all IPs. Detail on page 16
- Finalize liability policy for further use. Detail on page 18 (QM)
- Implementation of digital data collection system (MARS) with MAPA. Detail on page 20
- Apply the digital reporting and data analyses system in MAPA. Detail on page 18

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

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

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 20](#).
- Release 143 sq. Km explosive ordnance contaminated area as per MBT target for 1398, out of which clearance of 60.7 sq. km is funded as of September 2019. Details are available on [page 23 \(clearance\)](#).
- Provide Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) to 781 impacted communities and at UNHCR encashment centres. Details are available on [page 34](#).
- Survey 600 communities for the possible presence of ammunition bunkers by Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams. Details can be found on [page 29](#).
- 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 18](#).
- Conduct post-demining impact assessments (PDIA) of 85 closed contaminated areas, and livelihood surveys in 12 communities of Kapisa province. Details on [page 17](#).

Chapter One: Overview

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Remaining Mine and ERW Contamination

As of end of Dec 2019, data suggests that there are 4,048 hazardous areas covering 1,601.4 sq. km of land in Afghanistan. This consists of 619.97 sq. km of legacy contamination² and 981.46 sq. km of new contamination³ made up of improvised mines (IMs) and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). As of Dec 2019, the recorded hazards in IMSMA shows that there is 671.1 sq. km⁴ area remains to be cleared until March 2023 which covers the CHA and SHA of mine, ERW and AIM contamination.

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 the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for the survey and clearance of 289 newly contaminated areas covering approximately 414⁶ sq. km of land in 16 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 existence of these hazards.

Moreover, it is worth-mentioning, ERWs and IMs also have impact on returnees and deportees. There are currently 2.4 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan who face repatriation to Afghanistan and who are unaware of the ERW risks and contamination.

Abandoned Improvised Mine (AIM) Clearance Operations:

The overwhelming challenge of AIM⁷contamination and the number of civilian casualties from this contamination call for additional measures to address this issue. The prefix of abandoned is used to highlight the fact that the humanitarian demining organizations only deal with those victim operated IEDs that remain in areas after cessation of conflict and it was confirmed that the devices are “abandoned” by the entity that deployed them and that demining teams can proceed with the clearance operations.

²This includes 481.97 sq.km of MF, 53.38 sq.km IHA, and 84.61 sq. km of BF

³ This includes 0.02 sq.km MF, 68.05 sq.km BF, 36.63 sq.km AIMF, 245.81 sq. km IHA and 630.9 sq. km Firing Range area.

⁴ Where 581.9 sq.km area from Humanitarian contamination and 89.2 sq.km from TAPI project.

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

⁶Initially this figure was 421.7 sq. km, up to now 7.2 sq. km area has been cancelled while the remaining 414.5 sq. km remain for NTS

⁷The term AIM refers to Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Devices (VOIED)

Humanitarian demining organizations, in order to maintain their neutral nature, do not deal with other types of IEDs such as remote control, body-borne, vehicle-borne etc. In case of requests for clearance of such devices, DMAC and MAPA organizations refer them to 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 intends to coordinate finding ways to build the capacity of demining organizations as well as its QM staff. Building this capacity within the MAPA will ensure safe and efficient operations for survey and clearance of 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 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
- Identify the components used in the construction of IMs, whilst carrying out humanitarian IM clearance operations
- The actions to be carried out in the event of discovering of IMs during humanitarian mine action clearance operations
- Render safe procedure (RSP) and demolition of improvised mines
- Conduct QA and QC of AIM survey and clearance operations

During 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.

A visit of the IPs and DMAC staff from HALO AIM training area was conducted during May 2019. AVOIED NTS Capability Building workshop of 50 attendees will be conducted during March 2020, and will specifically target at senior operational management staff from IPs, as well as appropriate representation from DMAC and UNMAS.

DMAC is in discussion with UNMAS Afghanistan in provision of AIM capacity building training for implementing partners and DMAC. This training will mainly build the capacity of the implementers in conducting survey and clearance of AIM and the DMAC external quality management staff in conducting QA/QC of the aim operations.

An AIM QM training is planned during Jan 2020 in HALO Training facility Kabul. The training will be participated by 22 QM and OPS staff of DMAC.

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 222 per month, which demonstrates an approximately three-fold increase compared to 2013.

According to UNAMA’s Protection of Civilians Annual Report in 2018⁸, the civilian casualties from victim-activated pressure-plate IEDs (PPIED) decreased by 57 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 risk 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, eye-sight or other serious injuries, and psychological trauma.

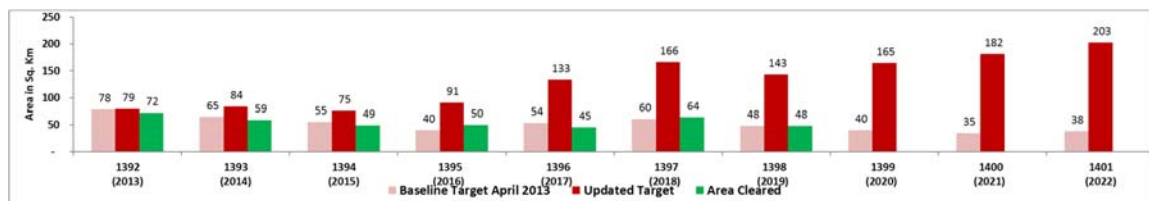
Overall, in the first nine months of 2019, UNAMA⁹ documented 8,239 civilian casualties (2,563 killed and 5,676 injured) out of which 428 casualties are due to explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Verified civilian casualties from 1 July to 30 September increased by 42 per cent in comparison to the same period in 2018. Moreover, in July, UNAMA documented the highest number of civilian casualties ever recorded in a single month since the United Nations began its systematic documentation of civilian casualties in Afghanistan in 2009.

1.2 Afghanistan Mine Ban Convention Extension Plan

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) submitted a clearance extension request at the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention meeting in April 2012. By submitting this extension request Afghanistan committed to clearing all known mine contaminated areas by March 2023. The below graph shows the original baseline target indicated in the extension plan, the revised target of clearance which is updated annually, and the amount of cleared areas by end of December 2019.

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



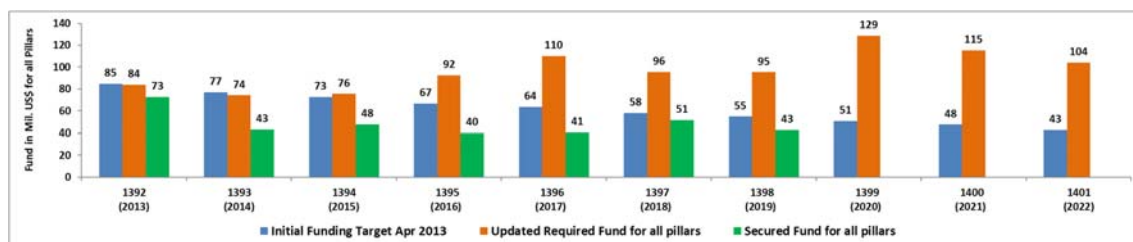
⁸ United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Protection of Civilians Annual Report, 2018 (Jan – Dec). Kabul: UNAMA. Retrieved from https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/afghanistan_protection_of_civilians_annual_report_2018_final_Feb_2019.pdf

⁹ https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unama_protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_-_3rd_quarter_update_2019.pdf

As shown in the graph above, and based on MIS monthly report for December, there is 671.3 sq. km of remaining contamination (recorded mine, ERW and AIM hazards) to be cleared by the year 1401 (March-2023). Moreover, there is an extra 299 sq. km of Initially Hazard Area (IHA), which mostly includes new contamination to be surveyed and cleared. This has not been added to this graph as it requires 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 as of December 2019, and the funding needed for the remaining years to complete the extension plan

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 45 per cent of required funding is secured against the annual funding target until December 2019. Meanwhile, the legacy and new contaminations have been reported by NTS, and this, combined with the funding shortfalls from previous years, place an extra burden on the funding requirements for each subsequent year. Each year the plan is reviewed and the unfunded projects from previous years along with the newly reported contamination are taken into account. The MAPA is continuously considering innovative ideas to reduce the cost of clearance; however, despite these efforts, the extension plan will not be achieved if the current funding trend continues.

The Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention was taken place in Oslo on 25-29 November 2019.

During this conference, the tracking of implementation of Maputo Action Plan which was developed in 2014 during the Third Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention will be held and there will be another action plan replacing the Maputo Action Plan. Moreover, there is a National Directors and United Nation advisors meeting on 23rd February 2020 in Geneva at the UN Office of Geneva.

