CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]: **Afghanistan**

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

[1] The government department working for mine action previously known as Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) was officially changed to DMAC in 2015.

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NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: _____Afghanistan_____

REPORTING PERIOD: ____1 January 2019__ to __31 December 2019_____
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A: National implementation measures: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	**Form E: Status of conversion programs**: changed ✓ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	**Form I: Warning measures**: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable
Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	**Form F: Program of APM destruction**: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	**Form J: Other Relevant Matters** ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable
Form C: Location of mined areas: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	**Form G: APM destroyed**: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	
Form D: APMs retained or transferred: ✓ changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non-applicable	**Form H: Technical characteristics**: changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ✓ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACBL	Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
AGE	Anti Governmental Element
AIM	Abandoned Improvised Mine
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
AP	Anti-personnel
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
APMBT	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultant
AV	Anti Vehicle
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CRPD	Convention on Rights of Person with Disability
CWD	Child with Disability
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DMAC	Directorate of Mine Action Coordination
DSCG	Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group
DT	Demining Team
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnant of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HALO Trust	Hazardous Area Life Support Organization Trust
H.E.	His Excellency
IDP	Internal Displaced People
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IHA	Initial Hazard Area
IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IP	Implementing Partner
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ITF	International Trust Fund
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
MDC	Mine Detection Center
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDU	Mechanical Demining Unit
MEIFCS	Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey
MMD	Minister office for Martyred and Disability
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMAC	National Mine Action Center
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghanistan Rehabilitation
OSCE	Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe
PDIA	Post Demining Impact Assessment
PPIED	Pressure Plate Improvised Explosive Devices
PRC	Physical Rehabilitation Center
PwD	Person with Disability
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
R&D	Research and Development
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
TAPI	Tajikistan Afghanistan Pakistan India
TNMAC	Tajikistan National Mine Action Center
ToT	Training of Trainer
TS	Technical Survey
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency

	Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
VA	Victim Assistance

Background:

Four decades of armed conflict in Afghanistan have rendered Afghanistan a country heavily affected by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), including Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). While a tremendous effort by the humanitarian community has seen much contamination removed, ongoing military engagements in fighting are resulting in new contamination, adding to the lethal legacy of previous conflicts.

Since the establishment of Afghanistan Mine Action Programme in 1989, it has successfully cleared vast areas in the country, reducing the impact of mines and ERW contamination on the lives and livelihoods of civilians and supported reconstruction and development throughout the country. Between 2001 and 2013, the number of casualties fell significantly to a monthly average of 36, but since then until 2017 this number increased to a monthly average of 180 casualty in 2017. During the year 2019 it again decreased to 128 casualty per month, this was due to shortage of resources in collection of data in the programme. 2 % of the recent year civilian casualties was due to mine, 43 % due to ERW and the remaining 55 % was due to Victim Operated IEDs.

Since its establishment, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan has cleared nearly 78.8 percent of known "legacy" contamination left from pre-2001 conflicts. There are still 4,048 identified hazardous areas covering 1,601 sq. km of contaminated land in Afghanistan which require mine action intervention. This consists of 982 sq. km post 2001 contamination and 619 sq. km legacy (pre-2001) contamination.
Among Post 2001 (982 sq. km) about 631 Sq. km is firing Range area & 246 Sq. km is Initial Hazards area (IHA) which need proper survey (NTS/TS) & 105 sq. km is proper surveyed (SHA/CHA) Hazards. Among the Pre 2001 (619 sq. km) about 566 Sq. km is proper CHA/SHA area and 53 Sq. km is Initial Hazard Area (IHA) hazards which need proper survey (NTS/TS)

Available data suggests that the increasing use of Abandoned Improvised Mine (AIM) is the greatest challenge faced by the mine action sector in Afghanistan today. During January to December 2019, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded 650 civilian casualties due to the incidents caused by AIMs. The impact of AIM is highlighted in this report as by definition it comes under antipersonnel mine category.

The scale of mines and ERW problem in Afghanistan is in sight. During the 12th Meeting of States Parties, Afghanistan requested for an extension to its deadline for clearance of antipersonnel mine contamination from 2013 to March 2023. This was granted following the development of a ten-year work plan that would realize that goal as well as clearance of all known anti-vehicle mines and legacy ERW.

[2] AIM refers to Pressure Plate Improvised Explosive Devices (PPIED)

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) activities are regulated by the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) under the authority of the State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, as national coordination authority, is the official in charge of leadership, oversight, reporting on and coordination of mine action activities in Afghanistan. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) provide technical and advisory support to DMAC. DMAC also receives financial supports from the Bureau of Political – Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) of the US Department of State through ITF.

Form A **National implementation measures**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

Measures
Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).

National implementation measures relative to the Article 9:	**Regulation on banning production, use, transportation and stockpiling of antipersonnel mines and Cluster Munitions:**
The regulation on the prohibition of production, Importation, transportation, export, preservation, using, and destruction of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions was signed by H.E the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and was published as the annex no (1) of the Law on Firearms Ammunitions and Explosive Materials under the decree No (307) of the Supreme Office of the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, dated 05 Sep 20	

18.

Form B Stockpiled Anti-Personnel Mines

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti- personnel mine stockpiled."

Afghanistan has destroyed all stockpiled anti- personnel mines owned or possessed by the state in the period 2003 - 2007.

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **31st January 2019 to 31st December 2019**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot# (if possible)	Supplementary information
			Already completed during 2003 to 2007
TOTAL			

2. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadline have passed. *(Action #15ofOslo Action Plan)*

Type	Quantity	Lot# (if possible)	Supplementary information
MON100	10	Unknown	The information on the left illustrates the stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed after deadline through ongoing operations by Weapon & Ammunition Disposal teams during 2019 in different areas/places. This data is available in the database of the HALO Trust. See Annex I: "Mine Recognition Handbook" for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan
No-4	2	Unknown	
OZM-4	131	Unknown	
OZM-72	30	Unknown	
P4 MK1/2	9	Unknown	
PMN	21	Unknown	
PMN 2	32	Unknown	
POMZ	36	Unknown	
PP-MI-SR	3	Unknown	
TS 50 Mine	2	Unknown	
Type 72 Mine	6	Unknown	
Type69	4	Unknown	
VS 50 Mine	1	Unknown	
YM-1	49	Unknown	
TOTAL	**336**	Unknown	

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti- personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e. 1 January 2020)

As of 31 December 2019, there were 1,885 areas in Afghanistan known to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 135,540,993 square meters based on direct evidence, and 213 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 55,550,778 square meters based on indirect evidence. See Annex II for complete list of these areas. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in 7 regions in 32 out of 34 provinces of Afghanistan as follows:

Region	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (CHAs)	Area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti- personnel mines (SHAs)	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations
Central	418	26,981,266	35	4,852,466	31,833,732
Eastern	183	13,344,690	15	909,485	14,254,175
North	228	9,265,468	9	2,451,375	11,716,843
North-Eastern	631	41,790,872	22	9,064,373	50,855,245
South	215	22,132,492	80	20,410,178	42,542,670
South East	148	11,387,041	30	5,750,344	17,137,385
West	62	10,639,164	22	12,112,557	22,751,721
Total	**1,885**	**135,540,993**	**213**	**55,550,778**	**191,091,771**

Detail list of remaining mined areas containing Anti-Personnel (AP) mines are attached to this report as annex II.

1. In addition to the stated AP hazards in the above table, there are the following other contaminated recorded hazards still exist which need to be released:
    a. 1,247 recorded Anti- Vehicle (AV) hazards covering 280,279,216 sq. m area
    b. 286 recorded ERW hazards covering 114,992,908 sq. m area
    c. 344 recorded Initially Hazard Area (IHA) covering approx. 299,197,116 sq. m that mostly contaminated with AIM, ERW and AV which require proper NTS to be changed to either CHA, SHA or may be cancelled.

d. TAPI Project Hazards having with, 12 AP Hazards with 17,374,940 sq. m Area, 26 AV Hazards with 31,065,479 sqm area & 23 ERW Hazards with 40,122,216 sqm area.
e. Firing Range Project having 42 hazards with 630,711,796 sq. m area.

2. Continual armed conflicts from 1979 to present resulted in Afghanistan becoming heavily contaminated by landmines and ERW.
3. Ongoing armed conflicts since October 2001 by NATO/ISAF and government military forces against Anti Government Elements (AGE) leaves behind ERWs while the insurgents use AIMs as well, from which some of these contaminations have been recorded. DMAC-is advocating this issue with military arena to get the required information on the exact locations where kinetic military engagement have occurred in order to conduct further NTS and find the scope of problem. Fortunately, the Resolute Support (RS) has recently provided DMAC with access to the general database of kinetic engagement areas throughout the country under the name of PIX, access to the said global database and the website will enable DMAC and the MAPA to easily find the kinetic sites and scope of the new contamination by conducting new NTS.
4. In addition to the contamination described above, one recent challenge has been contamination surrounding International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) firing ranges and bases. From 2010 to the end of December 2019, DMAC recorded 225 casualties resulting from ERW accidents in or around these firing ranges.

   109 firing ranges covering 1,209.2 sq. km area have been surveyed so far. Based on Afghanistan Mine Action National Database, 68 ranges have been cleared/closed, while 17 other ranges are worked on, but clearance operations of these 17 FRs are currently stopped/ postponed due to funding shortage. A total of 871 sq. km area has been surface cleared & 538.91 sq. Km Have been released (subsurface cleared + reduced) so far; 26 AP mine, 53 AV mines, 134,290 items of ERW and 76,266 small arms ammunitions have been found and destroyed from start of FR project (2014) to May 2018.

   Recently New Zealand has come on board to fund the 5 FRs in Bamyan where their troops under the ISAF mission used the area during 2002 to 2013. The project total size is around 39 sq. km area and its procurement is under process, hopefully will start in May 2020.

Form D: APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti- personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"]

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

1a. ***Compulsory:*** Retained for development of and training in (*Article3, para.1*) OPS

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot# (if possible)	Supplementary information
MAPA	PMN	563		Afghanistan has not retained any live mines for its training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques. All mines used in this programme have had their fuse removed and destroyed and are no longer capable of being used. **Note:** From last year's stock, some of the mines could not be used for training purpose, so they were disposed.
	P4MK1/2	12		
	YM-1	146		
	TS-50	7		
	MS-3	6		
	No-4	30		
	OZM-4	5		
	PMN-2	55		
	PMND-6	6		
	TYPE-72	19		
	OZM-3	21		
	POMZ	20		
	MON-50	24		
	PPMISR	5		
	SB33	1		
	TYPE-69	15		

	Claymore	5		
	M 14	3		
	M-409	1		
	P4	47		
TOTAL		**991**		

1b. ***Voluntary information*** *(Action #16 of Oslo Action Plan)*

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information **(*Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate…)***
The objective of retaining these defused mines are accreditation and training of deminers and mine detection dogs	DMAC- IPs use retained (defused) anti-personnel mines in its test and training centres in Kabul. These mines are used for training and accreditation of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) of Implementing Partners. Implementing Partners, under the oversight of DMAC use defused anti-personnel mines for training of their MDDs and deminers.	"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

Form D (continued)

2. ***Compulsory:*** Transferred for development of and training in (*Article 3, para.1*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not applicable in Afghanistan				
TOTAL	----------			

3. Compulsory: Transferred for the purpose of destruction (*Article 3, para.2*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not applicable in Afghanistan				
TOTAL	----------			

Form E **Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if “in process” or "completed")	Supplementary information
Not applicable. Afghanistan does not produce AP mines		

Form F **Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article4*)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
Afghanistan has already destroyed all its anti-personnel stockpiles during 2003 to 2007	Applicable environmental standards

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (*Article 5*)

During the course of 2019, Afghanistan was able to declare that 364 hazards fully and 114 hazards partially cleared totaling 29,203,683 sq. m cleared and reduced, and 64 hazards covering 167,439,655 sq. m area cancelled and are now no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and are fit for normal human activity. (See Annex III.) Areas were released in 64 districts in 22 provinces, with the effort resulting in implementation being declared complete in one District in Central Province of Bamyan. In the course of carrying out operations to release these areas, a total of 7,454 anti-personnel mines, 24 AIM, 21 anti-vehicle, 2,316 items of UXO and 8018 SAA were destroyed.

