REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

FIRST ARTICLE 7 REPORT

31 JULY 2008

On the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Prepared by:

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

First Report under Article 7 of the Convention

STATE PARTY: **Republic of Iraq**

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FOREWORD

The Minister of Environment of the Republic of Iraq presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and is honoured to submit the first Article 7 Transparency Report for Iraq on measures to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Republic of Iraq signed the Convention in August 2007 and the Convention entered into force for Iraq on 1 February 2008.

Three decades of war have left a deadly footprint in Iraq. Iraq ranks among the countries most severely contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), a legacy of various internal conflicts, the 1980 – 1988 war with Iran, the 1991 first Gulf War after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and the present conflict that began with the invasion of Iraq by US-led coalition forces in March 2003. More than 4,000 areas of Iraq are now contaminated with ERW, including anti-personnel mines, resulting in an estimated 2.7 million Iraqi people living in these contaminated areas. ERW impedes the delivery of humanitarian assistance, hamper development projects, deny access to agricultural land and deprive whole families of income when wage-earners are maimed or killed.

Despite the difficult and turbulent conditions presently experienced in Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Iraq is dedicated and committed to relieve the people of Iraq from this legacy of anti-personnel mines and ERW. However, the advice and support of the United Nations and the International Donor Community will be vital to assist Iraq to achieve this objective.

This being the first report on Iraq and considering the present complicated security and political situation in the country, special effort has been made to produce a report that provides an as accurate as possible reflection of the situation regarding anti-personnel mines in Iraq. A partial Landmine Impact Survey has been completed in 2006 and the completion of the survey is to start later in 2008. It should also be noted that there is a number of role players involved in dealing with this situation, including the Multi National Forces-Iraq (MNF-I). In light of the federal government structure in Iraq, the information regarding the Kurdistan Region will be indicated separately in the report. It is the intention of the Ministry of

Environment, the responsible Ministry for Mine Action in the Government of Iraq, to improve the quality and accuracy of the Article 7 Report annually in the future. The Republic of Iraq extends its sincere gratitude to the UN for the mine action support provided mainly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The invaluable contribution they have made to alleviate the threat posed by landmines in Iraq and assisting in the development of Iraq's national mine action institutions and capacity, is highly appreciated

The Republic of Iraq and the Iraqi people once again welcome and rely on the continued support of the United Nations and the international donor community in assisting the Government of Iraq in addressing the landmine and ERW threat in Iraq.

Dr N. Othman

Minister of Environment

Republic of Iraq

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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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) set up the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in July 2003 exercising its mandate under UN Resolution 1483 and positioning the NMAA within the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC). The NMAA was given responsibility for planning, coordinating and managing the budget for mine action and donor relations, as well as being responsible for setting national mine action standards and maintaining a national database.	
A concept law was prepared in 2005 intended to provide a legal framework for mine action in Iraq and submitted to the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation for legal review. The draft law clarifies the roles of mine action entities and provided for setting up an inter-ministerial council intended to strengthen the coordination of mine action with the work of other government ministries. However, this draft law was never passed.	
During November 2006, the Iraqi Parliament passed a law for Iraq to accede to the APMBC. Iraq became a signatory to the APMBC on 15 August 2007 and the APMBC came into power for Iraq on 1 February 2008.	

During the latter part of 2007 it was decided that the responsibility for mine action in Iraq be transferred from the MoPDC to the Ministry of Environment. This inter-ministerial transfer was completed during March 2008.	
The Minister of Environment prepared a Decree to govern mine action in Iraq until such time that the relevant mine action legislation is passed by Parliament. This Decree is currently under legal review.	
The national authority is currently in the process of being restructured, re-staffed and re-trained to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the authority.	
As only a partially completed landmine impact survey has been done, and the fact that the military has been disbanded after the 2003 war, the full extent of the landmine and ERW problem remains largely unknown. Determining the full magnitude of the problem will be a priority task in the strategic planning process for Iraq Mine Action.	
Because of the federal system of governement in Iraq, the Iraqi Kurdistan Region functions independent from the National Mine Action Authority and therefore some of the information provided in this report regarding the Kurdistan Region is indicated seperately for each entity.	

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."

State [Party]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Nil	**Nil**	**N/A**	**As reported by the different ministries and other role players, Iraq holds no stockpiles of Anti-Personnel Mines. However, this matter will be further investigated and if required, corrected in the next report.**
TOTAL	**Nil**		

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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
Area along Hafr Al Batin (Khranj) area	Valmara, PMN, PRB	**1,000,000**	1990	**These mines were laid during the First Gulf War by Iraqi forces. The numbers of each type is not known. Furthermore, some of these mines may have been removed or cleared. This will be confirmed by technical surveys that will be conducted in the near future.**
Rumaila Oil Fields north and south (Basra Governorate	Valmara, PMN, VS-50	**1,000,000**	2002	**These mines were laid by the Iraqi forces in preparation for the invasion of the US lead coalition forces in 2003. The numbers of**

				each type of mine is not known. Furthermore, some of these mines may have been removed or cleared. This will be confirmed by technical surveys that will be conducted in the near future.
Area from Ras Al Bisha/Basra and Misan to Al Zubaidat	Valmara, VS-50, PMN, PROM, POMZ-2, Type-72	**8,000,000**	1980 to 1988	**These mines were laid by the Iraqi forces during the Iran/Iraq War from 1980 to 1988. These minefields cover the border between Iraq and Iran in the south. The numbers of each type of mine is not known. Furthermore, some of these mines may have been removed or cleared. This will be confirmed by technical surveys that will be conducted in the near future.**
Area extending between the Zurbatiyah – Mandli - Almundhoriyah	PMD, VS-50,Valmara, PMN, POMZ-2, PROM, SB 33	**6,500,000**	1980 to 1988	**These mines were laid by the Iraqi forces during the Iran/Iraq War from 1980 to 1988. These minefields cover the border between Iraq and Iran in the central part of the country. The numbers of each type of mine is not known. Furthermore, some of these mines may have been removed or cleared. This will be confirmed by technical surveys that will be conducted in the near**