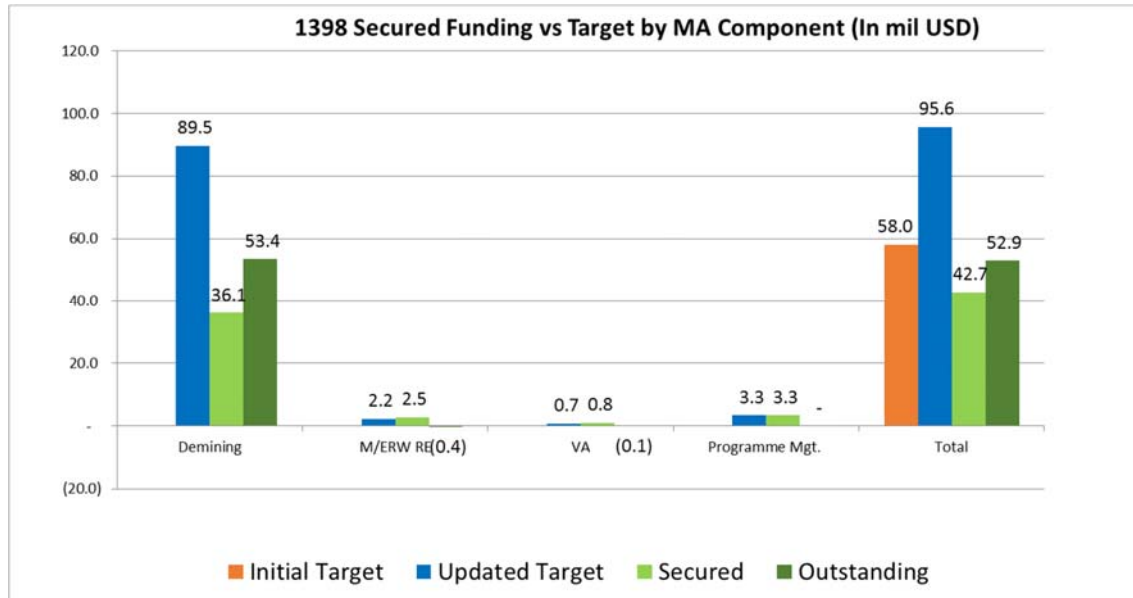
For the Fourth Review Conference of the AP MBT, DMAC has requested a side event and the topics for the side event will include:

- a. Bamyan being the first province to be mine-free and role of female deminers in achieving this goal.
- b. How to address new use of improvised anti-personnel mines.
- c. How to integrate the perspectives of survivors in victim assistance.

1.2.1 1398 Funding

The required funding for 1398 is \$95.6 million and as of December 2019, 45per 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\$



As a result of the continued efforts by DMAC, the cabinet of the I.R of Afghanistan approved a budget of 20 million Afghanis (equivalent to USD 250,000) for a demining project to be implemented in Khost Province. The allocated budget will be utilized to clear 403,423 square meter area in two districts of Khost province. Moreover, the procurement process will be carried through the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). But due to shortage of time for the process of national budget the stated amount was not released during 1398, while the government promised to issue the same amount during 1399. In addition to this, the government of Afghanistan has agreed to allocate an amount of 38 mil. AFS equivalent to 487000 USD for demining of AIM hazards in Achin district of Nangarhar province by next year.

1.3 The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)

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

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

1.4 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 in 14 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) to convince them to clear the contaminated areas following their military operations.

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

The convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 2006, opened for signature on 30 March 2007, and entered into force on 3 May 2008. The convention was ratified by the government of Afghanistan in 2011. DMAC provides technical assistance to State Minister office for Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MMD) for an effective implementation of the CRPD. Currently MMD is part of the committee working on the first UNCRPD report, this report is completed by the committee under Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and submitted to Taqin (legislation department) for their final review and submission to CRPD board.

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 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 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 table below:

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	Done
Afghanistan Donors& 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	Done
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) – Intersessional Meetings	Mid-year assessment of the State parties to the APMBC and the States Parties progress in relation to their national deadlines.	June 2019	Done
Conference of States Parties to the CRPD.	Advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities and highlight the key concerns for this group of people in Afghanistan.	June 2019	Done
International Day of Peace	To commemorate the efforts made in mine action by all stakeholders and acknowledge the	September 2019	The event was cancelled

	path ahead toward Ottawa Treaty compliance and zero mine action casualties.		due to the high security threats
Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.	Meeting to discuss progress on the prohibition on use, stockpiling and clearance of cluster munitions.	September 2019	Done
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	Done
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	Done
Donor meetings	To mobilize resources for the programme	Ad/Hoc	Planned

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 explosive ordnance 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	The event was cancelled because a similar event was organized by DMAC.
Peace day celebration by ACBL and its members in each region	Sep 2019	It was cancelled due to security issues
Conduct a national ACBL conference	4 th Quarter 2019	Planned
Organise meetings with government National Security Forces and AGEs for support and implementation of APMBC, CCW and other relevant conventions	Throughout the year	Nothing to report in this quarter
Disability day coordinated by ACBL with MMD and other stakeholders	3 Dec 2019	All preparation is taken, the event will be conducted on planned date
Programs to engage the government, the security council, armed groups, particularly the Taliban, and the peace council. (ACBL with UNMAS)	Throughout the year	Meeting conducted with the NSC advisor; the rest is planned

Planning

The MAPA's workplan for 1398 is in line with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) extension workplan, the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016-2020) and the DMAC portfolio submission to the APMBC extension for 1398. As per the APMBC workplan, to meet the end goal of making Afghanistan free of known Explosive Ordnance contamination, the programme needs to clear 143 sq. km of land during 1398; as of December 2019, funding to clear around 60.8 sq. km has been obtained and the programme will continue its fundraising efforts to clear the remaining area.

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

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

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

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

Table 2: MAPA strategic goals

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

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 (mine awareness and assistance in mine action day, international peace day, and international women’s day) during 1398 and/or International and National events.	Ongoing
Daily media monitoring.	Correct any misinformation or discrepancies with the information provided by any organization or individual.	Share updated information and correct any discrepancies as necessary.	Ongoing on a daily basis
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.	Ongoing
Organize public activities to work closely with Afghan civil society. Some of the proposed activities are: workshops, radio programmes, mine awareness murals/ 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.	– Two separate Interviews were organized with DMAC director and Head of MRE with Shamshad TV and Tolo TV.

Action	Objective	Result	Progress Tracking
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 displayed at events, workshops, etc.	We sent a concept note to UNMAS and are waiting for the approval.
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 Relations department.	Material from the field will be used to create External Relations products, such as campaigns and advertising and will be used for publications.	Due to lack of funds and other urgent priorities, no field visits were conducted.
Create a strong daily social media campaign for Facebook and Twitter, @DMAC. Afghanistan and @Dmac.afg respectively	During 1398, the digital communication channels (Facebook and Twitter) will have one daily post focused on advocacy and mine awareness. During special International events, a special campaign will run at the same time.	Increase the likes and the visits through paid promotion tools on social media platforms.	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
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 through media. A hard copy of the newsletter should be sent to government offices or a list of their email addresses need to be prepared.	Ongoing quarterly

2.1.2 Research and Development

Research and development (R&D) play a very important role in the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action operations. Therefore, DMAC plans to establish a standalone R&D cell and 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 for participation of DMAC HQ OPS staff, DMAC ROs, UNMAS OPS Staff and IPs OPS Managers.	Apr – May 2019	Operations	Completed
2	Develop a policy for better management and control of commercial demining operations.	Apr – June 2019	Operations	Completed & the policy officially released
3	Develop and sign an MoU with ANSF (MOI, MOD and NDS) regarding AIM clearance operations.	May-July 2019	Operations	The initial draft already shared with MoI, MoD and NDS. Both MoI and MoD have shown their interest in signing the MoU but NDS is not willing to sign the MoU and share the info.
4	To conduct a case study on a mechanical excavator (rip and follow up) to find out its productivity, efficiency and its operation on different land types.	Oct- 2019 Feb 2020	Operations in coordination with regional offices	Planned
5	To establish MDU & Anti-Vehicle (AV) clearance TWG.	Apr-May 2019	Operations & Plans Department	The TWG has been established and the first meeting conducted
6	NATO Aircraft Bomb recognition training for DMAC ROs and IPs.	Sep 2019 – Mar 2020	Operations	Currently the data has been collected and next phase is to prepare the training plan and presentation.
7	Conduct a study on MEIFCS (Needs, Achievements).	June – July 2019	Operations	In recent MAPA OPS review workshop it was decided to stop MEIFCS and cover the remaining district with only NTS. It was also recommended that the fund of the MEIFCS can be allocated by adding few extra QRT teams.
8	Develop a list of detectors available within MAPA with all specifications including detection capabilities.	May-Aug 2019	Operations	Completed

S. #	Activity	Time Frame	Responsible Department	Progress Tracking
9	Develop a deminer database and collect the required information from the IPs	May – Dec 2019	Operations	The data has been collected from all IPs; the summary submitted to MIS. The database is finalized and all the information will be entered to it soon
10	Modification of MDU database in order to include all MDUs specifications and other required information.	April-Sep 2019	Operations in coordination with IPs	Completed and the database was shared with all related IPs
11	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	Ongoing
12	Review AMAS survey chapter for reflecting VOIED	May-June 2019	QM & operations	Ongoing
14	Develop the liability policy for MAPA.	April-June 2018	Quality Management	The liability policy first draft is developed and shared with GICHD

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

The main objective of the Mine Action Livelihood 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 identify ways to further enhance the positive impact of mine action intervention on 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 Livelihood Survey in 12 communities of Kapisa Province.	June- September 2019	The field activities and data collection process of MA Livelihood survey has already been completed. Next phase is

			analyzing the data and writing of report.
2	PDIA will be conducted in 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	The PDIA has already been started and so far, completed in 95% of the planned provinces

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.