This table should provide information on what were our accomplishments in 2019; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

Region	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the Reporting Period	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning	Amount of area cleared during the reporting period (square meters) Progress Area/Actual Area	Amount of area reduced during the reporting period (square meters)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (square meters)	Total area addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations during the reporting period (square meters)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)
Central	516	31,435,406	5,163,464	515,051	379,516	6,058,031	453	31,833,732
Eastern	107	9,568,908	835,519	151,909	1,110,000	2,097,428	198	14,254,175
North	245	13,775,543	5,929,982	4,938	18,810	5,953,730	237	11,716,843
North-East	689	55,697,168	10,613,433	417,938	368,400	11,399,771	653	50,855,245
South	199	53,826,667	2,398,166	75,782	164,396,428	166,870,376	295	42,542,670
South East	187	18,262,308	1,419,481	0	319,990	1,739,471	178	17,137,385
West	60	27,681,923	1,653,558	0	474,224	2,127,782	84	22,751,721
Totals	**2,003**	**210,247,923**	**28,013,603**	**1,165,618**	**167,067,368**	**196,246,589**	**2,098**	**191,091,771**

Note1: The cancelled area of 167,067,368 sq. m stated in above table includes 1,377,368 sq. m of recorded minefields and 165,690,000 sq. m of AIM Initial Hazard Area which was known as AIM contamination based on a rapid assessment, but proper NTS not conducted.
Note2: Out of the 29,203,683 sq. m cleared hazards 87,062 sq. m area is the cleared land into 14 hazards contaminated by AIM.

Region	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	AIM destroyed	ERW destroyed	BLU destroyed
Central	1,382	81	0	143,284	128
Eastern	145	38	20	137,239	5
North	1,872	2	0	37,245	11
North-Eastern	4,003	0	0	24,667	85
South	97	84	14	15,370	19
South East	224	20	7	9,055	19
West	78	52	0	13,390	6
Totals	**7,801**	**277**	**41**	**380,250**	**273**

These devices mentioned in above table have been destroyed during mined areas, battlefield clearance and EOD operations throughout Afghanistan in 2019

2.1 Application of Land Release Standards:

(Afghanistan should include information concerning its land release standards; Afghanistan could consider annexing its standards on land release or ensuring that this section states clearly the standards that are in place and that these standards in line with the most up-to-date and relevant IMAS)

Afghanistan Mine Action Standard (AMAS 05.01 Land Release, AMAS 05.02 for mine/ERW survey including non-technical and technical survey) were amended and updated in July 2013 right after the release of IMAS 07.11 for land release, 08.10 and 08.20 for non-technical and technical survey, all three AMAS were reviewed by AMAS Review Board and approved for application throughout the MAPA, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)s of all demining organizations have been revised based on the requirements of mentioned AMAS and approved by DMAC.

During the year 2019 a new AMAS (AMAS 06.10 Abandoned Improvised Mine Clearance) for the clearance of AIM contaminated areas have been developed and formally released. This AMAS support the programme in dealing with this emerging problem of AIM (PPIED) which in recent years is the cause of more less 50 % of the civilian casualties in the country.
All four AMAS relating to land release operations are attached to this document as annex IV

2.2 Implementation of plans in extension requests and decisions on requests

(This table should record how implementation is progressing in accordance with Afghanistan's plan within its extension request)

Year	No. of AP Hazards to be addressed according to the Plan within the Extension Request	AP Hazards to be addressed according to the Plan within the extension request (Sq. Km)	No. of AP Hazards addressed during the reporting period.	Area addressed through NTS/ cancellation in sq. m	Area addressed through TS/clearance (Actual Area Cleared & Reduced)
2013	483	24.0	1,042	7,915,023	34,856,066
2014	438	26.1	670	6,500,051	27,238,149
2015	523	24.9	471	2,004,214	19,206,453
2016	677	51.5	605	3,247,563	29,589,676
2017	666	69.3	496	1,686,377	29,852,453
2018	378	28.6	504	1,895,176	30,995,941
2019	734	50.3	480	167,067,368 [2]	29,179,221
Total	3,899	274.7	4,268	190,315,772	200,917,959

The AP Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) work plan is reviewed by a dedicated team (MBC review committee) consists of representatives from all demining organizations and the DMAC related departments once per year during July to October. The aim of this review is to update the APMBT projects in terms of hazards newly surveyed, cancelled, APMBT project priority considering geographical situation, impact level, device type and security situation. The number of hazards and size of contamination mentioned in above table are extracted from the system after review of the APMBC work plan in 2019.

[2] The cancelled area of 167,067,368 sq. m refers to 1,377,368 sq. m of recorded minefields and 165,690,000 sq. m of AIM Initial Hazard Area which was known as AIM contamination based on a rapid assessment, but proper NTS not conducted.

As Anti Vehicle and ERW also pose extreme risk to the civilian people and block development activities, based on recent years statistics almost 46 % of the civilian accidents are as result of ERW, therefore, in addition to clearance of AP contaminated areas the clearance of Anti Vehicle (AV) and ERW contaminated areas are also part of the extension request work plan.

The target and the implementation progress for the recent seven years are shown in below table, which in addition to the plan (Target) and achievement, the size of area added as result of NTS conducted by IPs and size of area cancelled are also shown.

Years	Area in Sq. Km				Remarks
	Target	Cleared + Reduced	Cancelled	Added	
2013	79.1	79	12.5	31.97	
2014	83.8	51.9	20	49.22	
2015	75.4	45.9	3.5	128.17	
2016	90.9	55.8	4.5	90.00	
2017	133	50.6	3.5	101.38	
2018	166	63.2	15.3	99.79	
2019	143	60.03	170.8	56.22	
Total	**771.2**	**406.43**	**230.1**	**556.75**	

The benchmark table in below shows progress of the 10 years extension request in implementation of the first seven years: Benchmark Table as at end December 2019 for the Afghanistan Extension Request

Benchmark Table as at end December 2019 for the Afghanistan Extension Request

Hazard type	**Baseline April 2013(Note1)**		**Previously unreported hazards up to end December 2019**		**Resurvey results up to end of December 2019**	**Current Target as of end December 2019**		**Hazards Processed from April 2013 to end December 2019**		**Remaining Hazards as end of December 2019**		**Progress as at end December 2019 against current target**	
	Hazards	**Area (Sq KM)**	**Hazards**	**Area (Sq KM)**	**Change Area (Sq KM)**	**Hazards**	**Area (Sq KM)**	**Hazards**	**Area (Sq KM)**	**Hazards**	**Area (Sq KM)**	**Hazards**	**Area (Sq KM)**
	a	***b***	***c***	***d***	***e***	***f (a+c)***	***g (b+d+e)***	***h***	***i***	***j***	***k***	***l (%of f & h)***	***m (%of g & i)***
AP (+ AP, AT, ERW mixed)	3,439	266.4	2,126	151.3	-30.7	5,565	386.9	3,467	195.85	2,098	191.09	62.30	50.61
AT + ERW	1,248	252.1	1,181	237.9	-75.1	2,429	414.8	1,182	134.56	1,247	280.28	48.66	32.44
ERW	179	33.5	446	150.5	-0.6	625	183.4	339	70.93	286	112.48	54.24	38.67
Total	**4,866**	**551.9**	**3,753**	**539.7**	**(106.5)**	**8,619**	**985.2**	**4,988**	**401.3**	**3,631**	**583.9**	**165.2**	**121.7**

Reporting on decisions on Afghanistan's plan within its extension request

Afghanistan should use this section to report back on the decisions made on its request.

Changes or alterations to the proposed milestones in Extension request plan (AFGHANISTAN should use this section to highlight changes to their plan within their extension request). Along with the qualitative reasons for the changes in the plan, Afghanistan could use the table below to highlight the current status of its plan to address AP contamination.

Region		2020	2021	2022	Total
Central	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	25	58	208	291
	Total area	3,342,207	6,547,335	15,665,476	25,555,018
	Area to be cleared	3,007,987	5,892,602	14,098,928	22,999,517
	Area to be reduced	334,220	654,734	1,566,548	2,555,502
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
East	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	48	64	65	177
	Total area	1,840,350	4,136,884	6,393,134	12,370,368
	Area to be cleared	1,656,315	3,723,196	5,753,821	11,133,331
	Area to be reduced	184,035	413,688	639,314	1,237,036
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
North	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	20	101	44	165
	Total area	3,950,727	7,492,439	1,069,589	12,512,755
	Area to be cleared	3,555,655	6,743,195	962,630	11,261,480
	Area to be reduced	395,072	749,243	106,959	1,251,274
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
North East	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	58	134	198	390
	Total area	14,135,102	6,531,593	23,036,395	43,703,090
	Area to be cleared	12,721,591	5,878,434	20,732,755	39,332,781
	Area to be reduced	1,413,511	653,159	2,303,640	4,370,309
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
South	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	174	25	87	286
	Total area	30,427,962	4,314,663	7,750,492	42,493,117
	Area to be cleared	27,385,165	3,883,197	6,975,443	38,243,805
	Area to be reduced	3,042,796	431,466	775,049	4,249,311
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	37	93	32	162

Region		2020	2021	2022	Total
Southeast	Total area	2,975,391	9,781,182	4,796,210	17,552,783
	Area to be cleared	2,677,852	8,803,064	4,316,589	15,797,505
	Area to be reduced	297,539	978,118	479,621	1,755,278
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
West	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	7	56	13	76
	Total area	1,478,753	17,592,615	2,462,892	21,534,260
	Area to be cleared	1,330,878	15,833,354	2,216,603	19,380,835
	Area to be reduced	147,875	1,759,262	246,289	2,153,426
	Area to be cancelled	-	-	-	-
All Regions	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	616	531	647	1,794
	Total area	68,071,036	56,396,711	61,174,188	185,641,935
	Area to be cleared	61,263,933	50,757,040	55,056,770	167,077,742
	Area to be reduced	6,807,103	5,639,671	6,117,418	18,564,193
	Area to be cancelled				-

Note1: There are around 5.5 sq. km area under clearance operation with different progress percentage, therefore it is not included in the above table, while the table only shows intact (open) recorded AP hazards to be cleared during remaining years of the OTTAWA extension request work plan.

Note 2: The cancellation figure in the above table is not determined exactly as it depends to hazard situation, if during non-technical survey any hazard is found with no probability of mine/ERW anymore and is in use by locals then it would be cancelled

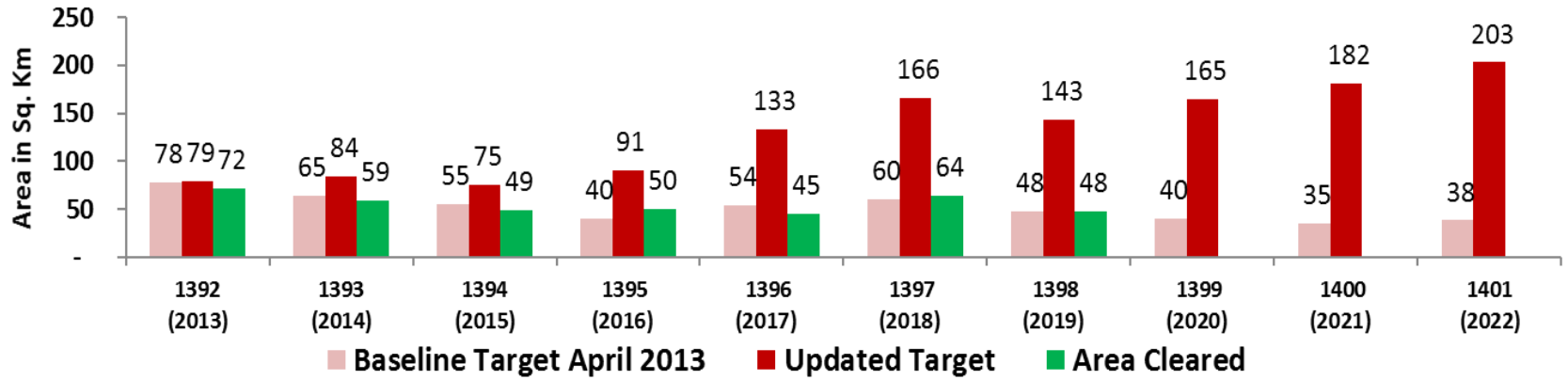
The hazard planning indicators and weight scoring have been reviewed by the MBC review committee during 2019 as a result no considerable changes brought.