				future.
Area extending between Banjwin – Biara – Said-Sadiq – Qalat Diza – Said Kan – Haj-Omran, to the Turkey-Iraq-Iran Triangle	PMD, VS-50, Valmara, PMN, POMZ-2, PROM, SB33	**3,500,000**	1980 to 1988	**These mines were laid by the Iraqi forces during the Iran/Iraq War from 1980 to 1988. These minefields cover the border between Iraq and Iran in the northern part of the country. The numbers of each type of mine is not known. Furthermore, some of these mines may have been removed or cleared. This will be confirmed by technical surveys that will be conducted in the near future.**
Basra to Shalamcha Railway Line	VS-50	**Unknown**	Unknown	**This railway line is mined and some 250 mines have already been cleared by the local clearance company, Al Khalij Al Arabi Co. Clearance activities are continuing as a project of the Ministry of Transport.**
39 Minefields suspected to contain APM (See list at Annex D)	Unknown	**Unknown**	Various (See Annex D)	**Minefields that were identified by the partially completed Iraq Landmine Impact Survey. It is possible that some of these minefields could be part of the minefields reported above. This will be verified by a technical survey that will be conducted in**

				the near future and, if required, the next Article 7 Report will be updated accordingly.

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Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
698 DAs suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the Dahuk Governorate	PMN, TS-50, VS-50, V69, POMZ, Type 72, SB 33, M14, PSM 1	**Unknown**	1980 - 1991	
650 DAs suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the Erbil Governorate	PMN, TS-50, VS-50, V69, POMZ, Type 72, SB 33, M14, PSM 1	**Unknown**	1980 - 1991	**Some of these minefields may be duplicated with the reporting of minefields on the Iraq/Iran border by the MoD. This will be verified through further surveys and corrected if necessary in future reports.**
1,312 DAs suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the Sulaymaniyah Governorate	PMN, TS-50, VS-50, V69, POMZ,	**Unknown**	1980 - 1991	**Some of these minefields may be duplicated with the reporting of minefields on the Iraq/Iran border by the MoD. This will be verified**

	Type 72, SB 33, M14, PSM 1			**through further surveys and corrected in necessary in future reports.**

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
677 Mined Areas	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	**Areas identified by the partially completed Iraq Landmine Impact Survey. Some of these areas may be included in the mined areas mentioned in Form C-1. This will be verified by a technical survey that will be conducted in the near future and if required, the next Article 7 Report will be updated with this information.**
498 Dangerous Areas	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	**Dangerous Areas identified by the partially completed Iraq Landmine Impact Survey that may contain APM. This will be verified by a technical survey that will be conducted in the near future and if required, the next Article 7 Report will be updated with this**

				information.

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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Ministry of Interior	VS 50 CN PMN	**6** **2** **1**	Unknown Unknown Unknown	**As reported by the various role players, only the Ministry of Interior retained a small number of APM for development and training in Iraq, excluding the Kurdistan Region.**
TOTAL	----------	**9**		

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Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA)	VS 50	**132**	Not provided	**Only explosives. No detonator**
	Type 72	**59**	Not provided	
	M 14	**26**	Not provided	
	V 69	**21**	Not provided	
	TS 50	**43**	Not provided	

	VAR 40	**74**	Not provided	
	SB 33	**55**	Not provided	
	PROM 1	**2**	Not provided	
	PMN	**74**	Not provided	
	PMD 6	**1**	Not provided	
Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	PMN	**28**	Not provided	**All mines held by MAG is for training and as targets during clearance operations and possible use as donor charges**
	No 4	**3**	Not provided	
	SB 33	**3**	Not provided	
	M 14	**4**	Not provided	
	V 69	**19**	Not provided	
	VST	**1**	Not provided	
	VS 50	**372**	Not provided	
	Type 72	**108**	Not provided	
	TS 50	**149**	Not provided	
	NR 442	**1**	Not provided	
	M 16 A2	**1**	Not provided	
	PSM 1	**3**	Not provided	
	PROM 1	**1**	Not provided	
	M 3	**1**	Not provided	
	PRBM 413	**22**	Not provided	
	VAR 40	**21**	Not provided	
	POMZ	**1**	Not provided	
TOTAL	----------	**1,225**		

1b. *Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi 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,….*)
N/A – See Supplementary Information in Form D-1		"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
N/A				**As reported by the various role players, no APM has been transferred for development and training in Iraq, excluding the Kurdistan Region.**
TOTAL	----------	N/A		

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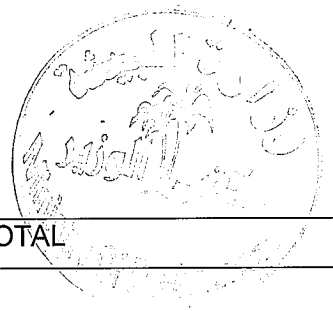
Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA)	V 69	**12**	N/A	**Free From Explosives (FFE) Used for training**
	DM 11	**2**	N/A	
	POMZ 2	**9**	N/A	

	PMN	**14**	N/A	
	NO 4	**2**	N/A	
	TYPE 72	**5**	N/A	
	VAR 40	**5**	N/A	
	M14	**2**	N/A	
	SB 33	**10**	N/A	
	TS 50	**3**	N/A	
	VS 50	**49**	N/A	
	VST	**1**	N/A	
	PROM 1	**1**	N/A	
	PMD 6	**1**	N/A	
	MK 2 A1	**2**	N/A	
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	PMN	**37**	N/A	**All the mines are buried without fuzes in the Mine Detection Dog (MDD) training and accreditation area at Chamchamal in the Sulaymaniyah Governorate**
	V 69	**9**	N/A	
	VST	**5**	N/A	
	VS 50	**83**	N/A	
	TYPE 72	**45**	N/A	
	TS 50	**28**	N/A	
	POMZ	**1**	N/A	
TOTAL	----------	**326**		



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

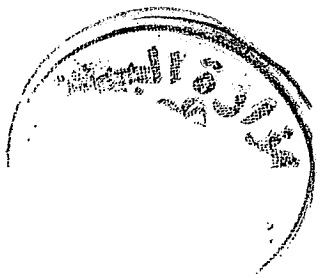
Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
N/A				**As reported by the various role players, no APM has been transferred for destruction.**
TOTAL	----------	N/A		