DMAC Quality Management (QM) department will undertake the following 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	Done
2	Amend the current AMAS for EOD.	Sep 2019	Done
3	Develop a risk management strategy for DMAC and MAPA.	August 2019	Risk Management Framework is already developed
4	Develop a Liability Policy.	Feb-2020	Draft is shared with GICHD and they are going to provide support on this
5	Revision of QA completion form.	May 2019	Done
6	Establish a QM working group.	April 2019	Done
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.	Jan-2020	revised and is going to be approved by AMAS review board
8	Monitor DMAC performance through DMAC BSC.	Quarterly	On going
9	Conduct 2,200 QA monitoring visits and QC of mine action projects and teams.	Throughout the Year	On going

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 recorded 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

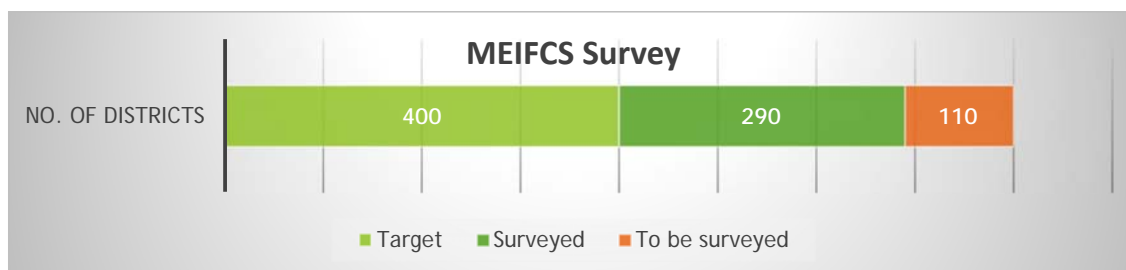
S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Work with Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) for more accurate population data.	Dec 2019	Completed
2	IMSMA cloud-based data storage and online backup system.	Sep 2019	Completed. Three different backup system for IMSMA data storage
3	WHO-standards data collection and reporting system for VA.	May 2019	Completed. Next stage is to Implement MARS
4	Purchase of GIS software/shapefiles for DMAC MIS.	June 2019	Working with GICHD to purchase the GIS software. Land-Scan data purchased. Shapefile issue still ongoing. Updated imagery for better GIS analysis is taken from the Resolute Support (RS).
5	Preparation for implementation of the latest version IMSMA (Core) in Afghanistan.	March 2020	Testing Phase find OKAY. With IP's for field test. (ATC)
6	Provision of Cloud based online backup system for MIS.	June 2019	IMSMA data is now stored in G-Suite drive as cloud storage
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	ToR updated and shared with GICHD. Application is developed and two MIS staff are attending the training this month (October 2019) and will be able to implement this application in Afghanistan.
8	Apply the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in the MAPA: Implementation of the latest data analysis/ reporting technology in the MAPA to provide advanced data management, query, processing and reporting	March 2020	ToR updated and shared with GICHD. GICHD team is working on this.

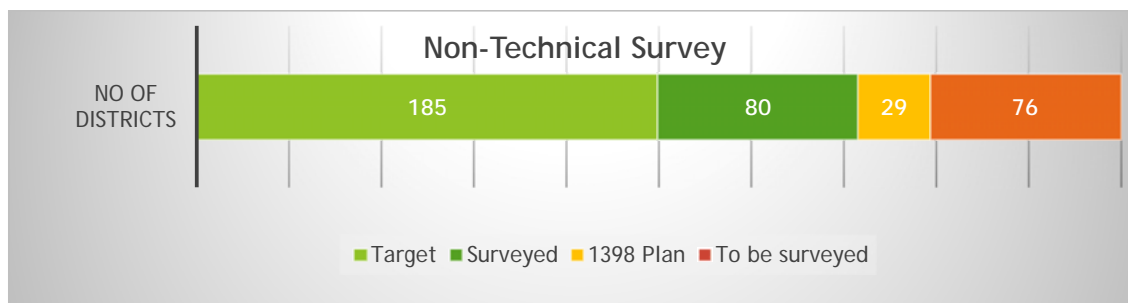
S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
	systems designed to maximize data assets, information and business intelligence.		Also, MIS is working with Resolute Support (RS) to make IMSMA data online, better data visualization and online data reporting system
9	Conduct data quality improvement meetings with IPs, DMAC Regional Offices (ROs) and UNMAS	August 2019	1 Meeting conducted (23-24 June) The second one conducted on 7 th and 8 th of July 2019
10	Conduct IMSMA training and need assessments for the Sudan mine action	October 2019	DMAC MIS officer conducted the IMSMA training for Sudan MIS staff Need Assessment conducted and shared with UNMAS Sudan for their follow up? in order to fulfil the operational needs. Concept Note designed for Sudan MIS in order to bring mandatory changes in MIS Sudan and use of the latest technology and application to improve the impact of Mine action data in decision making process on Mine action.

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 EORE messages to each community visited.

Summary of MEIFCS progress to date:

- A goal of 400 districts across the country was initially planned in 2012.
- 293 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.

During the DMAC OPS technical workshop the participants suggested that as the majority of the remaining 107 districts are located in insecure areas, MEIFCS continuation in light of their previous ToR will be too difficult i.e. transportation of explosives. At the same time those districts which were completed have been re-contaminated by AIM and ERWs. Therefore, it was agreed that currently there is no need to continue this process but instead they recommended that if possible, its budget to be allocated for the QRT project by adding few extra teams

Funding status:

No funds are available to conduct MEIFCS in 1398¹⁰ at this stage.

There is a need to survey 412 impacted communities and 8,951 communities with unknown contamination status in 110 districts. 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.

¹⁰ Refer to the DMAC website (www.dmac.gov.af) to see the list of targeted MEIFCS projects for 1398.

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 affected districts.

Summary of NTS:

- Districts part of kinetic engagement planned for NTS: 185
- Districts completed so far: 9
- Districts planned for 1398 for survey: 30
- Districts remaining for future years: 76

Comprehensive information on the extent and impact of all contaminations resulting from the post-2001 conflict in Afghanistan is not always 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 DMAC are possible and based on new and comprehensive information.

Funded:

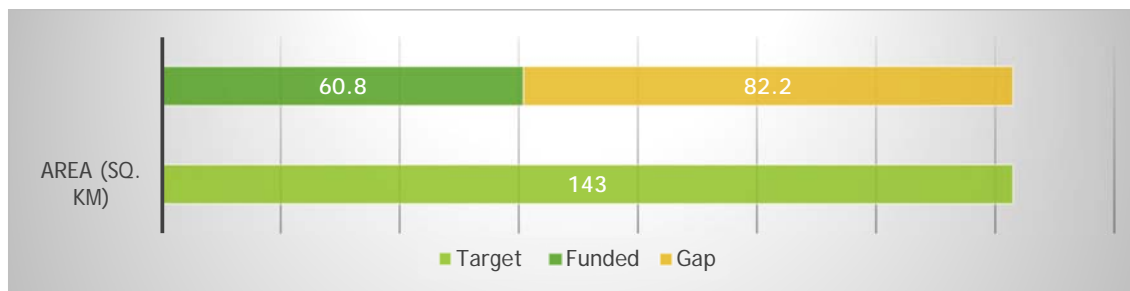
DMAC plans to conduct NTS in 29 districts in 1398 funded by PM/WRA. This project is already awarded to Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) and is being implemented in six regions (Central, East, North, Northeast, South & South East) from April 2019 to March 2020.

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.

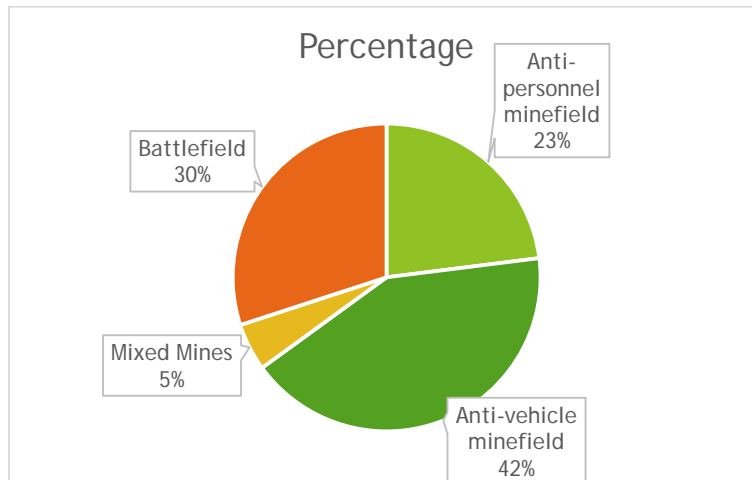
2.2.2 Clearance

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



As of December 2019, which is equivalent to the 9th month of 1398, donors have committed to clear 60.8 sq. km of land with confirmed funds and 81.6 sq. km area with funds pledged (unconfirmed) so far. Considering the confirmed funds, this covers 42.5 per cent of the 143sq. km targeted in the 1398MBC workplan¹¹. 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 donors¹²: United Kingdom (DFID), Netherlands, Japan, Finland, Canada and Australia. Below is a table of VTF funded grants as of December 2019:

¹¹ Refer to the annex A to see list of targeted demining projects for 1398 awaiting funds.