The average productivity rates used in calculation purpose in MBT 10-year work plan was reviewed and based on the IPs different assets/team's recent year achievement, comparing to the recent year (2018) the monthly average productivity rates have been updated in consultation with related demining IPs. The below table reflects changes of monthly average productivity rates comparing to recent year:

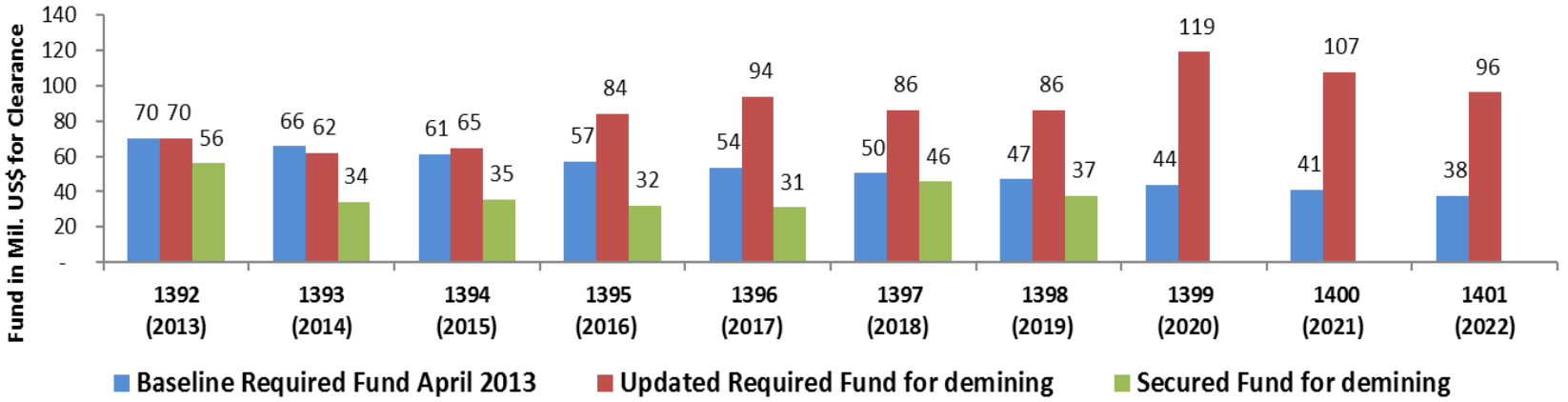
Hazard Device Type	Team Type	Area in sq. m per month		Remarks
		Agreed Average Productivity for 1397 (2018)	Agreed average productivity for 1398 (2019)	
a	b	c	E	i

AP	DT	13,000	17,000	10-Lane DT
	MDS	17,000	17,000	Verification
	MDU	25,000	15,000	preparation, Clearance
AIM	DT DAFA			10-Lane DT
	DT HALO Trust		4,500	proposed for 10-lane DT
	MDS			Verification
	MDU			preparation, Clearance
AP+AV	DT	13,000	14,000	10-Lane DT
	MDU	10,000	15,000	preparation, verification
AV	DT	22,000	23,000	10-Lane DT
	MDU+DT	50,000	45,000	Ripper + follow up by DT
AV New methodology	MDU	90,000	90,000	2MDU or 1MDU with two attachments (ripper & cultivator) + 5 Deminers
ERW	DT in ERW	150,000	150,000	10-Lane DT sub-surface method
	DT in CM		60,000	10-Lane DT sub-surface method
	MDU	20,000	25,000	preparation
ERW specific to Balkh province (Hairatan, Kaldar) districts	2MDU	25,000	25,000	2 machines with few deminers

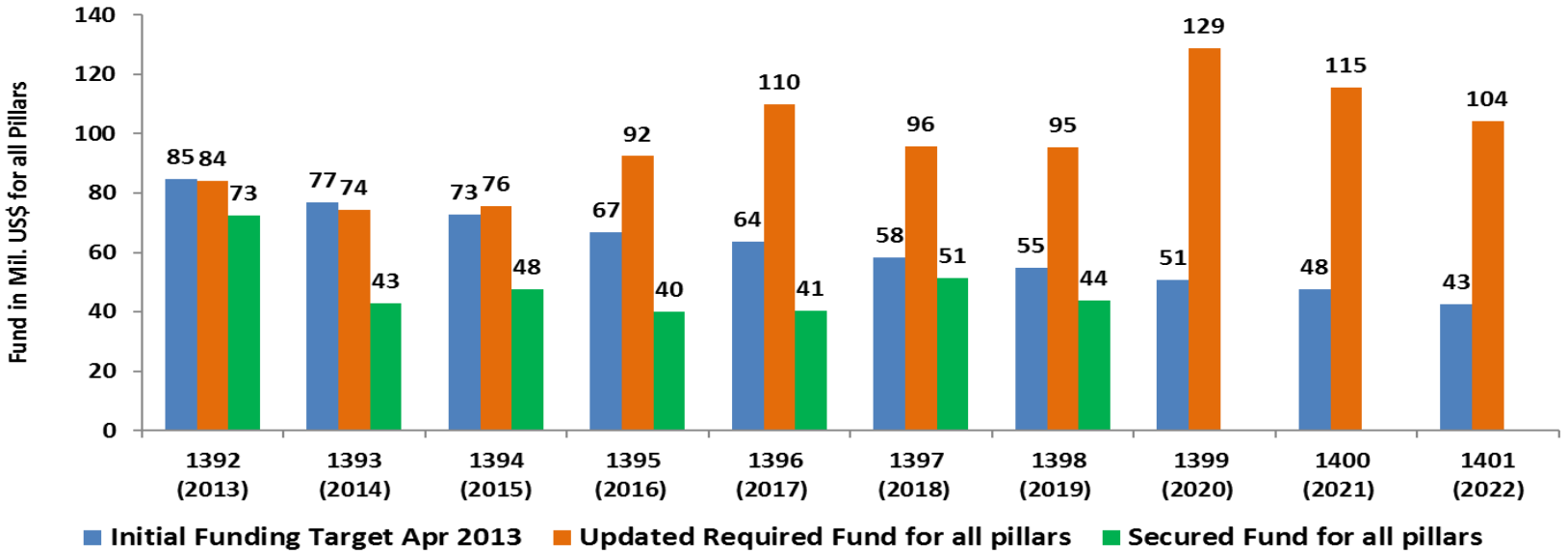
The average productivity rate per month per team and the cost per month per team for different teams are the main factors for cost calculation of the MBT projects. Based on MBC work plan review conducted during 2019 some changes occurred in the target for the remaining 3 years which is due to piling up of remaining targeted area from last year's not achieved due to being under funded, and addition of newly surveyed areas left from legacy or post 2001 contamination. The below graph shows the initial target, updated target and achievement since implementation of the 10 years of MBT work plan and the target to be cleared for the remaining 3 years that includes all recorded AP, AV, ERW and AIM hazards excluding firing ranges:



Likewise, the below graph shows the funding status for demining operation in terms of initial required fund, updated required fund and secured fund for the 10 years MBT work plan:



And the below graph is the status of overall funding required for demining operations, survey, EORE, program management (coordination), victim assistance and advocacy in $ millions:



Due to funding shortfall no MEIFCS project/s was implemented in 2019

Non-technical Survey (NTS) plays a critical role in mine action land release process and is a key function for follow up of mine action interventions (technical survey and clearance). This is the process of collecting information about hazardous area. Apart from the MEIFCS, a NTS Project was implemented in 14 provinces covering 24 districts in 2019 using funds contributed by PM-WRA. The initial information indicated that over 51 - 200 military Operations happened in these districts. The primary focus of the NTS was to capture the possible contaminated areas as a result of Kinetic operations in these districts. There was no exact information to show in which villages the Kinetic operations happened therefore, the NTS teams were needed to visit each individual gazetteer communities of the planned districts plus other communities not mentioned in national gazetteer. During the survey, NTS teams identified total 5,349 communities (1,895 were from gazetteer and 3,454 were out of gazetteer).

Challenges and needs of the program in survey and clearance field:

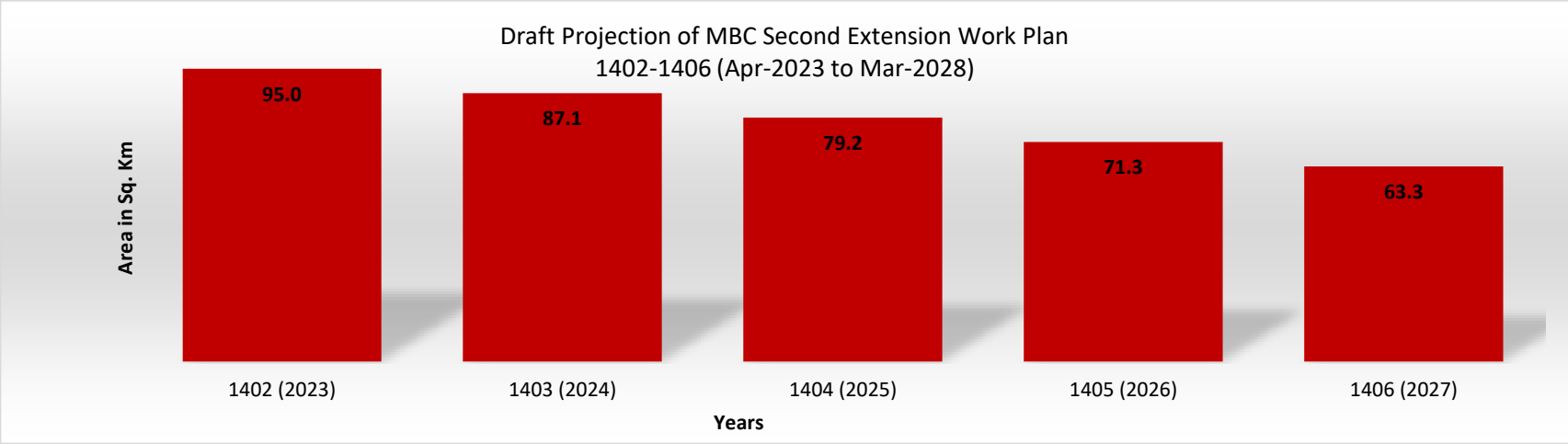
Challenges	**Mitigating Factors**
Funding	
The shortfall in funding poses a threat to the achievement of the targets set for 2019 and if it continuous the remaining 3 years will also be seriously affected and the MBC work plan may not be fully achieved on its milestone	To accelerate fund raising efforts, increase donor meetings, workshops, and advocacy; bring new donors on board, and work with government to include mine action on a budget funding channel.
Security	

Fluctuations in the security situation pose a further challenge and could disrupt operations.	MAPA is working to enhance community liaison to educate communities about the importance and impartiality of the programme, conduct refresh visits of the targeted areas to be cleared during the year and make sure, the validity and accessibility of the contaminated areas for further planning. Access negotiation trainings were conducted to all IPs in order to build their capacity in this regard. The aim of the program is to expand mine action services to reach in hard to access areas where people need this service as high priority.
Survey	
Below are three main challenges and risk factors for survey: • Security • Increased number of outside the gazetteer villages • Funding	• Strong community liaison and close contact with influential people and the community elders, community developing council (CDC), etc. in the relevant locations will help with security restrictions for the survey teams. • Recalculation of the anticipated number of outside the gazetteer villages in the plan based on previous experience of the surveyed districts. • Increase efforts on fundraising for survey.
Clearance	
For the implementation stage of the clearance operations, the only challenge is insecurity.	The demining teams should keep and maintain close liaison with the community elders and influential people of the communities.