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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
The Al Qaqa Factory, as part of the Iraqi military industry, produced anti-personnel mines and anti-tank mines before the 2003 war.	**This facility has been completely destroyed during the 2003 war and there is no intention from the side of the Iraqi Government to reconstruct this facility.**	**The PMN Anti-Personnel mine was produced in this factory. Shortly before the war of 2003 however, a defect in these mines resulted in restricting the use of these mines. As far as can be determined, the stocks of these mines in military ammunition dumps have been dealt with by the US Corps of Military Engineering Conventional Munitions Destruction Project.** **Iraq also developed the capacity to produce Valmara 69 mines but apparently this capacity was never used to physically produce Valmara 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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including: Location of destruction sites	Details of:
As mentioned in Form B, no stocks of APM have been reported by the Ministry of Defence or any other Ministry. If such stockpiled APMs are identified during further investigation of the matter, appropriate plans will be developed for the destruction of such and it will be reported in the next Article 7 Report.	Methods: Applicable safety standards: Applicable environmental standards:

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

Description of the status of programs including: Location of destruction sites	Details of:

Iraq, excluding the Kurdistan Region: As the clearance capacity available in this part of the country is very limited, clearance is done in an erratic way where contractors are awarded contracts. The UNDP funded national NGO, Rafidain Demining Organization (RDO) is doing mainly battle area clearance of agricultural land in the Az Zubair area of the Basra Governorate. Some work is also done in the Rumaila Oilfields by South Oil Company and Al Safsafa Company. The national company Al Khalij Al Arabi is working on the Basra – Al Shalamja railway line. Further work is being done by the US DoS developed local NGO, Iraq Mine and UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) at various places in the centre/south of Iraq. As the responsibility for mine action in Iraq was recently transferred from the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation to the Ministry of Environment, work will start on the development of a national strategy and annual work plans as soon as the structures are in place. More detailed reporting on the strategy and plans will be done in the next report. Some mines are also cleared by various military units, including the MNF-I, but due to the mine action authority not functioning at the moment, there is no centralized reporting mechanism in place and thus no database that records information from all role players clearing mines and ERW. Once the mine action authority is functioning, this matter will be solved.	Methods: Where it is safe to neutralize mines, they are moved to a central destruction site in the desert area of Az Zubair, away from any water sources and inhabited areas. In the Kurdistan Region, central demolition sites are used with the least impact on the environment. Applicable safety standards: The safety procedures as described in IMAS are being used. Applicable environmental standards: A central destruction area removed from water sources and inhabited areas are being used and destroying mines and ERW in situ is only done when forced by safety considerations.

Iraqi Kurdistan Region: The Iraqi Kurdistan Region has a well established and functioning mine action programme being executed by the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) in the governorates of Erbil and Dahuk, and the General Directorate for Mine Action (GDMA) in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah. Both programmes are mainly funded from the Regional Government budget with limited donor inputs. The IKMAA functions on the basis of all clearance assets, including manual, MDD, and mechanical, being part of the IKMAA whilst MRE and Victims Assistance are executed through other government departments under the supervision of the IKMAA. In the case of the GDMA, survey and clearance activities, including manual, MDD, and mechanical, is contracted out to local contractors for execution under the supervision of the GDMA. MRE and VA are conducted in the same way as the IKMAA. Both organizations are in the process of developing strategies and plans to address the mine/ERW situation in a way to meet the obligations of the APMBT.	Methods: Where it is safe to neutralize mines, they are moved to central destruction sites away from any water sources and inhabited areas and with the least impact on the environment. Applicable safety standards: The safety procedures as described in the National Standards based on IMAS are being used. Applicable environmental standards: A central destruction area removed from water sources and inhabited areas are being used and destroying mines and ERW in situ is only done when forced by safety considerations.

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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

NOTE: As the APMBC entered into force for Iraq only on 1 February 2008, the numbers of APM destroyed reflected in Tables 1 and 2 is a summary of existing records of APM destroyed since after the war in 2003, and NOT only those APM destroyed after the entry into force of the APMBC.

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Valmara, VS-50 and PMN	**35,000**	Unknown	**These mines were destroyed by the MoD Engineer Battalion Field Team 10. These APMs were found in stores and caches in the Basra Governorate.**
VS-50 **CN/China** **PMN Iraq**	**730** **151** **200**	Unknown	**These mines were destroyed by the Ministry of Information Directorate for Explosive Protection. The mines have been found in improvised explosive devices (IEDs), car bombs, and terrorist caches.**
VS-50 **POMZ-2 and 2M** **P-25 with Type 1 and Type 2 Fuze** **Type 72, 72B, and 72C** **PRB M409** **P-40** **Valmara 59** **Valmara 69** **MON-50** **PMN** **PMD-6 and 6M** **Claymore Type 66**	**40,035** **21,007** **646** **4,441** **333** **668** **2,219** **17,981** **73** **26,428** **16,031** **599**		**These mines were destroyed under the US Corps of Military Engineering Conventional Munitions Destruction Project that has been ongoing since 2004. This contract deals with all munitions stored or disbanded throughout Iraq. Apart from the APM mentioned in this report, huge numbers of ATM and explosive ordnance have also been destroyed under this contract.**

MON-200 **TS-50** **SB-33** **AV-50AR** **INERT PMN Mines**	**600** **28,713** **185** **1,685** **2,400**		
TOTAL	**200,125**		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
VS-50	**250**	**Mines cleared from the Basra – Al Shalamja railway line by Al Khalij Al Arabi Company.**
PMN **VS-50**	**200** **390**	**APM destroyed by Al Safsafa Company in the Rumaila North area of the Basra Governorate**
Various (Valmara, VS-50, PMN)	**50,000**	**APM destroyed by the MoD Engineer Battalion Field Team in the Tib, Zubaidat, and Sheeb areas**
Various (Valmara, VS-50, PMN)	**50,000**	**APM destroyed by the MoD Engineer Battalion Field Team in the Tib, Zubaidat, and Sheeb areas**
PMN **VS-50** **Valmara** **AP**	**297** **116** **61** **71**	**APM destroyed by the Ministry of Oil EOD capacity (South Oil Company) mainly in the Rumaila area in the Basra Governorate**
TOTAL	**51,385**	