¹² 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, We only reflected the size of area that would be cleared during 1398 in above table.

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

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Baghlan Demining Project-03	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Oct-18	15-May-19	1,034,322		VTF	UNOPS	OMAR
Kandahar Demining Project-04/C	Kandahar	Confirm	24-Jun-18	31-Jun 2019	2,174,791		VTF	UNOPS	HALO TRUST
Zabul Demining Project-02	Zabul	Confirm	22-May-18	3-May-19	364,458		VTF	UNOPS	MCPA
AFG/UNOPS/21215/2018/010	Farah	Confirm	2-Mar-19	25-Nov-19	2,464,161		VTF	UNOPS	ATC
ATC Takhar and Baghlan VTF Demining Project-1398	Baghlan and Takhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	12-Nov-20	1,517,093		VTF	UNOPS	ATC
DDG Parwan and Bamyan VTF Demining Project-1398	Bamyan and Kunar	Confirm	1-May-19	31-Mar-20	453,834		VTF	UNOPS	DDG
HT VTF Baghlan Demining Project-1398	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Mar-19	31-Jan-20	1,538,327		VTF	UNOPS	HALO TRUST
HT/DACAAR VTF Kandahar Demining Project-1398	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Mar-20	1684160		VTF	Japan	HALO TRUST
MCPA/DAFA VTF Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	31-Jun 2020	5,501,463		VTF	UNOPS	MPCA/DAFA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Nimroz Demining Project-1398	Nimroz	Confirm	16-Jun-19	31-Mar-20	1,539,038		VTF	UNOPS	MPCA/DAFA
OMAR VTF Logar Demining Project-1398	Logar	Confirm	5-May-19	31-Mar-20	3,081,905		VTF	UNOPS	OMAR
HT VTF Samangan and Jawzjan Demining Project-1398	Samangan and Jawzjan	Confirm	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-20	877,148		VTF	UNOPS	HALO TRUST
Kandahar Demining Project-11	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Oct-19	74,410		VTF	UNOPS	DAFA
DAFA/MCPA VTF funded Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	31-Jun 2020	1,775,305		VTF	UNOPS	MPCA/DAFA
Zabul Demining Project-02/B	Zabul	Confirm	1-May-19	28-Jun-19	1,048,251		VTF	UNOPS	MCPA
Balkh Demining Project-1/G	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jul-29	31-Dec-19	1,023,434		VTF	UNOPS	HT-QRT
Baghlan Demining Project-06	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	701,535	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-03/C	Paktya	Not confirm			-	341,568	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Khost Demining Project-05/A	Khost	Not confirm			-	22,699	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/J	Nangarhar	Not confirm			-	3,247,043	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Kunar Demining Project-03	Kunar	Not confirm			-	3,633,469	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Jawzjan Demining Project-1/B	Jawzjan	Not confirm			-	133,215	VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
DAFA VTF Hirat Demining Project-1398	Hirat	Not confirm			-	1150178	VTF	UNOPS	DAFA
Total					26,152,100	9,229,707			

The following VTF projects operations have been halted due to security problem:

1. DDG Parwan and Bamyan VTF demining project-1398: Clearance of a portion of this project in Dara-e-Ghorband area of Parwan province was delayed and it was decided to amend this part with like for like hazards in Kunar province, the amendment is under process.

2. ATC demining project in Farah province has been halted for about 3.5 months due to access issue, but the operation was resumed after long community liaison.
3. DAFA two demining projects in Arghistan district of Kandahar province have been terminated due access problem.
4. HALO Trust demining project in Maidan Wardak province due to access issue, has been relocated to Jawzjan and Samangan provinces
5. ATC demining project in Baghlan and Takhar provinces were halted due to security issues
6. DAFA demining project in Herat province was terminated due to denied access
7. OMAR demining project in Logar province was delayed for about 2.5 months due to access issue, but resumed shortly after
8. MCPA demining project in Nimroz province was delayed for about 2.5 months due to access issue, but resumed operation after robust community liaison.
9. MCPA demining project in Zabul province delayed for about 2.5 months due to access issue, but resumed operation.
10. HALO Trust demining project in Kandahar was halted due to access issue for about a month, but resumed operation
11. HALO Trust Baghlan demining project has been partially amended to other districts of Baghlan due to security.

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 started in 1398, while few NOFOs also started in 1397. The list of PM/WRA projects is shown in the below table.

Table 8: PMWRA funded NOFO projects for 1398 as of December 2019

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Kabul Demining Project-17/B	Kabul	Confirm	1-Apr-18	30-May-19	133,965		Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)	Logar	Confirm	1-Mar-19	30-Sep-19	163,577		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Logar Demining Project-27 (AT)	Logar	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-April 2019	66,310		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Nangarhar Demining Project-05/G	Nangarhar	Confirm	1-Dec-17	30-Sep-19	632,960		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-16 Panjshir	Panjshir	Confirm	1-Jul-19	20-Aug-19	520,731		Bilateral	DOS	DDG
Parwan Demining Project-08/A	Parwan	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-May-19	233,826		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Takhar Demining Project-03/A	Takhar	Confirm	1-Oct-17	30-Sep-19	906,975		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Badakhshan Demining Project-03/D	Badakhshan	Confirm	1-Apr-17	31-Dec-19	293,890	428,066	Bilateral	DOS	FSD
Baghlan Demining Project-01	Baghlan	Confirm	1-May-18	6/31/2019	88217		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Baghlan Demining Project-23 (SHA)/A	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Apr-17	31-April 2019	492165		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Kabul Demining Project-18	Kabul	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-April 2019	195,975		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Kabul Demining Project-19/H	Kabul	Confirm	1-Sep-19	31-Oct-19	3,689		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Laghman Demining Project-01/G	Laghman	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-19	369790		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
MCPA DOS Logar Demining Project-1398	Logar	Confirm	16-Oct-19	15-May-20	1,020,694		Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
NOFO Project 26 Panjsher-Nangarhar	Nangarhar and Panjsher	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,127,272		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-20 Baghlan and Laghman	Baghlan and Laghman	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	2,884,453		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-21 Baghlan and Kunar	Baghlan and Kunar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,579,454		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Kandahar	Confirm	6-Oct-19	30-Jun-20	411,710		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-23 Samangan-Balkh-Khost	Balkh, Khost and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jul-20	31-June 2020	2,598,804		Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-24 Maydan Wardak-Nimruz	Nimroz and Paktya	Confirm	1-Sep-19	31-May-20	3,232,774		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	Baghlan, Kapisa and Khost	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,268,655		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Panjshir Demining Project-05/A	Panjsher	Confirm			33,009		Bilateral	DOS	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-13/E	Baghlan	Not confirm			-	327,055	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Hirat Demining Project-04	Hirat	Not confirm				2,669,460	Bilateral	DOS	DDG
Hirat Demining Project-03	Hirat	Not confirm				1,410,437	Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Paktya Demining Project-02	Paktya	Not confirm				361,257	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Kandahar Demining Project-01/K	Kandahar	Not confirm				2,086,718	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/B	Kandahar	Not confirm				608,920	Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Kunduz Demining Project-04	Kunduz	Not confirm				860,781	Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Nangarhar Demining Project-05/B	Nangarhar	Not confirm				195,989	Bilateral	DOS	MDC
Takhar Demining Project-08/C	Takhar	Not confirm				934,098	Bilateral	DOS	HT
Panjshir Demining Project-05/G	Panjsher	Not confirm				449,000	Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Total					18,258,895	10,331,781			

The following NOFOs project operations have been halted due to security problem:

1. DAFA demining project in Maidan Wardak and Nimroz Province (NOFO 24): Due to access issue the project part in Maidan Wardak has been delayed for about 3 months, then relocated to Paktya and Khost province.