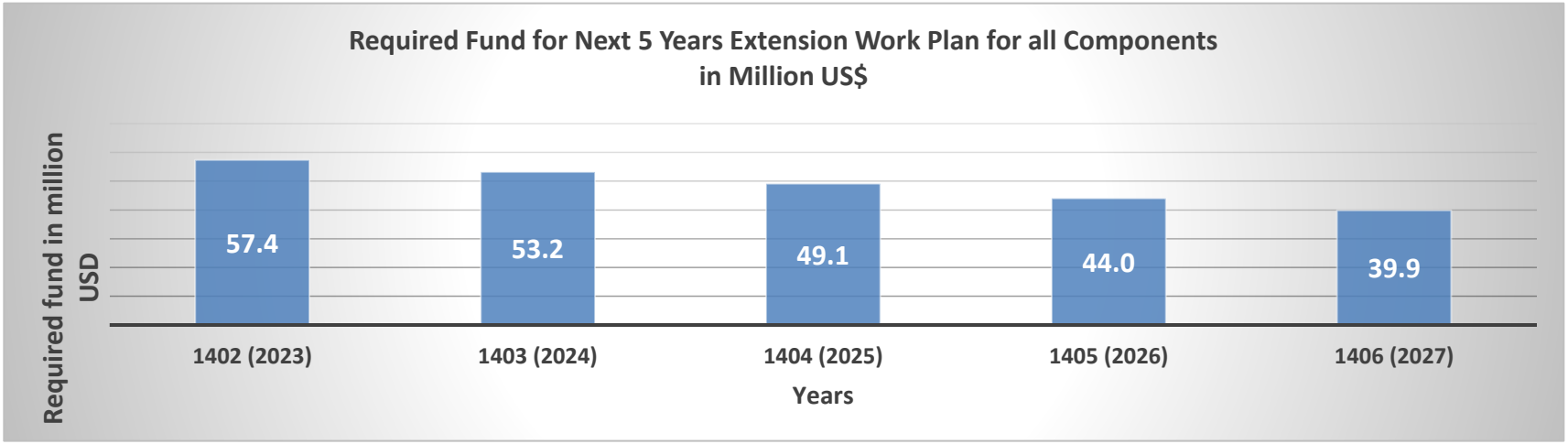
Considering the current and recent years level of funding to the program and the achievement made in recent years, the program will not be able to achieve the remaining target set to be achieved for the remaining 3 years until March 2023 (the end year of the current 10-year work plan). With the current speed an area of approx. 65 Sq. Km would be cleared annually which makes around 195 Sq. Km for the remaining 3 years, while on the other hand at current stage there are around 590 sq. km recorded CHA/SHA exist in database to be responded/cleared. Therefore, using the projection of current and recent years achievement, the following contamination will be left uncleared which need an extension request for the next 5 years (April 2023 to March 2028). The below table shows approx. remaining area as on April 2023:

Hazard Type	AP	AV	ERW	CM	AIM	Total
Remaining area in Sq. Km	75	218	79	1	24	396

The below graph shows the remaining area to be cleared during the next 5 years on annual bases considering 10% decrease each year:



And the below graph shows the approx. funding requirement for the next 5 years to implement to work plan:



Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti- personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Type	Quantity	Lot# (if possible)	Supplementary information
			Already completed during 2003 - 2007
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
AP Mines	7,801	These AP mines have been destroyed during mined areas clearance, battlefield clearance and EOD operations throughout Afghanistan.
TOTAL	7,801	

Form G (continued)

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (*Action #15 of Oslo Action Plan*)*

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Quantity</th><th>Lot # (if possible)</th><th>Supplementary information</th></tr>
<tr><td>Detail list of stockpiled APMs destroyed during 2019 is attached to this document as annex V and also detailed on page 5 of this report</td><td></td><td></td><td>Destruction of stockpiled APMs on yearly basis:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Quantity</th></tr>
<tr><td>2003 to 2007</td><td>525,504</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>62,485</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009</td><td>4,392</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010</td><td>1,658</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011</td><td>2,850</td></tr>
<tr><td>2012</td><td>2,276</td></tr>
<tr><td>2013</td><td>8,013</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014</td><td>1,318</td></tr>
<tr><td>2015</td><td>329</td></tr>
<tr><td>2016</td><td>311</td></tr>
<tr><td>2017</td><td>886</td></tr>
<tr><td>2018</td><td>221</td></tr>
<tr><td>2019</td><td>336</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>610,579</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

Form H **Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
							Afghanistan does not produce mine

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
							Please see form D and the attached mine recognition handbook

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

I) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

[Narrative:]

As of 31st December 2019, in Afghanistan, there are approximately 1,481 communities affected by 4,048 hazards with an area of 1,601 sq. km (including Firing Range and Initial Hazard Area) contaminated by landmines ERWs and VOIED. These impacted communities are spread out across 252 districts of all 34 provinces of the country, which affect an estimated number of 2.4 million people. Meanwhile, other significant challenges include the ongoing kinetic engagements since 2001, which have left behind many ERWs and homemade mines, posing an additional significant threat to the civilians.

During 2019, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education activities were coordinated, implemented and monitored in light of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan, Yearly Operational Plan, Afghanistan Mine Action Standard (AMAS), and as per the set criteria for community prioritization. Main at risk groups included, communities living in proximity of hazards, returnees, IDPs, nomads, scrap metal collectors, aid workers and people on the move (travelers). Among all, children have been known to be the most venerable to the threat of landmines and ERWs. DMAC and its implementing partners (IPs) are making efforts to mitigate the threat that the landmine and ERW contaminations pose to the lives and livelihoods of Afghan civilians. DMAC in consultation with its technical working group and support from IPs and donors have introduced child focused EORE materials that have been piloted and are ready to be used in field operations. This is a significant step towards engaging content that will change the behavior of children and young adults. The materials have been developed in light of the behavior change communication model.

During -2019 there were 7 Risk Education accredited National and International IPs, including, ATC, HALO Trust, -, AAR Japan, OMAR, DDG, - and - Handicap International, that were actively engaged in the delivery of Risk Education sessions. There were a total number of -59 couple teams (male & female), 16 non-couple teams, one male and two only female teams delivering Risk Education activities. Deployment of couple teams is believed to be an effective way to enable access to at risk population from both genders and all age groups.

Two video clips were produced and are currently being broadcasted on national televisions; one video is aimed at children and the other targets the adult population. The videos provide real scenario-based messaging to help the audience relate to the characters and the risk situations.

During the reporting period, Risk Education was provided to different at-risk groups through a number of below mentioned various adapted approaches and initiatives, in order to raise the level of awareness and promote safe behaviors of the most at-risk population regarding threat affiliated with the landmines and ERW contaminations.

- Provision of direct Risk Education sessions to people living in landmine and ERW impacted communities.

- Provision of Risk Education through media outreach, which is believed to be effective communication channel to reach vulnerable communities in remote and hard to reach areas.
- Provision of Risk Education for returnees through United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) Encashment/ transit centers and zero points
- Provision of Risk Education for IDPs and host communities.
- Landmine Safety Program (LSP) for aid workers.
- Comprehensive clean-up of EORE data, classifying EORE program and activity types.

Updated -. **Indicators for QA Conclusion whether Major/Minor NCR or Observation**

- Updated EORE activity progress report and guideline for - EORE progress report.
- Developed comprehensive guideline for quality management inspectors to understand NCR and CR relevant to EORE sessions.
- UNMAS in collaboration with its local partner (DDG) supported the conducting of a o n e - d a y MRE workshop under DMAC's -
- – finalized DDG new children flipchart
- ToT trainings were conducted for – 65 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education trainers of the accredited Risk IPs and organizations who implement MRE in the - In formal (indirect) approach, as a complementary action beside other activity.
- Landmine Safety Program has been conducted for -167 operations staff of - Especially in Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces Nomads (Kochis) schools' teachers and students for their 'self the. teachers for their safe operations in field.
- During conducting RE- sessions, the following materials have been distributed:
    - -45000 green brochures; 240,616 notebooks with -EORE Massages; 100250)- way to home brochures; - - 270 pens with Risk Education messages; -178, 896 MAPA hotline cards and 87 Trainers' Kits,

Below tables elaborate on the number of formal Explosive Ordinance Risk Education beneficiaries, by status of audience, and by gender and age group. Beneficiaries that received landmine/ ERW Risk Education for the first time (New audience) from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019

Audience Type	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Community Member	12,980	10,438	34,962	39,257	97,637
IDP	1,903	1,493	2,638	3,174	9,208
Kochies	0	0	183	155	338
Returnee	54	47	106	101	308
Student	83	204	7,238	4,528	12,053
Total	**137**	**251**	**45,127**	**47,215**	**119,544**

Beneficiaries that received refresher formal Explosive Ordinance Risk Education session (Retrained):

Audience Type	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Community Member	4,014	3,902	11,209	12,613	31,738
IDP	991	920	1,643	1,842	5,396

Kochies	0	0	17	0	17
Returnee	45	43	78	68	234
Student	0	20	0	2	22
Total	**5,050**	**4,885**	**12,947**	**14,525**	**37,407**

Challenges and needs of the program in mine/ERW RE field:

Below tables elaborate on the number of in formal Explosive Ordinance Risk Education beneficiaries, by status of audience, and by gender and age group. Beneficiaries that received Explosive Ordnance Risk Education for the first time (New audience)

Audience Type	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Community Member	21,402	11,294	68,311	98,923	199,930
IDP	4,470	4,403	10,218	11,278	30,369
Kochies	0	0	12	0	12
Returnee	25,247	353,123	20,753	83,651	482,774
School Teacher	138	1,192	0	0	1,330
Student	2,562	4,116	35,769	134,897	177,344
women Group	3,483	0	4,254	16	7,753
Total	**57,302**	**374,128**	**139,317**	**328,765**	**899,512**

Beneficiaries that received refresher in formal Explosive Ordinance Risk Education session (Retrained):

Audience Type	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Community Member	3,146	2,783	14,819	21,809	42,557
IDP	283	243	676	889	2,091
Kochies	0	0	0	0	0
Returnee	3,959	15,731	3,915	7,189	30,794
School Teacher	0	166	0	0	166
Student	292	1,748	1,983	5,106	9,129
women Group	916	0	1,091	5	2,012
Total	**8,596**	**20,671**	**22,484**	**34,998**	**86,749**

Challenges and needs of the program in EORE field:

Challenges		Mitigating factors
Explosive Ordonnance Risk Education brisk		
I.	High relevance but uncertain impact on practices;	**New Initiative in EORE approaches is going to be introduced such as:** • EOREE through TVs • EORE through Awaaz Afghanistan • EORE through radio
II.	Traditional CB-EORE through schools and direct MRE with old method and materials;	
III.	Risk Education rather than Risky behavior change;	**EORE delivery procedure will be changed and further developed** • To Develop EORE communication strategy by 2019 • Working on method for risky behavior change concerning AIM more to hear from participants; • Three or more sessions for one target group for changing their behavior • Standardize the non-formal MRE
IV.	Lack of AIM (PPIED) – Risk Education clear method;	
V.	The impact of EORE is difficult to measure because risk behaviors are not a onetime output;	**Causalities Data Collection** • An EORE organization will be contracted to provide EORE as well as collect data from health clinics, • To make further work with COMAC
VI.	Lack of training kits (posters, leaflets, plastic models) or deteriorated training kits make it more difficult for teachers to explain some of the RE messages properly to children about AIM;	**Reviewing EORE Materials** • Work on AIM – Risk Education materials by 2019 (change the materials from real pictures of EORE /AIM to story picture) • Speaking books initiative • New Clips for EORE /AIM RE
VII.	Turnover within the teaching staff and absence of refresher training meant that high proportions of the teachers who had received the training could have left the school or even changed job	To work on coordination mechanism with MoE to have update information from trained teachers in the system.