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Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
PMN	**24,788**	**These mines were destroyed over various periods of time all over Kurdistan as indicated by existing records. It also includes the mines destroyed by MAG since the start of their programme in Kurdistan in 1993. It only includes the mines destroyed by the GDMA from February 2008 until April 2008.**
PMD 6	**2**	
NO 4	**2,166**	
SB 33	**255**	
M 14	**1,685**	
V 69	**58,073**	
VST	**3,880**	
VS 50	**41,930**	

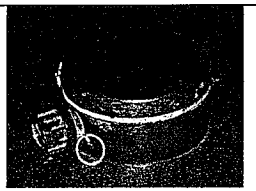
TYPE 72	**6,147**	
TS 50	**2,743**	
M16 A2	**705**	
PSM 1	**72**	
PROM 1	**545**	
M 3	**13**	
PRBM 35	**4**	
M 2	**6**	
M 3	**13**	
VAR 40	**1,635**	
M 18	**18**	
POMZ	**740**	
TOTAL	**95,420**	

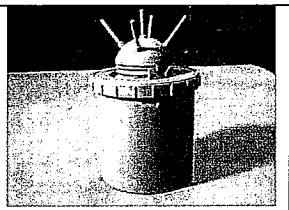
Form H **Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

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, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

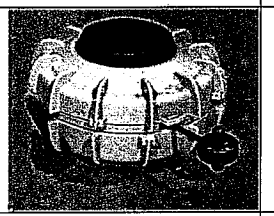
Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

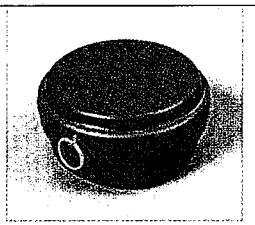
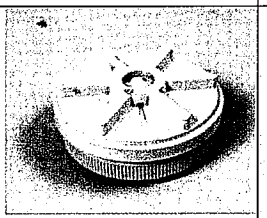
Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content	Explosive weight	Metallic content	. Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance
PMN	**Dia – 112 Height – 56 Weight - 550**	**Pressure (Transverse Fuze)**	**TNT**	**240**	**Metal parts**		**Russian Federation -** The PMN is a pressure-operated anti-personnel blast mine with a substantial explosive charge. The body incorporates a transverse fuze, with a large protruding cap on each side. One houses the striker mechanism and arming system while the other is a plug retaining the removable detonator. The fuze incorporates a lead-shear arming delay, after which the transverse striker is retained by the central plunger. Pressure aligns a window in the plunger to release the

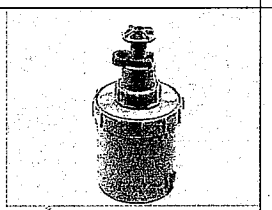
							striker onto the detonator assembly. The main body is made from thick bakelite plastic, with a rubber cap. The cap is held in place by a steel retaining band and the fuze mechanism incorporates a large steel striker and spring.
Valmara V-69	**Dia – 130 Height – 205 Weight - 3200**	**Pressure, pull, or a combination**	**Composition-B**	**420**	**Plastic coated metal**		**Italy -** The cylindrical body is encased in plastic and has a large central well for the distinctive pronged fuze assembly. Actuation of the fuze initiates an ejection charge in the base of the mine, blowing the mine body out from the outer pot. A tether wire attached to the pot initiates the detonator once the mine reaches a height of approximately 45 cm. The central initiation system is surrounded by the main charge. Outside this is a cylindrical array of chopped steel fragments. The mine body is housed in a plastic-coated steel pot, with the pronged fuze assembly located

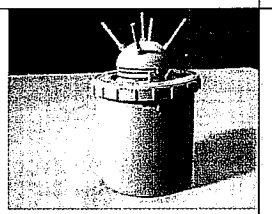
							centrally on the top surface.

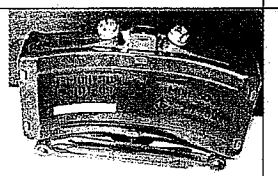
Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed **(Found in Iraq)**

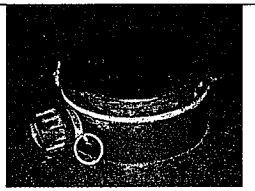
Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content	Explosive weight	Metallic content	. Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance
VS-50	**Dia – 90 Weight - 185**	**Mechanical with spring-loaded striker**	**RDX**	**43**	**Steel Disc**		**Italy** - VS-50 is a pressure-actuated blast, anti-personnel mine capable of being hand-emplaced or scattered
POMZ-2	**Dia – 60 Weight - 2300**	**MUV - Pull**	**TNT**	**75**	**Cast Iron**		**Russian Federation** - The POMZ-2 is an anti-personnel fragmentation stake mine. The POMZ-2 was replaced by the POMZ-2M, which has 5 rows of grooves and a threaded fuze well
P-25	**Dia – 80 Length - 180 Weight - 700**	**Pressure- or tripwire-actuated Type 1 or 2**	**TNT**	**180**	**Plastic**		**Italy** - The P-25 is a pressure- or tripwire-actuated, manually emplaced, antipersonnel (apers) landmine. Although the fuzes differ in appearance and dimensions, they both are the same type-by-function.