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 as of December 2019

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Baghlan Demining Project-05/D	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	127630		Bilateral	RNG	HALO TRUST
Balkh Demining Project-1/X	Balkh	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	71528		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
DDG DANIDA Demining Project-2019	Kabul	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Mar-20	514608		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
DDG SIDA Demining Project-2019	Balkh and Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,462,090		Bilateral	SIDA	DDG
FSD PATRIP Demining Project-2019	Badakhshan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	200448		Bilateral	PATRIP	FSD
HT AAR Demining Project 1398	Baghlan and Balkh	Confirm	1-Jun-19	1-Dec-19	33,663	24,138	Bilateral	AAR Japan	HALO TRUST
HT CSSF Demining Project-1398	Baghlan, Balkh, Logar and Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,962,745	4,274,133	Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
HT Finland Demining Project-1398	Baghlan, Parwan, Samangan and Takhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,124,958	1,511,740	Bilateral	Finland	HALO TRUST
HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2019-2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Parwan and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	3,446,054	3,425,792	Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
HT Norway Demining project for 2019/2020	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Jul-20	1,109,243	784,624	Bilateral	Norway	HALO TRUST
HT RNG Demining Project 2019	Baghlan, Kabul and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	1,246,991	994,563	Bilateral	RNG	HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-04 (AT)	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Dec-20	268,011		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-09	Maydan Wardak	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-19	102,387		Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	901,171		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12/B	Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	30-Apr-20	570,374		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
OMAR GAGP Demining Project-1398	Parwan, and Kapisa	Confirm	21-Mar-19	26-Feb-20	1,356,093		Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
Parwan Demining Project-06/D	Parwan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	96,000		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
Samangan Demining Project-10/B	Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	59,477		Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Balkh Demining Project-04	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Jan-20	6,114		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
AREA GAGP Demining Project-1398	Nangarhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Jan-20	323,606		Bilateral	GAGP	AREA
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/E	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	1,352,086		Bilateral	IRISH	HT
Ghazni AIM Clearance Project-01	Ghazni	Confirm	1-Oct-19	20-Oct-19	13,845		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
HT AIM GFFO funded project 1398/99	Ghazni, Hilmand	Confirm	1-Nov-19	30-Nov-19	18,680		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-12/A	Baghlan	Confirm			42,931	947,297	Bilateral	Ireland	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-22(SHA)	Baghlan	Confirm			-	95,062	Bilateral	Finland	HT
Kabul Demining Project-08/L	Kabul	Not confirmed			-	83,376	Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Laghman Demining Project-01/O	Laghman	Not confirmed			-	291,440	Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-01/H	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	757,149	Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-09/D	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	203,000	Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-12	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	130,100	Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Laghman Demining Project-01/O	Laghman	Not confirmed			-	291,440	Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)/E	Logar	Not confirmed			-	1,353,000	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Badakhshan Demining Project-05	Badakhshan	Not confirmed			-	196,345	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Takhar Demining Project-08/I	Takhar	Not confirmed			-	104,962	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Balkh Demining Project-1/Q	Balkh	Not confirmed			-	633,415	Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
Kabul Demining Project-06/A	Kabul	Not confirmed			-	45,010	Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Kandahar Demining Project-01/N	Kandahar	Not confirmed			-	3,094,127	Bilateral		HT
Parwan Demining Project-06/D	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	96,000	Bilateral		HT
Laghman Demining Project-01/N	Laghman	Not confirmed			-	26,177	Bilateral		
Takhar Demining Project-08/H	Takhar	Not confirmed			-	61,800	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Hilmand Demining Project-05	Hilmand	Not confirmed			-	235,877	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-25/D	Baghlan	Not confirmed			-	518,156	Bilateral		
Kabul Demining Project-19/G	Kabul	Not confirmed			-	414,966	Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Nangarhar Demining Project-02	Nangarhar	Not confirmed			-	1,223,941	Bilateral		
Kandahar Demining Project-01/G	Kandahar	Not confirmed			-	7,494,612	Bilateral		
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/F	Kandahar	Not confirmed			-	3,842,450	Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-03/D	Logar	Not confirmed			-	1,448,178	Bilateral		
Baghlan Demining Project-04	Baghlan	Not confirmed			-	530,865	Bilateral		
Zabul Demining Project-01/A	Zabul	Not confirmed			-	1,528,656	Bilateral		
Faryab Demining Project-2	Faryab	Not confirmed			-	290,356	Bilateral		

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Channel	Donor	Agency
Kabul Demining Project-19/F	Kabul	Not confirmed			-	51,698	Bilateral		
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/G	Nangarhar	Not confirmed			-	895,183	Bilateral		
Kunar Demining Project-02/D	Kunar	Not confirmed			-	1,570,550	Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-06 (AT)	Logar	Not confirmed			-	971,435	Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-03 (AT)/B	Logar	Not confirmed			-	1,228,905	Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-09/A	Logar	Not confirmed			-	827,232	Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-16 (AT)	Logar	Not confirmed			-	779,550	Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-10/A	Maydan Wardak	Not confirmed			-	846,322	Bilateral		
Faryab AIM Clearance Project-01	Faryab	Not confirmed			-	957,804	Bilateral		
Hilmand Demining Project-02 AT/B	Hilmand	Not confirmed			-	435,007	Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-02	Hilmand	Not confirmed			-	1,735,379	Bilateral		
Laghman Demining Project-01/K	Laghman	Not confirmed			-	211,154	Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-06	Hilmand	Not confirmed			-	419,798	Bilateral		
Kunduz Demining Project-03/B	Kunduz	Not confirmed			-	2,787,969	Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-05	Hilmand	Not confirmed			-	4,053,985	Bilateral		
Parwan Demining Project-15	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	41,610	Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-15	Baghlan	Not confirmed			-	322,370	Bilateral	AAR Japan	HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-03 (AT)/A	Maydan Wardak	Not confirmed			-	6,190,458	Bilateral		
Paktya Demining Project-03 AT/A	Paktya	Not confirmed			-	65,000	Bilateral		
Nangarhar Demining Project-04	Nangarhar	Not confirmed			-	831,065	Bilateral		
Parwan Demining Project-08	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	264,799	Bilateral		
Parwan Demining Project-11	Parwan	Not confirmed			-	43,452	Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-07 (AT)	Maydan Wardak	Not confirmed			-	950,355	Bilateral		
Total					16,410,733	63,433,827			

The following bilateral project operations have been halted:

1. AREA GAGP funded demining project in Nangarhar has been halted due to IP top management issue for about 3 months, and then resumed.
2. DDG DANIDA funded Kabul demining project has been partially relocated from Surobi to Khake Jabar district due to security issue.
3. OMAR GAGP funded demining project has been relocated from Kapisa to Parwan due to security.

Funded

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

- 459 contaminated areas/hazards will be released;
- 60.8 sq.km of land will be released;
- 254 communities will be released;
- 22 districts will be released; and
- 150,647 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:

- 578 contaminated hazards;
- 82.3 sq. km of contaminated land;
- 82 Explosive Ordnance impacted communities;
- 21 Explosive Ordnance impacted districts; and
- 728,581 people would benefit from the above clearance.

Firing Ranges:

The Firing Range project 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.

A concept note was submitted to New Zealand (NZ) for clearance of the five surveyed firing ranges covering total size of 39 sq. km in Bamyan.

Fortunately, the NZ Defence Force has recently committed to fund the Bamyan FRs, the RFP has recently been announced open for all mine action NGOs and Commercial companies accredited by DMAC. This project will be implemented during summer time of 2020 and 2021.

Stockpile destruction

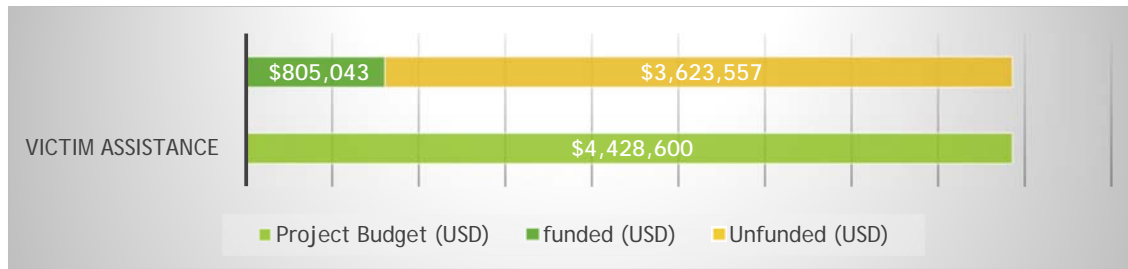
In 1398, HALO Trust will deploy 17 Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) one (WAD/ MST) MoD support team, eight conventional weapons destruction teams, two WAD survey teams, and will conduct the following activities to reduce the risk of stockpile scattered ammunition in the country:

S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Survey 600 villages to determine the location of ammunition bunkers	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	400 villages surveyed so far

S#	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
2	Destroy 680 metric tons of unserviceable ammunition.	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	458 MT of unserviceable ammunition destroyed so far
3	Convene Ammunition Working Group (AWG) meetings to increase involvement in the planning and implementation of stockpile destruction.	1 st Apr 2019 – 31 st Mar 2020	8 AWG meeting conducted so far

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 people and left over 59,500 injured since 2009¹³. The large number of survivors of ground engagements, suicide attacks, explosive contaminated areas and other conflict-related threats against civilians are often left with life-altering injuries and disabilities. They require access to basic healthcare and more specialized services including physical therapy and psychosocial support.

The following activities are planned to be implemented by VA department during the planned year (1398):

¹³Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts Annual Report 2018, UNAMA

Table 10: Victim Assistance activities during 1398.