Form J **Other relevant matters**

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **1 January 2019** to **31 December 2019**

Narrative / reference to other reports:]

MAPA has conducted the following national, regional and international cooperation and events during 2019:

Workshop on the issues of Irregularly Laid Anti-Vehicle Mines in large areas:

DMAC and MAPA implementing partners are jointly conducting a two-day workshop on the issues of Irregularly Laid Anti-Vehicle Mines in large areas during 18 to 19 November 2019. The aim of the workshop is to provide a platform to discuss operational experiences in dealing with sporadically laid AV mines in large areas and to try to identify possible solutions and agree on next practical steps. The workshop was participated by representative of DMAC departments, regional offices, mine action humanitarian organizations, UNMAS and GICHD.

Survey Technical Working Group (TWG):

The 1st Meeting of Survey Technical Working Group (TWG) committee was conducted at DMAC. The main purpose of creating the survey TWG is to bring further effectiveness and efficiency to both NTS and TS processes as part of land release. During the meeting the following main agenda points were discussed which are going to be followed through separate sub – working groups in the future:

- Reaching to a final decision on pros and cons for standalone TS
- Development of concept note for standalone Technical Survey (TS) teams
- Drone trial for survey of hazardous area
- TS Operations & its report processing
- TS in AV hazards

Abandoned Improvised Mine (AIM) TWG:

DMAC conducted the AIM TWG meeting during the month of June 2019. The main consideration points for development of the AIM SOPs were discussed in light of which the IPs will develop their SOPs

MAPA AIM Technical Working Group visited from HALO Trust AIM training area during the month of May 2019. During the visit the following activities were conducted:

- Practical use of CMD3 detector

- Demonstration on AIM manual clearance
- Demonstration of EOD operations in AIM contaminated areas

Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA):

During May – Nov 2019, the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) conducted, the Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) for 1398/2019 on 52 cleared hazardous areas and 2 cancelled area the all-region without west zone in 43 communities, across 27 districts from 14 provinces of Afghanistan. The PDIA findings demonstrate that mine action operations and services provided safe access of the locals and also paved the way for implementation of development and infrastructure projects in all the cleared areas and communities. Approximately 99 percent of the cleared lands used by the communities for agricultural, housing, animal grazing and other socio-economic activities, that indicates that mine action activities have brought many positive changes in the lives of communities and 100% of beneficiaries interviewed in the targeted communities, showed their satisfaction from the mine action activities. Just in the Marmul district Balkh province of north region the people were satisfactory on mine action activities just had problem of land dispute after the clearance of land.

MAPA celebrates the international day for mine awareness and assistance in mine action:

MAPA celebrates the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action On 4th of April 2019, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) celebrated the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in Kabul. The high-profile event was participated by H.E. Dr Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Government of Afghanistan, H.E. Najib Aqa Fahim, State Minister for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, H.E Laluddin Aryubee, Sate Minister for Martyrs and Disability Affairs, H.E. Toby Lanzer, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, H.E. James DeHart, Assistant Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Kabul, representatives of donor countries, directors of implementing partners and other government and non-governmental organizations.

In the event the need for an understanding of the importance of mine action both as a humanitarian necessity and as a pre-requisite for development in Afghanistan was re-iterated by all speakers in the event. H.E. Dr Abdullah thanked all donors of the MAPA for their generous contributions to the programme. H.E. Dr Abdullah also stated that given the importance of mine action in the country, the needs of the sector will be discussed in the Council of Ministers and Cabinet meetings to ensure the required level of attention is given to the important work that MAPA is undertaking. H.E. Dr. Abdullah also promised to discuss the possibility of allocating funds from the national budget to the programme and land to victims' families in the cabinet meetings. Similarly, H.E Najib Aqa Fahim, State Minister for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs spoke about need for inclusion of mine action in the national priority programmes. The Event was well-covered by both national and international media.

DMAC represented at the intersessional meeting of the anti-personnel mine ban convention:

The 2019 intersessional meeting for Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention (AP-MBT) was held during 22-23 May 2019 followed by preparatory meeting for the 4th review conference of the AP-MBT on 24th of May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. The AP-MBT review conference is held every five years, and state parties organize one or two preparatory meetings before the Review Conference to discuss possible agendas and issues to be discussed in the Review Conference. The fourth Review conference will take place in Oslo, Norway from 25th to 29th November 2019 and will be presided by the Kingdom of Norway. During the intersessional meeting of the AP-MBT Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi, DMAC Director, delivered statements on the progress of clearance, Victim Assistance and Cooperation.

Mr. Yosufi also briefed the meeting about the progress DMAC has made following the transition of the MAPA to national ownership as well as review Oslo Action Plan which will build on previous action plans to capture new developments, progress and challenges.

Key DMAC and UNMAS staff meet in Kabul to plan ahead for the MAPA

Following the two retreats (Strategic Planning workshops), where key UNMAS and DMAC staff came together to plan ahead for the MAPA post-transition. Senior staff from the two organizations sat together for the 3rd time in one year to identify priority areas for the MAPA and to evaluate progress made since the last two retreats in Bamyan and New Delhi. This one-day mini-retreat was organized at Kabul-Star Hotel in the capital where DMAC senior managers and UNMAS Afghanistan staff discussed the way forward. Various important issues such as Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Extension request, DMAC policies and procedures, information management, data collection and many other technical themes were discussed in detail. As an outcome of the last 3 retreat workshops, a plan of action has been developed for DMAC which is reviewed against progress made every six to nine months. The next retreat workshop is likely to be in October 2019.

GICHD delegation visit DMAC & MAPA

A delegation from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) came to Kabul to conduct a joints assessment of DMAC and the MAPA. The delegation discussed and reviewed National Mine Action Strategic Plan, Afghanistan Mine Action Standards, Quality Management procedures and various policies, standards and working procedures. During their week-long mission in Kabul, the delegation met with different departments of DMAC, UNMAS and implementing partners. As strategic partner to DMAC and the MAPA, this assessment will help GICHD to better develop capacity of the programme and mainstream its future support to DMAC and the MAPA which are on GICHD's priority list for support.

At the end of the mission GICHD came up with 14 recommendations for DMAC and the MAPA for further improvement. The outcome of the assessment containing the recommendations and action plan will be shared with DMAC in the near future.

DMAC acting head of EORE Department visits Dugharon center in Iran

In April 2019, the acting Head of EO Risk Education (EORE) department of DMAC had a mission to Mashhad in Iran to observe EORE activities conducted in Dugharon Center located at Zero Point at the Iranian-Afghan border. A huge number of returnees are receiving Mine Risk Education on the Iranian side of the border. A total number of 3.5 million Afghan returnees received MRE through this center. The visit provided DMAC an opportunity to exchange experience on MRE with Iran and resulted on revision of EORE materials & approaches based on the needs and context of Afghanistan.

MAPA organizes operations technical workshop

The MAPA operations technical workshop was conducted from 21 to 24 April 2019. The first three days of the workshop was participated by DMAC regional managers from 7 regions and the DMAC Departments heads. On the final day of the workshop, operation managers from humanitarian demining organizations were also invited to participate the workshop. The main purpose of the workshop was to review and discuss important operational issues & share ideas for further improvement of the coordination mechanism of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) Some of the agenda points of the meeting included the following:

- Revision of AMAS Quality Management chapter
- Improving effectiveness and efficiency of nontechnical and technical survey operations
- How to effectively manage external QA/QC visits of projects in hard-to- reach areas
- Group work on developing the liability policy
- Change in MRE materials and methodology
- Improving Victim Data Collection

- Amendment process of demining projects hazards
- Review of MBT Projects by ROs
- Discussion on definition and better identification of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the demining projects
- Group work for discussion on conduct of stand-alone technical survey operations
- How to improve DMAC external QA/QC mechanism for better monitoring of IP activities in the field.

Mine Action Livelihood Survey conducted in five districts of Khost province

The mine action Livelihood Survey mainly focuses on the impact of demining activities on peoples' lives, as well as the implementation of development projects in cleared areas, recognizing demining priorities based on peoples' demands and ensuring quality of demining operations. Findings of the survey demonstrate that mine action activities have positively impacted the communities visited. As a result of mine action activities, lands were cleared for growing crops, grazing of animals, building houses and other public facilities. The residents of the twelve communities in five districts of Khost province can now easily access agricultural lands, water canals, roads, schools and other public services and facilities. The findings of the report also indicate that most of the people in the surveyed communities were aware of landmine/ERW risks and a number of victims were provided with physical rehabilitation services. Livelihood survey is financially supported by the US Department of state.

DMAC representatives attended the forum on "child protection in emergencies" chaired by UNICEF

On Thursday 27 June 2019, DMAC representatives attended the "Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE)" monthly meeting and delivered a presentation on the integration of EORE into other programs. During the presentation, the meeting participants were provided with information on:

- The governance structure of DMAC and its core functions
- Current approaches in delivering EORE
- Key activities carried out in the field of EORE during the year 2019
- Challenges and future plans
- plans for collaboration and integration concerning EORE

The presentation allowed for further discussions on potential integration of EORE into the programmes of cluster members. Given the rise in civilian casualties as a result of explosive ordnance, integration of EORE is believed to be key for the Child Protection Cluster members. The "Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE)" is a sub cluster forum of "Child Protection". Its members meet once a month to discuss pertinent issues and challenges threatening children in Afghanistan and the role played by organizations working in the field in ensuring the protection of children.

The MAPA annual operational work plan for the year 1398 (Apr 2019 to March 2020) is released

The MAPA annual operation work plan for the year 1398 was released in April 2019. The document has previously been shared with all the stakeholders of the programme and can be accessed in the DMAC website as well. The work plan consists of four main chapters. Chapter one (overview) covers the remaining contamination as of beginning of 1398, analysis of civilian casualties, the program funding situation and an overview of all mine action related conventions. Chapter two list activities related to all the pillars of mine action and main functions of DMAC such as programme management and advocacy, planning and prioritization external relations, survey, clearance, mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, quality management, information management, gender and mainstreaming, and research and development. The planned

activities under each of the stated functions are listed with clear deadline which will be tracked on quarterly basis to monitor progress. The last two chapters cover roles and responsibilities of different departments and individuals and the risks associated with the programme as well as risk mitigating factors. The document was developed with active participation of all the departments within DMAC and a draft was also shared with all the stakeholders for their review and comment.

DMAC MIS department conducts data quality workshop

Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is owned and managed by MIS Department of the DMAC. In recognition of the importance of data accuracy, MIS Department conducted a two-day workshop on data quality on 23rd and 24th June 2019. The workshop was opened by DMAC Director and was attended by DMAC regional offices and departments. MIS Officer (Mohammad Ashraf Safi) Head of Information Management presented on Data Quality Dimension and talked about the points to be observed for better quality of data. The workshop also consisted of working groups on challenges, opportunities and expectations in term of mine action data reporting. At the end of the workshop, it was recommended that DMAC departments should work to establish a technical working group with representatives from Operations and MIS departments as well as the regional offices. The technical working group will verify/update the current IMSMA form templates.

It was also recommended that a new standard working procedure should be established and implemented under the IMAS supervision which can be replicated by all departments in order to ensure that everyone can play their part in ensuring data quality.

DMAC representation at the meeting of experts to CCW Protocol II & V

Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi, Director of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC), attended meetings of experts on 22-23 August 2019 on amended protocols II and protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) in Geneva, Switzerland.

During the meeting Mr. Yosufi briefed the participants on the:

- Widespread use and types of Victim-operated IEDs used in Afghanistan
- Methods in clearing the VOIEDs and technical expertise in the humanitarian demining
- Methods in mitigating the accidents of these devices on civilians
- Participants were also briefed about DMAC's efforts in signing an MoU with the Ministries of Defense and Interior Affairs of the Government of Afghanistan in order to jointly clear VOIEDs.

DMAC Director also shared his thoughts and experience on:

- Methods of data collection on the widespread use of IEDs and information sharing with other entities, specifically for survey, marking and clearance of these items
- Challenges that the MAPA faces in collecting the data and solutions to attain the objectives
- Methods used to clear the areas after the fighting is over
- Methods in mitigating civilian casualties from these devices
- Brief on the mechanism DMAC drafted for the implementation of the protocol V of CCW, which aims to increase coordination among Ministries of Interior Affair, Defense and National Directorate of Security. Following the finalization of the said mechanism, it'll be shared with the office of the National Security Council for their approval.