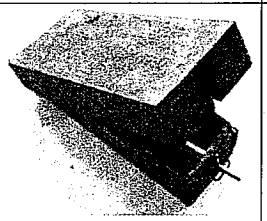
Type 72, B, C	**Dia – 37 Weight - 140**	**Pressure**	**TNT-RDX-A1**	**50**	**Plastic**		**China -** While not expected to be encountered, there are two anti-disturbance variants of the Type 72. The Type 72B utilizes a ball-in-cage mechanism to function solely as a boobytrap device. The Type 72C is intended to function both as an antipersonnel mine and a boobytrap device. There have been reports that the Type 72C is very sensitive and can be detonated in the presence of magnetic mine detectors.
PRBM 409	**Dia – 82 Weight - 180**	**Double percussion type with two opposing steel firing pins**	**Trialine**	**80**	**Firing pins**		**Belgium -** The mine has one fuze well and no power source. The PRB M409 is a plastic-bodied, circular antipersonnel mine. During transport, the pressure membrane of the mine is protected by a safety plate with raised

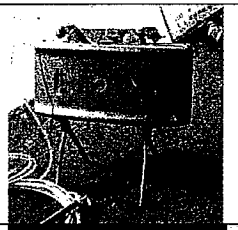
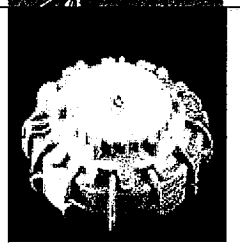
							ridges. The fuze is a double percussion type with two opposing steel firing pins. The strikers are held apart by a sliding bolt attached to the pressure plate. The bolt has an aperture holding two percussion caps. When the bolt is displaced, the strikers are released and detonate the percussion caps. The only metal components are firing pins and two aluminum primer caps
P 40	**Dia – 90 Weight - 1500**	**Pressure or tripwire activated**	**TNT**	**505**	**Steel Fragments**		**Italy -** The type 1 landmine is the earlier version of the type 2. The mines are very similar except for the appearance of the fuze and mine body. The type 1 mine is also slightly smaller than the type 2 mine. Both mines have a lethal radius of approximately 15 meters (49 feet). The

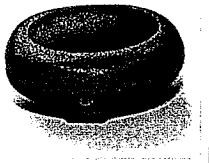
							P-40 is a pressure- or tripwire-actuated, fragmentation, bounding, antipersonnel landmine.
Valmara 59	**Dia – 104 Length - 201 Weight - 3600**	**Pressure, pull, or a combination**	**Composition-B**	**569**	**Sheet metal**		**Italy -** These are bounding, fragmenting, antipersonnel (apers) landmines which are actuated by pressure, pull, or a combination of the two. The Valmara and Valmara 59 mines and fuze caps are olive drab, or khaki (sand) in color. Identifying markings are stenciled in yellow on the case of the Valmara 59.
Valmara V-69	**Dia – 130 Height – 205 Weight - 3200**	**Pressure, pull, or a combination**	**Composition-B**	**420**	**Plastic coated metal**		**Italy -** The cylindrical body is encased in plastic and has a large central well for the distinctive pronged fuze assembly. Actuation of the fuze initiates an ejection charge in the base of the mine, blowing the mine body out from the

							outer pot. A tether wire attached to the pot initiates the detonator once the mine reaches a height of approximately 45 cm. The central initiation system is surrounded by the main charge. Outside this is a cylindrical array of chopped steel fragments. The mine body is housed in a plastic-coated steel pot, with the pronged fuze assembly located centrally on the top surface.
MON-50	**Dia – 45 Length – 220 Weight - 2000**	**Variety of fuzes, including tripwire, breakwire, and command detonation**	**PW-5A**	**1000**	**Steel balls/wire**		**Russian Federation** - The MON-50 is a copy based upon the US M18A1 claymore mine designed by the former Soviet Union. The MON-50 has a plastic body with rows of imbedded fragments on the side facing the target. Two variants exist, one with 540 steel ball bearing fragments, and the other with

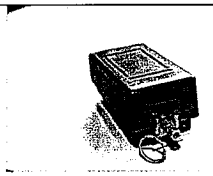
							485 cylindrical chopped steel wire fragments. The mine rests on two pairs of folding scissors-like legs. Because the mine can be articulated at the leg joints, the height of the fragment pattern can be adjusted. On the top center of the mine is a peep sight with a fuze well on either side.
PMN	**Dia – 112 Height – 56 Weight - 550**	**Pressure (Transverse Fuze)**	**TNT**	**240**	**Metal parts**		**Russian Federation** - The PMN is a pressure-operated anti-personnel blast mine with a substantial explosive charge. The body incorporates a transverse fuze, with a large protruding cap on each side. One houses the striker mechanism and arming system while the other is a plug retaining the removable detonator. The fuze incorporates a lead-shear arming delay, after which the

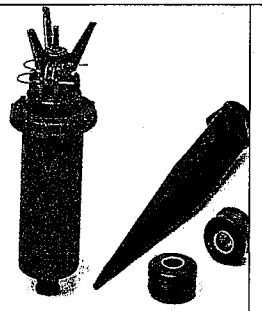
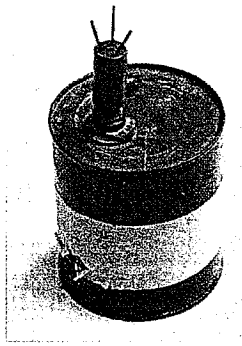
							transverse striker is retained by the central plunger. Pressure aligns a window in the plunger to release the striker onto the detonator assembly. The main body is made from thick bakelite plastic, with a rubber cap. The cap is held in place by a steel retaining band and the fuze mechanism incorporates a large steel striker and spring.
PMD-6	**Length – 191 Weight - 400**	**MUV**	**TNT**	**200**	**Metal Fuze**		**Russian Federation** - The lid section is hinged to the lower box at one end and is designed to close over the lower box. In the armed position, the lid rests on a striker retaining pin at the end of the fuze. When pressure is applied, the lid removes the pin, beginning the initiation process. Probing for small "shu" type mines with

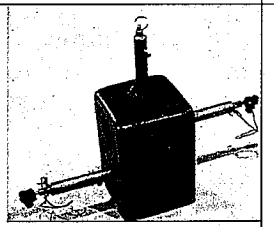
							their low pressure thresholds is a very hazardous operation. The PMD-6 is a wooden version of a box or "shu" mine with a two-piece case. The lower section is a rectangular wooden box housing the main TNT charge, the MUV-type fuze, and the detonator.
Type 66	**Width – 146 Length – 220 Weight -**	**Command detonated**	**Pentrite**	**708**	**Metal balls**		**China -** This is a claymore type antipersonnel command-detonated landmine.
TS-50	**Dia – 90 Weight - 190**	**Pressure**	**Composition B**	**50**	**Minimum Metal**		**Italy -** The TS/50 is a small, blast antipersonnel mine produced by Technovar of Italy. The TS/50 is a cylindrical mine designed to be scattered from helicopters but is usually emplaced by hand, either surface-laid or buried. The mine is blast resistant