S-No.	Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
1	Information Management	<p>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.</p> <p>The database is a critical tool for the state ministry 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. 	Sep 2019	The database is under review, with GICHD to apply new fields for wider disability
2	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	<p>First draft is submitted to HI and UNMAS;</p> <p>UNMAS is going to hire a consultant to review the draft version, conduct workshop and draft second version by March 2020</p>
3	Physical Accessibility	<p>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.</p>	Throughout 1398	<p>Advocacy is conducted to the Ministerial Council and they promised to construct ramps.</p> <p>A concept was submitted to Presidential office for physical Accessibility and H.E. President announced it in 3rd of Dec as agenda for 1399.</p>

S-No.	Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
4	Economic Reintegration	Data analyzing of PWD for 700 small business creation in coordination with MMD. Support to 700 persons with disabilities to regain livelihoods through small and medium enterprises.	Througho ut 1398	A concept for 18 OE-Victim in Bamyan has been submitted to be fund by New-Zealand
5	Advocacy and awareness	Translation and printing of books and awareness materials to increase disability awareness;	Througho ut 1398	VA massages are shared with MoPH – Vaccination Department to add to their materials. A wider distribution of billboards and brushers with VA massages in 34 provinces in Technical support of VA Dep and financial support of COMAC through MMD.
6	Socio-economic reintegration of Victim Deminers	To assist ex-deminers that have been injured during demining operations in reintegration into society, both socially and economically.	Througho ut 1398	
7	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.		Two centres in Paktya and Farah are funded by USAID, Two more centres in Kunar and Uruzgan are funded by HT A Concept for PRC in Bamyan is submitted to New-Zealand for functionalizing a newly established PRC.
8	Inclusive Education for Children with Disability CwD	Production of education materials, tools and training to ensure inclusive education for persons with disabilities. Collecting data about CwD/ Mine & ERW victims and developing distribution plan in consultation with MoE.	Througho ut 1398	The issue of Inclusive Education was included in portfolio for funding

S-No.	Activity Area	Activity	Deadline	Progress Tracking
9	First Aid training to Community Health Workers of MoPH	Identify impacted community and collect data about Community Health Workers (CHW) and supervisors/trainers from MoPH. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) of trauma management for CHW supervisors/trainers in consultation with MoPH.	Throughout 1398	Project has not been funded yet, for the second time project proposal is submitted to PM/WRA
10	Advocating Across Sectors	An advocacy campaign by VA and Disability stakeholders will be underway by Dec 2019. Campaign will reach across sectors.	Dec 2019	White Cane day is celebrated with participation of High Rank Government officials, (H.E. Chief Executive and State Minister of MMD, 3 rd of Dec is celebrated in Presidential Palace in presence of H.E. President and 1399 year is announced as Disability focused year.
11	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	ToR for Inter-ministerial Committee has been drafted, MoUs between MMD and 1212other Ministries have been signed, Inter-Ministerial Action plan for coordination has been developed. Inter- Ministerial meeting has been conducted and Chaired by Vice- CE H.E. Mohammad Khan
12	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	Participated in the donor workshop the Exposure visit has been conducted.

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 centre¹⁴; 20 provinces out of 34 have no prostheses and orthoses service providers and are lacking female health service providers and rehabilitation professionals. Increased government capacity is needed to properly care for mine and ERW survivors and ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities.

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

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

Funded:

The following are the funded and operational projects for victim assistance for 1398 (2019):

- Provision of Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Services in Farah, Ghor, Nimroz, Paktya, Paktika, Khost and Ghazni province started by AABRAAR on 1st June 2018 and will be completed by 30 June 2020. Project funded by PMWRA
- Vocational training and physical accessibility in schools and clinics for constructions of accessible washroom and ramps started by AOAD on September 4th 2019 and will be completed by 31 August 2020. Project is funded by PMWRA
- AGREEMENT on the implementation of the project “Mine Detection Centre Polyclinic Support in 2019 being implemented by MDC from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2019. Project is funded by ITF (Slovenia)
- Physical Rehabilitation Project in Kunar and Uruzgan provinces are being implemented by DAO during August 2019 till February 2020. Funded by Netherlands through HALO Trust
-

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):

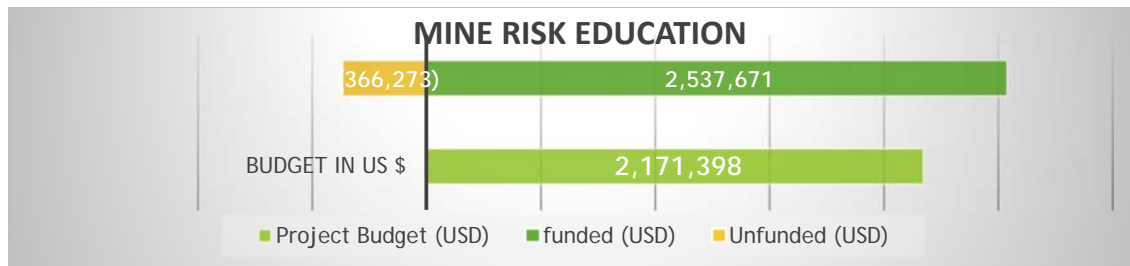
- Electronic registration of 300,000 martyrs and persons with disabilities – US \$ 600,000
- Physical Accessibility – US \$385,000

¹⁴Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan in 2016, HI.

- 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 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Graph 8: EORE funding and gaps for 1398



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

The 2018 UNAMA Protection of Civilians Report indicates that 87 percent of civilian casualties caused by ERW are children who, in many cases, were killed or injured because they touched ERWs they found, played with the device or even carried it home¹⁵.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is vital to educate affected communities on the dangers of EOs. Ensures that communities are aware of the risks of mines, unexploded ordnance and/or abandoned munitions and are encouraged to behave in ways that ensures their safety, reduce the risk to people, property and the environment. The objective is to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely and recreate an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by explosive ordnance contamination.¹⁶

Funded:

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

a. UNMAS VTF:

- EORE through Mass Media: the project aims to deliver EO risk education messages through two popular TV channels (TOLO and SHAMSHAD) with extensive coverage in both Pashto and Dari

¹⁵United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. (2018). Retrieved from <https://unama.unmissions.org/protection-of-civilians-reports>

¹⁶Mine Risk Education. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mineaction.org/issues/education>.

languages for 120 days throughout a year. The messages are conveyed through scenarios involving two video clips i.e. child-focused using cricket, and adult focused using religious leaders. Scripts were developed and approved by MRE TWG. The production of the video clips is expected to be completed by December 2019.

- Direct Risk Education for returnees in Encashment Centres (EC), Transit Centres (TC) and Zero Points (ZP): the project aims to conduct direct risk education for returnees in Encashment Centres (EC), Transit Centres (TC) and Zero Points (ZP). The project is ongoing in Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Nimroz, and Kandahar. The timeframe of the project is Apr-Dec 2019.
- Speaking Books: the project aims to design and develop 12,600 EORE speaking books for Humanitarian Actors to use as a tool to deliver Non-Formal EORE. Proposal has been developed and procurement is underway. UNMAS will try some monitoring from the Child Friendly spaces with Save the Children. The timeframe of the project is May-Dec 2020.
-
- Causality Data Collection and MRE by ARCS: the project aims to 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. The timeframe of the project is July 2019 – June 2020. Proposal has been developed and shared with donor.
- Three-digit Hotline: the project aims to create a free, short and easy hotline contact number to enable DMAC to receive EO and AIM issues in a timely manner. The timeframe is May 2019 – Apr 2020. Proposal has been developed and shared with donor.

b. Bilateral funded projects:

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

Unfunded:

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

Explosive Ordnance ToT to CPOs and teachers of MoE in all provinces and installation of MRE Billboards: the project aims to provide EORE refresher training to 120 CPOs of MoE and through the CPOs to 7,500 school teachers in high impacted communities in 20 provinces.

Installation of billboards in most affected communities: the project aims to raise awareness concerning risk education and appeal to action i.e. call the hotline. The timeframe is six months (Mar-Aug 2020) from when the billboards are designed. The project is currently being designed by UNMAS.

Nationwide KAP survey of MRE activities and materials: The purpose of the KAP survey is to assess the impact and outcome of the Risk Education on the communities and to understand on how and to which extent the MRE resulted in behaviour change of the affected communities.

The evaluation of the MRE in 725 Schools of Afghanistan: The purpose of this evaluation is to measure the effectiveness of the existing mechanism for the implementation of MRE in the schools by conducting interviews with teachers, evaluating the availability of MRE trained teachers, evaluating the school curriculum Risk Education messages, measuring the duration of MRE sessions given by schools management, measuring the interest and understanding of students from EO risk and test their behaviour change. Proposal developed and shared with UNICEF. Total funding requirement is USD 150,000.

Mobile MRE messaging application: The purpose of mobile MRE application is to ensure a sustainable and complimentary add-on to the traditional MRE messaging. It primarily targets children and offers interactive learning via animations and ensures it by testing the knowledge through well-designed animated quizzes at the end of each lesson. The timeframe of the project is December 2019 – July 2020. Concept note has been developed and shared with PMWRA. Total funding requirement is USD 20,900.

A list of projects to be funded for the year 2020 has been developed, which is in addition to the above projects that were planned for 2019.

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 need to be analyzed to ensure effective, sustainable and inclusive mine action. In addition, gender and diversity analysis and programming lead to more productivity, better working environment and higher quality services.

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

DMAC Gender and Diversity (G&D) department, with support of the IPs, plan to achieve the following during 1398:

Table 11: 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	The annual plan of the IPs based on NMASP goals approved
2	Advocate for independent budgeting for gender officer in proposals both with UNMAS and other donors.	Throughout the year	UNMAS is trying to find donor for budgeting of gender. It is under process.