Mr. Yosufi also took part in a side-event focusing on Anti-vehicle mines on the 23rd August 2019. During the meeting Mr. Yosufi briefed the audience on a decrease of civilian casualties as a result of industry produced mines and he shared his concerns on the rise of civilian casualties from VOIEDs which are handmade and used for particular purposes.

The MAPA receives the first ever monetary contribution from the Afghan National budget to implement demining project

As a result of the continues advocacy and efforts from DMAC, the cabinet of the Government of Afghanistan approved a budget of 20 million Afghanis (equivalent to USD 250,000) for a demining project to be implemented in Khost Province of Afghanistan. This approval comes after the commitment of H.E. Chief Executive of the National Unity Government of Afghanistan, on Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action Day, organized on 4th April 2019 organized at the Government Media and Information Center (GMIC), Kabul. The allocated budget will be utilized to clear 403,423 square meters of contaminated in two districts of Khost province. Due to the shortage of time the stated budget was not delivered during 2019, and the government is committed to deliver this amount to the program during 2020.

DMAC MIS department receives technical assistance from Resolute Support (RS)

DMAC MIS department received technical support from Resolute Support (RS) on data visualization and online data reporting system, update imagery for better GIS analysis. The MIS staff members of DMAC were provided the required training and access on the use of PIX/INDURE and APAN and were given access to tools such as:

- Online data archiving system
- Online data visualization including dashboards and maps
- Online IMSMA Data
- Online reporting system
- Team tracking system
- Access to conflict data

DMAC provides technical support to Sudan Mine Action Program in the areas of Mine Action Livelihood Survey and MIS

Article six of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention encourages assistance among the state parties under the term of “South-South Cooperation”. Based on a request made by the mine action programme of Sudan, DMAC Operations Project Manager and Head of MIS Department travelled to Sudan during September 2019 and provided Sudan program staff with a two-week long training to build capacity of their staff in conducting Mine Action Livelihood Survey (MALS), Post-Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) and Management Information System (MIS).

Key objectives of the training included:

- Improving skills and knowledge of staff in impact evaluation (Mine Action Livelihoods Survey and Post Demining Impact Assessment)
- Enhance awareness of staff on the principles, approaches and tools that are used in the MALS and PDIA
- Build the practical tools and skills that will be applied during the MALS and PDIA
- Establish and utilize IMSMA
- Obtaining and processing data into IMSMA and other core data management concepts

DMAC participants attend senior manager course at James Madison University in the US

The Center for Stabilization and Recovery of James Madison University working in collaboration with JMU's College of Business hosted the 2019 Global Senior Managers Course in Conventional Weapons Destruction from 16 September – 4 October 2019 in Virginia, U.S.A. Three participants from DMAC took part in the course that was designed hone skills and knowledge with sponsorship from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the US Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

DMAC representatives attend a technical workshop on Advanced IED awareness in Tajikistan

Two department heads of DMAC (OPS & QM) participated as co-instructors in the Advanced IED Awareness training conducted by the Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in August 2019 in Dushanbe. The training provided an opportunity for the two participants to exchange their experience and knowledge with other participants attending the course.

DMAC technically supports the newly established ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs to deliver victim assistance services to survivors

The Victim Assistance (VA) department of DMAC technically supports the Office of the State Minister for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (MMD) to establish cooperation with the line ministries and organizations working in the field of VA/disability. Thirty-five organizations and representative ministries signed a MoU with MMD in a ceremony held in the presence of H.E. Dr. Abdullah – the Chief Executive of the National Unity Government of Afghanistan in August. The signing of the MoUs will help in harmonizing service delivery to mine/ERW survivors and will enhance cooperation in the VA/Disability sector.

DMAC representative attends the Inclusive Global Conference on Victim Assistance in Oman

The Global Conference on Assistance to Victims of Anti-Personnel Mines and Other Explosive Remnants of War, and Disability Rights was conducted in Intercontinental Amman from 10-12 September 2019. During the conference, participants were able to interact and share ideas on the below listed areas:

1- Where Have We Come from and Where Are We Going? The State of Play of Victim Assistance;
2- Advancing Integration of Victim Assistance into National Broader Policies and Programmes
3- Placing Inclusion, Gender and Diversity in the Centre of Efforts.
4- Shaping Policy and Programmes through Data Collection.
5- Leaving No One Behind; Improving Social and Economic Inclusion
6- Reducing Loss of Lives and Limbs; Improving Emergency Response & Protection;
7- Improving Rehabilitation in Mine Affected Countries;
8- Measuring Impact; Can Assistance and Rights be measured?
9- Improving Psychological Support, Taking Advantages of Peer to Peer Support.
10- Cooperation and Assistance; Fostering Partnerships and
11- Partnerships in Lead Up to & Beyond Oslo?

DMAC senior managers participated in the global NTS training

Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) conducted a Global Non-Technical Survey (NTS) training course in Stans, Switzerland from 12 to 23 August 2019. The training was participated by 19 participants from 14 mine/ERW affected countries, including four participants from Afghanistan. The training involved theoretical in class and practical work at the field. Explosive Ordnance (EO) recognition,

eight principals of NTS, mapping, use of NTS equipment (GPS, compass, Tablet, etc.), ground signs and reporting were some of the topics discussed during the training.

DMAC EORE department chaired a coordination meeting aiming to establish mechanisms to mitigate civilian casualties through EORE

On 04 August 2019, the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) organized and hosted a meeting to discuss mechanisms in reducing/mitigating civilian casualties, resulting from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The meeting was participated by DMAC Director, representatives of the Ministries of Education, Public Health, Information & Culture and Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG). DMAC Director Mr. Yosufi stressed on the need for mutual cooperation between the entities in mitigating/reducing civilian casualties. He mentioned that, the Mine/ERW risk education can be an area of focus for the group to work and enhance, as provision of risk education can improve the level of awareness within communities and can result in mitigation of casualties. During the meeting, participants were briefed about the activities of DMAC and the MAPA using a power point presentation.

Two TNMAC QM inspectors receive a comprehensive training in DMAC

As part of South-South cooperation between mine action programmes, two Quality Management Officers from Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC) visited Afghanistan during 21-25 July 2019 and received a training on the Afghanistan National Mine Action Standards and other quality management aspects from the QM experts of DMAC. The training aimed at building the capacity of QM inspectors from TNMAC to enable them to conduct quality assurance of the activities implemented by the FSD (Swiss Foundation for Demining) on Afghanistan side. Based on an MOU signed between both Afghan and Tajik governments, TNMAC agreed to conduct QA visits of demining activities on behalf of DMAC as access to those areas from Afghanistan side is not possible due to geographical complications.

DMAC representative attends a workshop in Colombia

The Agency for Re-incorporation and Normalization (ARN) conducted the VII South-South Technical Cooperation Tour during 16 to 20 September 2019 in Bogota, Colombia. The event was attended by national and international experts in the areas of income generation, institutional articulation, differentiated attention approaches, and community strengthening.

DMAC representative actively participated to this event and took parts in the plenary discussions as well as delivered a presentation stating the status of DDR, DIAG, peace negotiation and the role of mine action in providing jobs for the ex-combatants in the country. There was some similarities and difference in the re-integration and re-incorporation of the ex-combatants in Afghanistan and Colombia which were identified and explained to the participants. It was observed that Colombia had already signed a peace agreement with the FARC party based on which they have established camps for the families of the ex-combatants in different parts of Columbia and provide them some in-come generation trainings. They are also running some in-come generation projects such as tailoring, coffee and vine production. Participants were provided an opportunity to visit the sites where the ex-combatants lived and were facilitated with workspace.

The VII South-South Technical Cooperation Tour further strengthened institutional capacities of the ARN and other national entities, identified improvement and innovative opportunities in current processes. Additionally, it was expected to expand knowledge framework of the Reintegration and Reincorporation processes at international, national, regional and local levels. Similarly, as a result of this technical scenario with international experts and actors who were convened, it was expected to identify and explore opportunities for joint work in traditional and technical cooperation.

DMAC representative attends a workshop on C-IED in Kirgizstan

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kirgizstan jointly conducted a regional workshop on C-IED in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, from 19-23 August 2019. DMAC representative, Mr. Abdul Qadir Kakar-EOD expert attended the workshop which focused on raising awareness at national, regional and global C-IED strategies.

C-IED involves various actors including governments, military, law and order enforcement agencies, and some civil society actors. C-IED is a framework strategy consisting of Attack the networks, Prepare the force and Defeat the device.

DMAC participated at the Fourth Review Conference of AP Mine Ban Convention

The Fourth Review Conference of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (AP-MBC) was held from 25 to 29 November 2019, in Oslo, Norway. DMAC Director Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi attended the Conference, representing the MAPA. Mr. Yosufi provided updates on the progress made by the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) in the last five years namely; on survey, clearance, victim assistance and explosive ordnance risk education. Mr. Yosufi also chaired a side-event on the role of female deminers in Bamyan in bringing the province to mine-free status. He also attended side events as a panelist on the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and on explosive ordnance risk education.

DMAC contributed to the celebration of the International Day for Persons with Disability held at the Presidential Palace

The International Day of Persons with Disability was celebrated in Salam Khana Palace on 3rd December 2019. H.E. President of Afghanistan Mohammad Ashraf Ghani participated in the celebration of the International Day for Persons with Disability (IDPD) along with 800 other participants representing Government and civil society organizations. This was the first time that the event was celebrated with participation of such high-profile government officials, since Afghanistan started celebrating this event 20 years ago.

Theme for the 2019 IDPD was: “Promoting the participation of persons with disability and their leadership: taking action on the 2030 Development Agenda”.

The annual observance of the International Day for Persons with Disability was proclaimed in 1992, by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/3 and Afghanistan started celebrating this day 20 years ago.

The observance of the Day aims to promote an understanding of disability issues and mobilize support for the dignity, rights and well-being of persons with disability. It also seeks to increase awareness of gains to be derived from the integration of persons with disabilities in every aspect of political, social, economic and cultural life.

Part of the celebration included an Exhibition of arts produced by Persons with Disability as well as presentations and speeches by victim assistance organizations and a statement by H.E. President of Afghanistan. Some of the main points included in the speech of the H.E the President included;

1. 3% of all staff employed in Government organizations should consist of persons with disability
2. All buildings constructed in the future should consider constructing ramps to ensure that people with disability are able to access the premises.
3. The year 1399 will be the Disability Support Year.

DMAC representation at Mine Action Technology Workshop in Basel

The 7th Mine Action Technology Workshop was organized by the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on 7 – 8 November 2019 in Basel, Switzerland. In total 170 participants from over 50 countries, representing over 80 organizations globally shared their knowledge and experience on the use of remote sensing and robotics in mine action.

The aim of the workshop was to promote dialogue and cooperation between equipment manufacturers, researchers and end-users of these technologies. During the workshop the participants discussed how the use of remote sensing and robotics can better assist in planning, monitoring, and evaluating clearance operations as well as identify suspected contaminated areas and support the land release process.

New Zealand Defence Force signs a Memorandum of Arrangement (MoA) with DMAC to clear firing ranges in Bamyan

The Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and the New Zealand Defense Force (NZDF) recently signed a Memorandum of Arrangement (MoA) to clear the four firing ranges that were used by the NZDF when they were in Afghanistan as part of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). Under this MoA, the NZDF will provide the required funds for Programme management, demining, EORE, and Victim Assistance through competitive tendering to implementing partners accredited in delivery of mine action in Afghanistan. As part of the arrangement, DMAC will work closely with the NZDF to facilitate, coordinate, quality assure the work carried in the field. Once these contaminated firing ranges are cleared of explosive hazards, Bamyan will become mine/ERW free.

DMAC conduct PDIA Survey

During May – Nov 2019, the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) conducted, the Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) for 1398/2019 on 52 cleared hazardous areas and 2 cancelled area the all-region without west zone in 43 communities, across 27 districts from 14 provinces of Afghanistan. The PDIA findings demonstrate that mine action operations and services provided safe access of the locals and also paved the way for implementation of development and infrastructure projects in all the cleared areas and communities. Approximately 99 percent of the cleared lands used by the communities for agricultural, housing, animal grazing and other socio-economic activities, that indicates that mine action activities have brought many positive changes in the lives of communities and 100% of beneficiaries interviewed in the targeted communities, showed their satisfaction from the mine action activities. Just in the Marmul district Balkh province of north region the people were satisfactory on mine action activities just had problem of land dispute after the clearance of land.