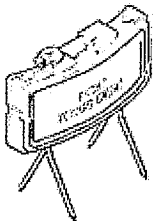
							and is designed to defeat most explosive countermeasures including explosive-line-charges and fuel-air-explosives.
SB-33	**Dia – 88 Weight - 140**	**Pressure Fuze**	**TNT**	**35**	**Minimum Metal**		**Italy -** The Italian SB-33 is a scatterable, blast-resistant, low-metallic-content antipersonnel mine. The mine has a unique irregular shape to impede visual detection. The mine can be either hand emplaced or scattered using a SY-AT mine scattering system. This type Italian designed pressure fuze is very resistant to explosive countermeasures. Indeed, Italian landmine developers have consistently demonstrated their systems as survivable against both fuel-air-explosive and bulk explosive countermeasures

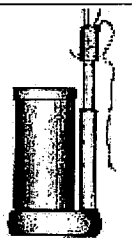
PROM-1	**Dia – 75 Height – 260 Weight - 3000**	**UPROM-1 pressure/tilt fuze, normally tripwire initiated**	**RDX /TNT**	**425**	**Metal Case**		**Yugoslavia -** PROM-1 is a bounding, fragmentation, antipersonnel landmine. The mine uses the UPROM-1 pressure/tilt fuze and is normally tripwire initiated. The mine may be planted in water up to half a meter deep. The bottle-shaped cast steel body has a central well for the attachment of the fuze assembly. The detonator is fixed within the mine body. Initiating the fuze ignites a propellant charge in a central tube, which blows off the base to propel the mine body into the air. A tether wire fed from the base then initiates the detonator and main charge to shatter the steel body into fragments.

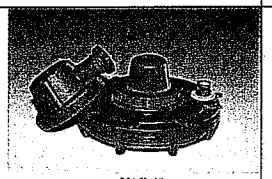
No 4	**Dia – 136 Length – 52 Weight - 350**	**Pressure-actuated striker-release fuze**	**TNT**	**170.1**	**Limited**		**Israel** - This is a nonmetallic, antipersonnel (apers) blast landmine used against infantry and light vehicles.
M-14	**Dia – 56 Height – 40 Weight - 100**	**Pressure**	**Tetryl**	**29**	**Firing Pin**		**USA** - M14 is a small minimum-metal antipersonnel blast mine. A modified version, M14E1, differs from the M14 only in minor structural detail. Integral fuze assembly with removable plastic base plug containing the detonator. Steel safety clip fits around the pressure plate. Rotating pressure plate from S to A arms the fuze. Pressure on the top surface inverts a Belleville spring to drive the firing pin into the stab-sensitive detonator.

VST	**Dia – 70 Lenght – 197 Weight - 510**	**Pressure- or tiltrod-actuated**	**Barium Nitrate / Strontium Nitrate/Magnesium**	**316**	**Minimum**		**Italy -** The mine is designed to give both an acoustic (blast) and visual warning of an intruder. The flare signal illuminates a circular area of approximately 57 meters (187 feet) for 40 seconds with an intensity of 50,000 candlepower.
M16 M2	**Dia – 103 Height – 203 Weight - 2830**	**Pressure/ Tripwire**	**TNT**	**601**	**Metal**		**USA -** The M16A2 is a steel-cased bounding fragmentation anti-personnel mine, initiated by tripwire or pressure. The mine is externally similar to the M16 and M16A1, but has an offset fuze well. The main internal revision is the use of a single detonator and booster in place of the two used in earlier versions. The mine body has an offset fuze well for the M605 combination fuze, which incorporates a spring-loaded striker and

							can be actuated by pull or pressure. When the fuze is actuated, the striker is released onto an igniter, which fires the propellant charge after a short delay; this blows the mine body out from the casing and ignites the pyrotechnic delays. When the mine reaches a height of approximately 1 m, the detonator initiates the main charge to shatter the steel body in all directions.
M 3	**Width – 89 Height – 137 Weight - 4360**	**M 3 or M 7 Pull/Pressure**	**TNT, flaked**	**410**	**Cast Iron**		**USA -** These are high-explosive, fragmenting, antipersonnel landmines. The inert M3 counterpart is externally identical except for painting and markings. These mines may employ either the M3 or M7 series combination pull/pressure fuzes.

M18 A1	**Length – 216 Width – 38 Height – 124 Weight - 1600**	**Command**	**C-4**	**680**	**Metal Fragments**		**USA -** The M18A1 is a directional fragmentation mine, widely copied by other nations. The rectangular mine body is supported by two pairs of folding scissor legs. On the top center of the mine is a peep sight with a fuze well on either side. Initiation is normally by command, however, the mine has two fuze wells, allowing either electric or non-electric intiation. Mines may also be linked together using detonating cord. The plastic body encloses 700 steel ball bearings embedded in a plastic matrix; these fragments are backed by plastic explosive. The fragmentation face is convex horizontally to direct the fragments and concave vertically to control vertical dispersion.