3	Organize three events in relation to importance of gender mainstreaming in mine action.	Throughout the year	Three gender TWG meetings were held, for mainstreaming of G&D in MAPA.
4	Follow up on the new mechanism for gender mainstreaming on the balance score card.	Through the year	GFPs quarterly reports their activities regarding G&D based on projects through the special check lists, that is included in BSC.
5	Review all DMAC QA forms as per gender mainstreaming requirement and facilitate the review of IP forms.	July 2019	Reviewed the QA forms from gender prospective, the gender sensitive terms had been considered.
6	Conduct two gender awareness training in two regions (Central and East regions).	December 2019	Because of load of works and being new at DMAC, the training was not held, and it has been removed from G&D action plan for 1398.
7	Advocate and provide support for gender inclusion in IPs' organizational structures.	April 2019	Advocated regarding this issue in stakeholder meetings and had met some of IPs' directors to hire one responsible person for the Gender position now 2 IPs has gender officer, the advocacy is continuing.
8	Advocate and provide support for gender capacity building for IP gender focal points.	Throughout the year	Nil
9	Advocate for a gender officer to participate in QA of MRE and VA teams.	Throughout the year	Some of GFPs participate in QA, MRE and VA, teams, but majority of them in case of insecurity and sensitive issues cannot go to remote areas.
10	Advocate for gender officers to participate in survey and clearance teams.	Each quarter	Some of GFPs are participate in survey and clearance team, like Bamyang province, but majority of them in case of insecurity and sensitive cultural issues cannot go to the remote areas.
11	Support the MAPA IPs in hiring dedicated G&D focal points.	As soon as possible	There had been meetings with some of IPs directors and UNMAS to hire a dedicated G&D-FP.
12	Establish networks with organizations in the field of G&D and PwD.	June 2019	The Gender TWG meeting is held monthly, all IPs GFPs and UNMAS representative are the members.
13	Raise awareness through different social events for the International Women's Day.	Every year for 8 th March	Its plan to celebrate the international women's' day in March, 2020
14	Implementation of gender markers (2a and 2b).	In every quarter	marker (2a and 2b) are considered in projects' proposals.

16	Review all gender related documents and prepare the require document.	December 2019	Reviewed all G&D related documents and prepared G&D MAPA SOP.
17	carry out an assessment of the MAPA IPs Office documents and possible field activities from Gender and Diversity (G&D) Perspective.	March 2020	Prepared a ToR, and five IPs, DAFA, DDG, MDC, MCPA, had been visited yet and provided proper recommendation for them regarding mainstreaming of G&D in their projects.

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 12: MAPA stakeholder's tasks and responsibilities in 1398

Task	Details	Responsibility
Resource Mobilization	Meet with donors and advocate at public events for 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 balance 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 13: 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 45 per cent of the required funding has been secured as of September 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. Meanwhile UNMAS has conducted few sessions for the IPs on enhancing their access negotiation skills
Survey	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Security b) Increased number of villages compared to the gazetteer c) Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Accessibility b) Change of project area due to security constraints 	Demining teams as well as DMAC ROs, ACBL and UNMAS CTG access employees 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.
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	

<p>Physical access to implement Mine/ ERW Risk Education is challenging in conflict affected/ disputed areas.</p>	<p>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.</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>
<p>AIM poses a new challenge in terms of their lack of consistent physical shape; it is therefore very difficult to provide Risk Education without showing the actual device.</p> <p>Showing actual photos of AIMs can trigger a negative response from AGEs.</p>	<p>New materials are being developed to tackle this challenge; instead of focusing on the shape and physical features of the devices, the focus is on signs and scenarios which are likely to indicate presence of IEDs. Behaviour Change Communication model is being used to provide positive messaging aimed at influencing risk taking behaviour and enabling the affected communities to identify potential threats.</p>
<p>As per the meeting with H.E. the Minister of MoE, EORE messages will be potentially removed from the current curriculum and included in a new subject to be introduced.</p>	<p>EORE Department will provide the MoE with a list of options to avoid a vacuum as a result of the mass changes within the school curriculum. These options include new tailored EORE messages for students to be included in the new subject, a wall dedicated to EORE messages, EORE messages to be delivered during the assembly, EORE animation series to be included as part of the extra-curricular activities.</p>
<p>Negative response from AGEs to AIM RE materials.</p>	<p>EORE department will ensure that all EORE materials are field tested, piloted and scrutinized for ambiguity, clarity, impact, relevance, and impartiality.</p>
<p>Victim Assistance</p>	
<p>Physical Rehabilitation: the number of rehabilitation centres and number of qualified staff especially female 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 limit 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 raise 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, targeted and planned as of December 2019

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Area of unfunded	Channel	Donor	Agency
Baghlan Demining Project-03	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Oct-18	15-May-19	1,034,322			VTF	UNOPS	OMAR
Kabul Demining Project-17/B	Kabul	Confirm	1-Apr-18	30-May-19	133,965			Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Kandahar Demining Project-04/C	Kandahar	Confirm	24-Jun-18	31-Jun-19	2,174,791			VTF	UNOPS	HT
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)	Logar	Confirm	1-Mar-19	30-Sep-19	163,577			Bilateral	DOS	HT
Logar Demining Project-27 (AT)	Logar	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-April 19	66,310			Bilateral	DOS	HT
Nangarhar Demining Project-05/G	Nangarhar	Confirm	1-Dec-17	30-Sep-19	632,960			Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-16 Panjshir	Panjshir	Confirm	1-Jul-19	20-Aug-19	520,731			Bilateral	DOS	DDG
Parwan Demining Project-08/A	Parwan	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-May-19	233,826			Bilateral	DOS	HT
Takhar Demining Project-03/A	Takhar	Confirm	1-Oct-17	30-Sep-19	906,975			Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Zabul Demining Project-02	Zabul	Confirm	22-May-18	3-May-19	364,458			VTF	UNOPS	MCPA
AFG/UNOPS/21215/2018/010	Farah	Confirm	2-Mar-19	25-Nov-19	2,464,161			VTF	UNOPS	ATC
ATC Takhar and Baghlan VTF Demining Project-1398	Baghlan and Takhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	12-Nov-20	1,517,093			VTF	UNOPS	ATC
Badakhshan Demining Project-03/D	Badakhshan	Confirm	1-Apr-17	31-Dec-19	293,890		428,066	Bilateral	DOS	FSD
Baghlan Demining Project-01	Baghlan	Confirm	1-May-18	6/31/2019	88,217			Bilateral	DOS	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-05/D	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	127,630			Bilateral	RNG	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-23 (SHA)/A	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Apr-17	31-April 19	492,165			Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Balkh Demining Project-1/X	Balkh	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	71,528			Bilateral	GFFO	HT
DDG DANIDA Demining Project-2019	Kabul	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Mar-20	514,608			Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
DDG Parwan and Bamyan VTF Demining Project-1398	Bamyan and Kunar	Confirm	1-May-19	31-Mar-20	453,834			VTF	UNOPS	DDG
DDG SIDA Demining Project-2019	Balkh and Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,462,090			Bilateral	SIDA	DDG
FSD PATRIP Demining Project-2019	Badakhshan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	200,448			Bilateral	PATRIP	FSD
HT AAR Demining Project 1398	Baghlan and Balkh	Confirm	1-Jun-19	1-Dec-19	33,663	24,138		Bilateral	AAR Japan	HALO TRUST
HT CSSF Demining Project-1398	Baghlan, Balkh, Logar and Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,962,745	4,274,133		Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
HT Finland Demining Project-1398	Baghlan, Parwan, Samangan and Takhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,124,958	1,511,740		Bilateral	Finland	HALO TRUST
HT GFFO MC Demining Project 2019-2020	Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Parwan and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	3,446,054	3,425,792		Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
HT Norway Demining project for 2019/2020	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Jul-20	1,109,243	784,624		Bilateral	Norway	HALO TRUST
HT RNG Demining Project 2019	Baghlan, Kabul and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	1,246,991	994,563		Bilateral	RNG	HALO TRUST
HT VTF Baghlan Demining Project-1398	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Mar-19	31-Jan-20	1,538,327			VTF	UNOPS	HALO TRUST