During the PDIA process, which was undertaken by civil servant DMAC and supported by ROs. The, 2 women were engaged in 4 provinces namely, Kabul Parwan, Kapisa and Panjsher. These women were the employees of ANDMA.

PDIA is an evaluation of the mine action impact on livelihoods and developments of the communities and is undertaken at a task level, mainly collects quantitative data on tasks and is carried out between six months to one year after a minefield or battlefield is cleared of mines and ERW.

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

The PDIA was financially supported by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) through ITF- Enhancing Human Security.

Afghanistan's first female demining team wins 2nd place in the 2019 Arms Control Person(s) of the Year award contest

In recognition of the heroic work of Afghanistan's first female demining team, the team was nominated for Arms Control Person(s) of the year award. Each year, the Arms Control Association nominates individuals and groups for Arms Control Person(s) of the year award. Nominees for Arms Control Person of the Year are recognized for advancing effective arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament solutions and raising awareness of the threats posed by mass casualty weapons. In total there were 10 nominations for this year and Afghan female demining team won the second place. The nomination is a significant achievement for the team and will prove inspirational for other women in the country to take a more active role in the development of Afghanistan. The award was given to Areg Danagoulian and his colleagues at MIT who developed an innovative new nuclear disarmament verification process using neutron beams.

PM/WRA delegation visit Kabul for programme review

Mr. Rodney Robideau - US PM/WRA - SCA Programme Manager accompanied by Mr. Arash Popalzai- Program Specialist from the US Embassy in Kabul visited DMAC on 18 November 2019. The delegation met with DMAC management where they were provided with a brief on key achievements of the DMAC since the PM/WRA's previous mission a year ago. Mr. Robideau reiterated PM/WRA's continual support to DMAC and the MAPA as a whole for at least the next few years. The mission was part of PM/WRA's annual review of the programmes.

MAPA communication staff attend a photography training in Kabul

The External Relations Department of DMAC with financial and technical support of UNMAS and DAF Records organized a photography training in which representatives from all IPs were given the opportunity to improve their photography skills. The training entailed the use of DSLR cameras, adobe Lightroom and Snapseed for smartphones and was held on 24 – 28 November 2019. The training included practical photography sessions which will prove beneficial for MAPA communication staff with aim of improving quality of photographs used in MAPA publications.

DMAC facilitated the Health Insurance Workshop for MAPA Implementing Partners

On 4 November 2019 DMAC together with the Insurance Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance organized a workshop on Insurance for implementing partners of the MAPA.

The meeting was held at MDC HQ with participation of:

- **Mr. Musa Kamawee** – Director of the Directorate of Insurance Affairs (DIA) of the Ministry of Finance
- **Mr. Mohammad Shafiq Yosufi** – DMAC Director
- **Representatives of DMAC, MAPA** IPs and insurance companies.

The workshop was opened by Mr. Yosufi – DMAC director. He expressed his satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation between the Directorate of Insurance Affairs and Directorate of Mine Action Coordination and urged all the MAPA implementing partners to collaborate with insurance companies in order to utilize national and domestic capacity.

Mr. Musa Kamawee – Director of the Directorate of Insurance Affairs provided information on the importance of insurance and stated, that DIA was established to accredit and evaluate private insurance companies.

DMAC starts using MARS to speed up data collection

A recently developed data collection tool by GICHD known as MARS (Mine Action Resources) which is compatible with IMSMA, was introduced to DMAC by MIS Department. The tool is user-friendly, free of cost and will increase data quality and reliability. DMAC has officially started using

MARS for Post-demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) since November 2019. Given the benefits the tool brings in terms and speed and reliability of data collection, it will be introduced to all MAPA implementing partners in the near future.

DMAC MIS trains FSD in GIS/IMSMA

The MIS department of DMAC trained FSD staff working in Tajikistan on GIS and IMSMA reporting. The training was conducted from 24 Nov – 10 December 2019. The training aimed to develop capacity of FSD in information management for operation and planning purposes.

DMAC and UNMAS senior managers meet in Kabul to review progress made since the last retreat in India

The Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) organized the third retreat since transition of mine action authority to national ownership on 2 – 4 December 2019. The retreat was held in Kabul with participation of DMAC and UNMAS leadership to review the progress made since the last two retreats; June 2018 and January 2019, which were held consecutively in Bamyan and India. Other participants of the retreat included; Mr. Eddie Borup from ILX Group, a London-based consultancy firm, which carried out an assessment of DMAC in October 2019 and Mr. Rory Logan from GICHD who joined the discussion remotely through skype. It was concluded that given the results of the recent P3M3 Maturity Assessment by ILX Group, DMAC has made significant progress since the previous maturity assessment and retreats in the last couple of years and is on the right track to achieve its goals.

DMAC attends the Mine Action Liability Workshop

Mr. Abdul Qudos Ziaee – Head of Operations/R&D Department attend the Mine Action Liability Workshop from 4 – 6 December 2019 in Beirut, Lebanon. The workshop was organized jointly by GICHD and LMAC. The objective of the workshop was to provide a forum for discussion of liability-related issues in mine action.

ANDMA appreciated the MAPA deminers

On Thursday 25 July 2019 in relation to the celebration of 100th of anniversary of the independence day, the State Minister for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs appreciated the MAPA activities through a press conference as well as providing 100 certificates to those deminers who lost their limbs during the demining operation and those who have not faced any demining accident so far, but are still busy with the demining operation.

Mine Action Livelihoods Survey 2019

DMAC carried out the Mine Action Livelihoods Survey 2019 in Kapisa Province, during 4th and 11th September 2019. This survey was carried out by four trained (2 x male and 2 x female) teams in 12 communities located in 4 districts (Mahmudi Raqi, Koh Band, Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan and Nijrab) districts of Kapisa province.

This survey mainly focuses on the impact of demining activities on peoples' lives, as well as the implementation of development projects in cleared areas, recognizing demining priorities based on peoples' demands and ensuring the quality of demining operations.

The initial findings of the survey indicate that mine action activities had many significant impacts on the visited communities. As a result of mine action activities; lands were cleared for growing corps, grazing of animals, building resident houses and other public facilities. It was also found that, most of the community people (male/female from different ages) were aware of the mine/ERW risks and a number of mine/ERW victims were provided with physical rehabilitation services by the service providers within Kapisa province.

The MA LS survey was funded by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) through ITF- Enhancing Human Security.

Victim Assistance:

Victim assistance (VA) programming in Afghanistan, as one of the main pillars of mine action, focused on advocacy, awareness and prevention activities within the broader context of the disability sector as required by the Mine Ban Treaty as well as UNCRPD. The State Minister office for Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MMD)[3] is the focal point for victim assistance issues, participates at the highest level at states parties' meetings and act as a coordination center for victim and disability sector. The Ministries of Public Health, Education and Technical Vocational Education and Training are involved in disability services and advocacy activities. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is the coordinating body for Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support services; in addition to that MoPH coordinates training programmes for physiotherapists and healthcare providers; and the Ministry of Education coordinates the Inclusive Education Including special education (Sign language and Braille) MoE is involved in Inclusive Education and TVET Authority has made efforts to bring reforms to TVET delivery that could result in greater provision of skilled victim and person with disability capital vital for the economic development.

DMAC as a coordination body for MAPA all pillars provide technical and capacity development support to MMD in; information management and victim data collection, advocacy for fund raising and rights of person with disability. In 2019 DMAC conducted the following activities to support VA sector through its VA department: **Information Management**:

- Technical support has been provided in mapping to single window management system in MMD.
- A project proposal has been developed to rollout the registration of 300,000 records of Martyrs and PwD through biometric system, project will be implemented in 1398 project has not been fund yet, but initial registration of heirs of martyrs and person with disability have been started in Kabul and 4 other provinces.
- VA data clean-up has been conducted and VA Database was readjusted to meet the requirements of MMD as line-Ministry and authority for Victim and Disability Assistance. This will be the first National Database for Disability with comprehensive information.

Advocacy:

As a member of advocacy committees, the DMAC VA department facilitate and conducted:

- 3rd of December the International Day of Person with Disability has celebrated in Salam Khana Palace of Presidential Office (Ark) on 3rd Dec 2019 from 15:00 pm – 17:00 pm, by participation of H.E. President of Afghanistan Mohammad Ashraf Ghani. This is the first time in history of 20 years of such celebration in Afghanistan that the President is participating by himself, which shows the outcome of the advocacy that is performed by Civil Society organizations, DMAC and UNMAS since years. this is for the first time that we are going to celebrate this day by this high ceremonial protocol. Theme for IDPD 2019 was: "Promoting the participation of persons with disabilities and their leadership: taking action on the 2030 Development Agenda" The points that H.E. mentioned for support of PwD in Afghanistan are:
    - Hiring 3% of person with disability in government Tashkil (Structure) is must and all government entities should consider it;
    - The accessibility issue should by the main agenda for all new construction and service to accessible for all;
    - The coming year 1399 will be the Disability Support Year.

  Around 800 people participated in this event.
- Conducted six advocacy meetings with different government and non-government organizations for the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Presented its support in the amendment of the Disability Law to stakeholders.

[3] The MMD has been officially announced as State Minister for Martyred and Disability Affairs through Presidential decree by end of 2018. So now it is not belonging to Ministry of Laboure Social Affairs.

- White Cane day has been celebrated in H.E. Chief Executive office by presence of H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah C.E. of IRoA.
- In addition, DMAC – VA Department in close coordination with other civil society organizations conducted and participated in different advocacy events for donors and stakeholder's attraction for victim assistance in providing financial support to this sector in the result 3 Physical Rehabilitation Centers including one Mobile Workshop have been funded by PMWRA.

Casualty data monitoring and evaluation:
Victim assistance data gained from MAPA IPs, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and other implementing partners was monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis and shared with stakeholders.

Physical Rehabilitation and Awareness/education:
During 2019, Physical rehabilitation services, such as physiotherapy, prosthesis and orthotic services, as well as sensitization on the rights of persons with disabilities, were provided to **62,602** beneficiaries in 14 provinces through National and International NGOs.

Economic Reintegration:
Economic reintegration such as small business creation, job creation and income generation have been provided to 16,700 for victim of EO war and other people with disability by Government, National and International organizations.

Strategy and policy development:
During 2019, the first draft Afghanistan National Disability Strategy was developed and now is under review of consultant. DMAC also support MMD in Developing M&E Policy and other several policies.
As part of Advocacy for the right of person with disability 10 Advocacy Committee meetings have been conducted and VA department had active role on it. The main outcome of these meeting which have been chaired by Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) advocacy for the right of PwD with both government and non-government organizations, bringing amendment in Disability law, Celebration of 3rd Dec, the international day of persons with disabilities, Interviews with National and International media for the rights of person with disability.
Supported organizing of 6 Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meetings in MMD through which the MoUs were signed between VA organizations and MMD.
4 inter-ministerial meetings have been conducted in the result of which the inter-ministerial action plan has been developed.
Seven victim assistance projects were designed to be implemented during 2019, but four of have been funded physical rehabilitation, economic reintegration and physical accessibility this addition to those which are bilaterally funded by other donors, such as ICRC, HI, SCA and SERVE.
After seven years suspension, the Afghanistan Campaign for Ban Landmine (ACBL) re-functionalized and start its work in 2018 and it is continuing until now and could develop its action plan and other required document, efforts are ongoing to make it more proactive.