M2	**Weight – 1360.8**	**Combination Firing Deveice M1**	**TNT**	**163.296**	**Metal Casing**		**USA** - The mine consists of a base plate to which a short length of thin-walled tubing is welded, and to which a pipe nipple is threaded. The cavity in the base plate contains the propelling charge, which consists of 20 grains of black powder assembled in a small bag. The mortar tube, containing the fuzed shell, is sealed with a metal cap. Attached to the pipe nipple is a coupling into which is fitted the primer and igniter assembly (standard firing device base with a black powder igniter crimped in place). The primer is protected during handling and shipment by a metal cap. The firing pin assembly of the firing device is shipped separately in a tube, in the same box with

							the mine. The firing device used with this mine is Combination Firing Device M1. M2 is similar to a small mortar, and projects a shell about 6 feet in the air, where it explodes. Designed for use against personnel, it has an effective radius of about 30 feet.
VAR 40	**Dia – 78 Height – 45 Weight - 100**	**Pressure**	**TNT**	**4**	**Minimum**	 VAR 40	**Italy -** The VAR/40 is a small landmine, designed to be carried by individual soldiers and hand laid. It was initially produced for the Italian army in 1970s, and was exported to a large number of countries. The mines body is circular with a ribbed plastic body split into upper and lower halves. The upper half holds the pressure sensitive fuze mechanism, which is covered by a truncated rubber cone. The fuze is covered by a safety

							cap that prevents accidental activation. The safety cap also has a threaded well, which holds the detonator during transit. The mine is armed by transferring the detonator from the fuze cap to the well in the base of the mine. The safety cap is then removed. Pressure on the central pressure plate, compresses the spring until it the pressure is enough to shear the plastic retaining pins

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."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

MINE RISK EDUCATION (EXCLUDING KURDISTN REGION)

Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities started immediately following the 2003 war. Although many national and international organizations became involved, there was no coordinated structure in place and the MRE activities were conducted in a haphazard way focussing mainly on emergency measures. After the forming of the National Mine Action Authority, efforts to ensure coordination were implemented with limited success. During the worsening of the security situation in 2005/2006, most of these structures stopped functioning and every organization endeavoured to do as much as they could under these circumstances. Due to this uncoordinated implementation of MRE, hardly any records exist regarding the collective numbers of people reached with MRE activities and the areas where MRE was conducted. The ICRC, through the Iraqi Red Crescent, played a leading role immediately following the war. They specifically focussed on the IDP Camps, supported by the ICRC and various UN Agencies.

Under the United Nations Mine Action Service Rapid Response Plan foe Iraq, Mine Advisory Group (MAG), an international mine action NGO, was contracted to provide MRE in the South and in the Kirkuk and Mosul areas. However, these activities were stopped when the Rapid Response Plan was terminated in December 2003. All the international NGOs that operated in Iraq under the umbrella of the Rapid Response Plan, executed limited MRE activities as part of clearance operations. UNICEF took the lead role for MRE during this period and continued to be actively involved in the execution of MRE projects, especially in the south where international NGOs were contracted to provide this service. The most significant impact of the UNICEF initiated MRE projects is the decrease in reported cases of mine and ERW related incidents. In

2006/07 less than 10 new cases were reported in the project areas. This also indicates (implicitly) that children and other affected community members are progressively practicing the safety behaviours. The lack of an effective and efficient victim surveillance system covering all of Iraq results in the under reporting of victims in general. This serious shortcoming is being addressed at the moment by the implementation of a joint (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) pilot project in cooperation with the Ministry of Health in three governorates with the intention to expand the project to cover all of Iraq.

Summary of UNICEF Support to Mine Risk Education in Iraq from 2003 to 2008-06-15

UNICEF utilized national and international (INTERSOS) organizations for the execution of MRE activities in 8 of the most southern governorates of Iraq. Activities and results are summarized as follows:

Activity implemented	Results Achieved	Remarks
1. National Capacity Building		
1.1. Training on MRE/ Victim surveillance/ Data base etc	2,850 Teachers; 300 community volunteers; 800 children as peer educators; 300 local NGOs and government staff; more than 500 social workers and youth, and 150 health workers have knowledge on MRE, data base (IMSMA, Epi. Info, FeMAC, and communicating MRE.	
1.2. Policy Development	Provisional Curricula for MRE Developed (2004); Contribution in teachers training manual (05); Action Plan for Communicating MRE (06); Development of "core Question" for unify the victim data collection form (06)	
1.3. Workshop and coordination	MRE coordination meetings 2006-2008; Government and NGO partners participation in Annual Work plan and review meeting of UNICEF providing opportunity to review the achievements, challenges and plan MRE activities for the coming year; MRE material review and development of generic package of materials; Victim surveillance meetings in 2007/08	UNICEF has supported at least 2 coordination meetings every year.
2. MRE needs assessments	MRE needs assessment in 2004 covering 8	Findings of these assessment have

	governorates in central and southern Iraq for targeted MRE to at risk populations; Needs assessment in 2007 covering three southern governorates; One is planned for 2008 covering 4 central and southern governorates.	been very useful to plan the MRE for affected and at risk populations.
3. Educating at risk populations	More than 1.5 million at risk populations (men, women, children including IDPs and returnees) have been educated on risk, threats and safety behaviors. MRE has been very instrumental in keeping people safe and reducing the incidences from Land mine and ERWs. 11governorates of Iraq has been reached with MRE activities, more than 1,500 schools, more than 1,000 communities in contaminated areas have received awareness through community based MRE, emergency response, in schools, and mass media campaigns.	
4. Support to victim surveillance and assistance	UNICEF in collaboration with WHO and UNDP is supporting to set us a "National Injury Surveillance including Land Mine and ERW victims". The mechanism is piloted in 3 governorates of Iraq and expected to systematize the victim data collection, planning and programming for victim assistance and other required support to government in mine action. UNICEF is also supporting national NGOs on promotion of victim and survivors rights and also in advocating for banning the cluster munitions.	
5. MRE IEC materials production and distribution	Different types of IEC materials target to groups, types of contamination, and cause of risk have been developed. Around 200,000 copies of different types MRE IEC materials (both print and media) have been distributed to target group.	Posters, leaflets, Magazines for children, Color Book with MRE messages, games, TV spots are some of major type of materials that have been developed and translated in Arabic and Kurdish.

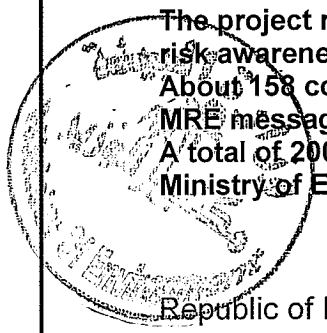
6. MRE Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey	UNCEF in partnership with Handicap International (F) is conducting this KAP survey in three northern governorates. Expected to complete in November 2008	
7. MRE/VA study tour to good practice country:	In its Endeavour to support and strengthen national capacity on MRE and VA, UNICEF will support a study tour for 10-12 staff of NMAA, regional mine action centres and partner NGO (local). The study tour is planned upon request of the NMAA and will showcase successful models of the most contaminated countries where the government has led mine action programme and has successfully implemented community based MRE and victim assistance projects.	