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Area of unfunded	Channel	Donor	Agency
HT/DACAAR VTF Kandahar Demining Project-1398	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jul-19	31-Mar-20	1,684,160			VTF	Japan	HALO TRUST
Kabul Demining Project-18	Kabul	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-April 19	195,975			Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Kabul Demining Project-19/H	Kabul	Confirm	1-Sep-19	31-Oct-19	3,689			Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Laghman Demining Project-01/G	Laghman	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-19	369,790			Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-04 (AT)	Baghlan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Dec-20	268,011			Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-09	Maydan Wardak	Confirm	1-Apr-18	31-Oct-19	102,387			Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	901,171			Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-12/B	Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	30-Apr-20	570,374			Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
MCPA DOS Logar Demining Project-1398	Logar	Confirm	16-Oct-19	15-May-20	1,020,694			Bilateral	DOS	MCPA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	31-Jun 2020	5,501,463			VTF	UNOPS	MCPA/DAFA
MCPA/DAFA VTF Nimroz Demining Project-1398	Nimroz	Confirm	16-Jun-19	31-Mar-20	1,539,038			VTF	UNOPS	MCPA/DAFA
NOFO Project 26 Panjsher-Nangarhar	Nangarhar and Panjsher	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,127,272			Bilateral	DOS	HT
NOFO Project-20 Baghlan and Laghman	Baghlan and Laghman	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	2,884,453			Bilateral	DOS	HT
NOFO Project-21 Baghlan and Kunar	Baghlan and Kunar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,579,454			Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-22 Kandahar	Kandahar	Confirm	6-Oct-19	30-Jun-20	411,710			Bilateral	DOS	ATC
NOFO Project-23 Samangan-Balkh-Khost	Balkh, Khost and Samangan	Confirm	1-Jul-20	31-June 2020	2,598,804			Bilateral	DOS	HALO TRUST
NOFO Project-24 Maydan Wardak-Nimruz	Nimroz and Paktya	Confirm	1-Sep-19	31-May-20	3,232,774			Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
NOFO Project-25 Kapisa-Baghlan-Khost	Baghlan, Kapisa and Khost	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	1,268,655			Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
OMAR GAGP Demining Project-1398	Parwan, and Kapisa	Confirm	21-Mar-19	26-Feb-20	1,356,093			Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
OMAR VTF Logar Demining Project-1398	Logar	Confirm	5-May-19	31-Mar-20	3,081,905			VTF	UNOPS	OMAR
Parwan Demining Project-06/D	Parwan	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	96,000			Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
Samangan Demining Project-10/B	Samangan	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	59,477			Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
Balkh Demining Project-04	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jan-20	31-Jan-20	6,114			Bilateral	GFFO	HALO TRUST
HT VTF Samangan and Jawzjan Demining Project-1398	Samangan and Jawzjan	Confirm	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-20	877,148			VTF	UNOPS	HALO TRUST
AREA GAGP Demining Project-1398	Nangarhar	Confirm	1-Apr-19	31-Jan-20	323,606			Bilateral	GAGP	AREA
Kandahar Demining Project-11	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Jan-19	31-Oct-19	74,410			VTF	UNOPS	DAFA
DAFA/MCPA VTF funded Demining Project-2019	Zabul	Confirm	1-Jun-19	31-Jun 2020	1,775,305			VTF	UNOPS	MCPA/DAFA
Zabul Demining Project-02/B	Zabul	Confirm	1-May-19	28-Jun-19	1,048,251			VTF	UNOPS	MCPA
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/E	Kandahar	Confirm	1-Mar-18	31-Mar-20	1,352,086			Bilateral	IRISH	HT
Balkh Demining Project-1/G	Balkh	Confirm	1-Jul-29	31-Dec-19	1,023,434			VTF	UNOPS	HT-QRT
Ghazni AIM Clearance Project-01	Ghazni	Confirm	1-Oct-19	20-Oct-19	13,845			Bilateral	GFFO	HT
HT AIM GFFO funded project 1398/99	Ghazni, Hilmand	Confirm	1-Nov-19	30-Nov-19	18,680			Bilateral	GFFO	HT

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Area of unfunded	Channel	Donor	Agency
Baghlan Demining Project-12/A	Baghlan	Confirm			42,931		947,297	Bilateral	Ireland	HT
Panjshir Demining Project-05/A	Panjsher	Confirm			33,009			Bilateral	DOS	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-22(SHA)	Baghlan	Confirm				95,062		Bilateral	Finland	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-06	Baghlan	Not confirm				701,535		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Paktya Demining Project-03/C	Paktya	Not confirm				341,568		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Khost Demining Project-05/A	Khost	Not confirm				22,699		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/J	Nangarhar	Not confirm				3,247,043		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Kunar Demining Project-03	Kunar	Not confirm				3,633,469		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Jawzjan Demining Project-1/B	Jawzjan	Not confirm				133,215		VTF	UNOPS	Donor-78
Kabul Demining Project-08/L	Kabul	Not confirm				83,376		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Laghman Demining Project-01/O	Laghman	Not confirm				291,440		Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Baghlan Demining Project-13/E	Baghlan	Not confirm				327,055		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-01/H	Parwan	Not confirm				757,149		Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-09/D	Parwan	Not confirm				203,000		Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Parwan Demining Project-12	Parwan	Not confirm				130,100		Bilateral	GAGP	ATC
Hirat Demining Project-04	Hirat	Not confirm				2,669,460		Bilateral	DOS	DDG
Hirat Demining Project-03	Hirat	Not confirm				1,410,437		Bilateral	DOS	ATC
Laghman Demining Project-01/O	Laghman	Not confirm				291,440		Bilateral	CSSF	HALO TRUST
Paktya Demining Project-02	Paktya	Not confirm				361,257		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Kandahar Demining Project-01/K	Kandahar	Not confirm				2,086,718		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/B	Kandahar	Not confirm				608,920		Bilateral	DOS	DAFA
Logar Demining Project-01 (AT)/E	Logar	Not confirm				1,353,000		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Badakhshan Demining Project-05	Badakhshan	Not confirm				196,345		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Takhar Demining Project-08/I	Takhar	Not confirm				104,962		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Balkh Demining Project-1/Q	Balkh	Not confirm				633,415		Bilateral	GAGP	OMAR
Kunduz Demining Project-04	Kunduz	Not confirm				860,781		Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Nangarhar Demining Project-05/B	Nangarhar	Not confirm				195,989		Bilateral	DOS	MDC
Kabul Demining Project-06/A	Kabul	Not confirm				45,010		Bilateral	DANIDA	DDG
Kandahar Demining Project-01/N	Kandahar	Not confirm				3,094,127		Bilateral		HT
Parwan Demining Project-06/D	Parwan	Not confirm				96,000		Bilateral		HT
Laghman Demining Project-01/N	Laghman	Not confirm				26,177		Bilateral		
Takhar Demining Project-08/C	Takhar	Not confirm				934,098		Bilateral	DOS	HT
Takhar Demining Project-08/H	Takhar	Not confirm				61,800		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Hilmand Demining Project-05	Hilmand	Not confirm				235,877		Bilateral	GFFO	HT
Baghlan Demining Project-25/D	Baghlan	Not confirm				518,156		Bilateral		
Kabul Demining Project-19/G	Kabul	Not confirm				414,966		Bilateral	GFFO	HT

Project Name	Province	Project fund Status	Start Date	End Date	Area of Confirm Fund	Area of Pledged fund	Area of unfunded	Channel	Donor	Agency
Panjshir Demining Project-05/G	Panjsher	Not confirm				449,000		Bilateral	DOS	OMAR
Nangarhar Demining Project-02	Nangarhar	Not confirm				1,223,941		Bilateral		
Kandahar Demining Project-01/G	Kandahar	Not confirm				7,494,612		Bilateral		
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT/F	Kandahar	Not confirm				3,842,450		Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-03/D	Logar	Not confirm				1,448,178		Bilateral		
Baghlan Demining Project-04	Baghlan	Not confirm				530,865		Bilateral		
Zabul Demining Project-01/A	Zabul	Not confirm				1,528,656		Bilateral		
Faryab Demining Project-2	Faryab	Not confirm				290,356		Bilateral		
Kabul Demining Project-19/F	Kabul	Not confirm				51,698		Bilateral		
Nangarhar Demining Project-03/G	Nangarhar	Not confirm				895,183		Bilateral		
Kunar Demining Project-02/D	Kunar	Not confirm				1,570,550		Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-06 (AT)	Logar	Not confirm				971,435		Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-03 (AT)/B	Logar	Not confirm				1,228,905		Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-09/A	Logar	Not confirm				827,232		Bilateral		
Logar Demining Project-16 (AT)	Logar	Not confirm				779,550		Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-10/A	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm				846,322		Bilateral		
Faryab AIM Clearance Project-01	Faryab	Not confirm				957,804		Bilateral		
Hilmand Demining Project-02 AT/B	Hilmand	Not confirm				435,007		Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-02	Hilmand	Not confirm				1,735,379		Bilateral		
Laghman Demining Project-01/K	Laghman	Not confirm				211,154		Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-06	Hilmand	Not confirm				419,798		Bilateral		
Kunduz Demining Project-03/B	Kunduz	Not confirm				2,787,969		Bilateral		
Hilmand AIM Clearance Project-05	Hilmand	Not confirm				4,053,985		Bilateral		
Parwan Demining Project-15	Parwan	Not confirm				41,610		Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-15	Baghlan	Not confirm				322,370		Bilateral	AAR Japan	HT
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-03 (AT)/A	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm				6,190,458		Bilateral		
Paktya Demining Project-03 AT/A	Paktya	Not confirm				65,000		Bilateral		
Nangarhar Demining Project-04	Nangarhar	Not confirm				831,065		Bilateral		
DAFA VTF Hirat Demining Project-1398	Hirat	Not confirm				1,150,178		VTF	UNOPS	DAFA
Parwan Demining Project-08	Parwan	Not confirm				264,799		Bilateral		
Parwan Demining Project-11	Parwan	Not confirm				43,452		Bilateral		
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-07 (AT)	Maydan Wardak	Not confirm				950,355		Bilateral		
Total					60,821,728	81,619,952	1,375,363			

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	Maidan 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	Helmand	Nad Ali	Funded by PM/WRA
17	South	Helmand	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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