Mine, ERW and PPIED causalities in 2019

Device Type	Female						Male						Grand Total
	<18		<18 Total	18+		18+ Total	<18		<18 Total	18+		18+ Total	
	Death	Injured		Death	Injured		Death	Injured		Death	Injured		
AP		1	1	3	2	5	2	7	9	4	6	10	25
AT							1	3	4				4
ERW	14	49	63	12	18	30	124	316	440	31	90	121	654
IM	35	25	60	49	28	77	90	119	209	211	293	504	850
CM							3	2	5				5
Grand Total	**49**	**75**	**124**	**64**	**48**	**112**	**220**	**447**	**667**	**246**	**389**	**635**	**1,538**

Challenges and Needs:

Challenge	Need
I. Data collection; 1. Lack of National Central Database 2. Lack of up to date disability data	1. To develop a central database in MMD (developing of database has been started which will be completed until Dec 2019. 2. To conduct a comprehensive Disability National survey (the survey will be completed in 3th quarter 2019)
II. Physical Rehabilitation; 1. 90% of Afghan Population lives at more than 100Km far from a rehabilitation center[5] 2. 5 of Existing PRCs (Kunduz, Faryab, Uruzgan, Kunar and Kabul Mobile) are faced with lack of fund.[6] 3. 20 Provinces out 34 have not Prostheses and Orthoses facilities.[7] 4. Lack of female health service providers especially in rural area.	1. Establish 20 Mobil and Orthopedic Workshops in 20 Provinces attached with the existing fixed Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRC) in 14 provinces; 2. Sustainable funding to the existing 9 PRCs (5 Fixed & 4 Mobil); 3. Train female technicians and physiotherapists at all provinces

III. Inclusive Education 1. More than 190,000 school-age children with disabilities[8]; 2. In 15 provinces 7,300 CwD are going to school [9] 3. Lack of Special and Inclusive Education, including Brialle and sign languages tools; Braille boar, Braille paper and printer, sign language books, magnifier etc. 4. Analysis conducted by VA& MIS sections of DMAC 5. HI- Study "Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan - 2016" 6. UNMAS/DMAC 7. HI- Study "Financial Access to Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan - 2016 - page 20" 8. HI survey 2005 9. The survey is ongoing – by MoE, SCA & SARVE	1. Providing direct support to CwD to enable their school attendance: identification of CwD, referral mechanisms, support access to those health, rehabilitation & social services they may need to facilitate their participation in school. 2. Working alongside family members to ensure they know in practical terms how to support the child to access and remain in school. 3. Raising awareness of community members and teachers on disability issues & rights in order to dismantle discriminatory attitudes & practices. 4. Print and import the material inside and outside the country.
VI. Advocacy; 1. Many M/ERW victims/PwD face social exclusion including relationships & family life as a result of negative attitudes. 2. PwD, including female survivors, are often excluded from certain social roles, such as marriage & parenting. 3. Discriminatory laws and policies are in place that exclude PwD from their rights.	1. Raise awareness on the VA framework and on the rights & needs of victims & PwD among key Ministries & other relevant stakeholders. 2. Develop information materials in accessible formats. Involve victims themselves as partners in awareness raising activities & in the development of the National Action Plan from the beginning of the process. 3. Identify community workers or community health workers that can be trained to provide personalized social support at local level (CBR, social & health workers, others…) 4. Develop and print awareness materials on the rights of Victims and PwD.

Annex I - Description of mines used in Afghanistan
Annex II- List of remaining mined areas
Annex III - List of released mined areas in 2019
Annex IV - AMAS Chapter on Land Release
Annex V - List of stockpile AP mines destroyed during 2019
Annex VI - List of remaining districts for MEIFCS survey
Annex VII- Victim Assistance checklist-Oslo Action Plan

Afghanistan Mine Action Standards - AMAS 06.02

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Battle Area Clearance

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Battle Area Clearance (BAC)

1. Introduction

All contaminated areas within Afghanistan that are known to contain landmine, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) including Cluster Munitions (CMs) hazards are surveyed and recorded as a Confirmed or Suspected Hazardous Areas (CHA or SHA) in IMSMA. A number of these CHAs and SHAs will be contaminated with landmine hazards, and the requirements for clearance of these areas is detailed at AMAS 06.01. However, many CHAs and SHAs will not contain mines and the threat will be ERW and or CMs, unexploded Land Surface Ammunition (LSA) or unexploded air delivered weapons. Battle Area Clearance (BAC) is the term used to describe the systematic search and clearance of all items of ordnance and munitions within a given area.

2. Scope

This AMAS provides requirements and technical guidelines for the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and cluster munitions contaminated areas.

3. GENERAL

BAC operations involve locating and disposal of ERW, including UXO, Abandoned Explosive Ordinance (AXO) and Cluster Munitions, but not landmines, over specific areas, which may include battlefields, defensive positions and sites where air delivered or artillery munitions, including cluster munitions, have been fired or dropped. The BAC operations shall only be conducted by the organizations accredited in BAC operations.

Depending on the humanitarian priorities, land use and site specific conditions and requirements, BAC may involve surface and sub-surface clearance, however, the first option should always be the sub-surface clearance in all BAC and CMs tasks. The requirement for BAC can be in both urban and rural environments. BAC operations do not cover the disposal of stockpiled munitions in national storage facilities.

4. Battle Area Clearance Requirements and Prioritization

The priorities for BAC clearance in support of development projects, may specify an exact area to be completely searched/cleared. Different depths of clearance may be specified for different areas depending on the assessment of hazard site and the intended land use. However, for humanitarian BAC tasks, the extent of the area to be cleared should be established at the outset, but can be identified as technical survey progresses. The priorities for clearance shall be determined based on the impact of battlefields on the communities and based on the national mine action plan and AMAS 03.02 of planning and prioritization.

4.1. Quality of Clearance

The requirements for BAC depend on the extent and type of hazards, and the site specific conditions. The two categories of clearance are surface and sub-surface clearance, the clearance organization shall make an appropriate and evidence based decision on the extent of surface and sub-surface clearance to be undertaken in a BAC and CMs tasks. A comprehensive technical survey as per AMAS 05.02 requirements and Field Risk Assessment shall be conducted in each BAC task in order to support decision making process. However, sub-surface clearance should always be the first option in all BAC and CM tasks.

Surface clearance usually relies on visual search, although there may be instances where a detector should be used to aid investigation of areas of vegetation, earth mounds and other limited access suspected areas. Recording of searches, munitions types and locations of items found is crucial and can assist in determining the requirements for sub-surface search

and clearance. At minimum the sub-surface search of 20x20 meter boxes shall be conducted on all direction from the location where ERW or cluster munitions have been identified during the surface search, the boxes should be expanded based on the types of hazards and the worksite requirements.

Unless specific requirements dictate, all safe to move ERW and Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) and hazardous parts thereof, shall be removed and disposed off in a designated demolition site; in accordance with AMAS 06.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

Sub-surface clearance can use various detection tools and excavation techniques. All specified ERW including CM in BAC tasks shall be removed to the required and stated depth. All the ERW and CM contaminated areas are subject to sub-surface clearance, unless technical survey identifies certain parts within a task require only surface clearance. Decision on surface clearance shall be based on the findings of technical survey and field risk assessment. All technical survey reports shall be submitted by clearance organization to related DMAC RO for approval, prior to conduct further clearance operations.

The removal and/or destruction of all or specified ERW including CM hazards, in the specified area to the specified depth shall be achieved by:

1) Assigning BAC accredited mine action organisation with operationally accredited capabilities including competent staff with appropriate levels of EOD qualification, using appropriate management practices, and applying safe and effective operational procedures (SOPs) approved by DMAC;
2) Monitoring of mine action organisation and its sub-units (see AMAS 03.01) ; and
3) Conducting post-clearance inspection of the cleared land.

4.2. Depth of Clearance

The depth of clearance in BAC and CMs tasks shall be determined by the clearance organization in consultation with DMAC RO and should be developed through the use of non-technical and technical surveys and other reliable information including technical survey and clearance of the neighboring cleared areas which can establish the depth of ERW hazards expected in the area, and an assessment of the future intended land use. Otherwise minimum clearance depth for searching different caliber ERW items should be adjusted as below:

a) 50 cm from the original ground surface for 82mm and below;
b) 100 cm from the original ground surface for items between 82 and 120 mm; and
c) More than 100 cm to several meters for heavy caliber including air dropped bombs.

The required clearance depth can be adjusted as clearance work progresses. Any change shall be agreed between DMAC RO and the clearance organisation, and shall be formally recorded. The clearance process should be repeated if there is a subsequent change to the land use which requires a greater depth of clearance.

5. Cluster Munitions (CMs)

Cluster munitions are delivered by a wide variety of launch or delivery systems, such as missiles, rockets, projectiles, mortars or aircraft dispensers. The CMs are normally dispensed in one of three ways; base ejection, nose ejection or case rupture. Since sub munitions disperse after ejection, the density of the impact footprint is dependent on the speed and altitude at which the dispenser, projectile or rocket opens.

The CMs currently found in Afghanistan are designed to detonate upon impact. The failure rate of these CMs cannot be accurately determined, unless such necessary strike data is available.

The requirements given in this standard provides the foundation and framework from which each mine action organization shall base detailed clearance procedures. These requirements shall be stated and detailed in related SOPs with clear explanations and if necessary with diagrams and sketches.

Once a cluster munitions strike area has been identified, it shall be surveyed and recorded in IMSMA. All CMs sites shall be prioritized based on the threat to human life and livelihood, and shall be cleared as per the requirements of **section 4.1 and 4.2.**

The methodology for the clearance of cluster munitions strike areas should employ a two phase approach, whereby as a means of rapidly removing the immediate and obvious cluster munitions threat which pose the greatest risk to human lives, a visual search is conducted; Phase I. The visual search is without instruments and may be non-intrusive; it is intended to identify for removing those CMs items in the immediate vicinity of built up areas and places of highest threat.

During the visual search the site supervisor shall ensure that a strict control is maintained and the area is thoroughly investigated. Those items that require to be destroyed in situ shall be clearly marked and the local population warned of the threat, before demolition. If required, protective work to be employed to minimize damages. Close liaison with the local community, local authority and any other organizations working in the immediate vicinity shall be maintained when conducting demolitions particularly in built up areas.

In addition to the removal of the immediate threat, the site supervisor shall determine as accurately as possible and record the coordinates of the center of the cluster strike. This recorded information shall be used during the next phase of clearance which is sub-surface search using detection tools and equipment; Phase II.

The purpose of the Phase II sub-surface search is to properly search the **entire cluster strike area** with detection tools. The information gathered during the Phase I visual search should be used to assist with the Phase II planning of technical survey and clearance including targeted investigation to the cluster strikes and systematic investigation in rest of the CMs task. The aim of this phase is to clear all CMs both surface and sub-surface until fade out has been achieved. The Phase II search shall be conducted immediately after phase I and may be conducted as a combination with Phase I. A site specific clearance depth shall be agreed between the clearance organization and the DMAC RO and shall be formally recorded in the clearance plan for each CMs site, signed by RO.

If any mines, tripwires or suspicion of mines are discovered during the sub-surface search, the task shall immediately be stopped, the relevant safety precautions observed and the facts reported to the DMAC RO. The organization shall then conduct field risk assessment, revise the plan as per the discovered hazards and submit it to RO for further processing and endorsement.

If ammunitions or explosive storage areas or ammunitions dump which had been damaged by direct fire, or an area with high density of ERW, are located during the clearance operations, these areas shall be marked and reported to the DMAC RO, in order to task required EOD teams for clearance.

6. Recording and Reporting

The location of all discovered CMs and confirmed strike marks shall be recorded for future reference, which will ensure a more accurate and defined representation of the strike location and facilitate the subsequent Phase II technical survey and clearance.

A major factor that should always be considered during the disposal of sub munitions is the danger posed by the formation of the jet from the shaped charge. Shaped charge jets have the potential to fly over 1800 meters in free air. Therefore, every attempt shall be made to degrade the performance of this jet. This is usually achieved by placing the donor charge in such a position that it also attacks the integrity of the cone liner. An alternative is to place a

robust barrier in front of the sub munitions to degrade the charge.

7. Render Safe Procedures (RSP)

If mine action organizations are conducting manual disarmament of the fuses then the procedure shall be clearly explained in a step-by-step manner incorporating diagrams and/or photographs. **No RSPs shall be conducted using any procedure that has not been accredited by DMAC.**