Summary of INTERSOS MRE Activities, other than those with UNICEF in 2004 and 2005

In 2004, after receiving funding from UNHCR, INTERSOS fielded one MRE Team that started establishing MRE community bases in three communities in the Basra governorate. The overall objective of this project was to contribute to the reduction of mine/ERW injuries and deaths amongst Iraqi people in Southern Iraq and to contribute to the implementation of a National Mine Action Strategy for Iraq. In particular, this project aimed at reducing risky behaviours, especially targeting children, promoting an active role for communities, teachers, and local institutions through the Ministry of Education.

The MRE Team also involved itself in providing emergency response sessions to IDPs and returnees in the transit area in Basra. Furthermore, training courses were presented to the staff of the Civil Defence Centres in Basra. The following results have been achieved:

The project reached 28,732 beneficiaries, including community members, IDPS, and returnees on the project areas of mine risk awareness and promoting safe behaviour.
About 158 community volunteers were trained on MRE and community liaison skills and a network established to spread MRE messages and to do Mine Action Community Liaison in Basra.
A total of 200 teachers were trained as Master Trainers and a further 2,000 teachers trained in MRE in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Department of Education in Basra.



Approximately 200,000 students from 1,000 primary and secondary schools in Basra and other project areas were provided with MRE training.

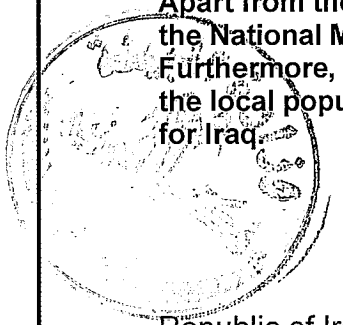
Iraq Health and Social Care Organization (IHSCO) Activities 2004 to 2006

IHSCO is a national NGO established with assistance from the US Department of State focussing mainly on MRE and mine/ERW victims assistance operating mainly in the central part of Iraq. Various donors contributed financially to the work of this NGO. The achievements of IHSCO can be summarized as follows:

MRE training was presented to employees of different Ministries namely, three training courses with 52 students in 2004, 24 training courses with 438 students in 2005, and 18 training courses with 290 students in 2006.
A total of 12,000 posters, 8,500 leaflets, and 2,500 calendars for 2005 were provided to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the Ministry for Human Rights.
Community based MRE training to 12,725 citizens in six governorates in 2005, and 3,172 in 2006 were presented.
Field testing was conducted on television clips, radio spots, publications, and posters in 2004, 2005
A field survey to assess the need for MRE training was conducted in Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, and Muthanna governorates in 2004 and 2005 including 40 communities.
Various publications were developed, printed and distributed every year.
In 2006, implemented a training project to train 80 supervisors of the Ministry of Education from Baghdad, Babilon, Karbala, Thiquar and Muthanna governorates with the intention that these supervisors would train a further 6,000 teachers in MRE in these governorates. Also developed a curriculum for MRE training in schools in cooperation with the National Mine Action Authority and the Ministry of Education.
Launched a project in 2006 in cooperation with the Ministry of Health to train 88 doctors to prepare them as MRE trainers of health workers all over the country

MARKING AND FENCING OF CONTAMINATED AREAS

Apart from the original markings of the mined areas on the borders, that are not being maintained and in a bad condition, the National Mine Action Authority did not have the ability to embark on a large scale marking of contaminated areas. Furthermore, the security situation in many areas did not allow this to be done. Some temporary markings, many erected by the local population, do exist. This matter is considered to be a priority task in the development of a mine action strategic for Iraq.



KURDISTAN REGION

MINE RISK EDUCATION

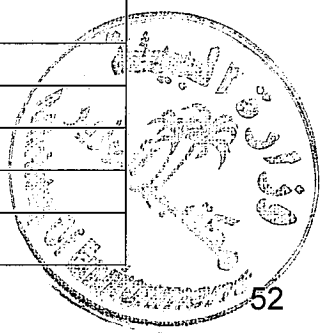
Directorate of Mine Risk Education is one of the most active directorates of the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA). Its activities cover many sectors; Education and training, community mine action liaison and public information dissemination. With regard to community liaison, MRE teams support demining operations including mine clearance teams in the communities where demining activities are underway. On the other hand MRE teams conduct direct MRE sessions to at risk populations especially to shepherds, nomads and children. In addition, MRE messages, radio programs and instructions are broadcasted on local TV and Radio stations in spring season when people go out in great numbers to picnic in different mountainous areas. More than 2000 mines & other ERW items have been found and reported. There have been many special MRE projects implemented since the establishment of the IKMAA in 2004 such as Summer School training courses for children, Child to Child MRE, Child to Adult MRE, Secondary school teachers training, Social Workers training and many others.

MRE summarized activities shown in below tables:

Will continue to conduct direct visits to the mine affected communities so as to provide them with MRE sessions, and conduct MRE projects for children awareness in those communities, in addition to dissemination of MRE messages in the local Media channels to educate the people in general and the shepherds, herb collectors, and picnickers in particular.

From 1/5/2005 to 31/12/2007

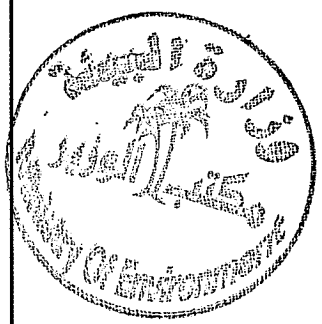
Year	2005	2006	2007	Total	Jan to end of March 2008
No.of communities visited	363	191	103	657	30
No.of beneficiaries (Men)	6236	2387	3363	11986	531
No. of beneficiaries (Women)	4982	2517	2860	10359	269
No. of beneficiaries (Children)	10229	3229	2120	15578	364
Total	21447	8133	8343	37923	1164
Special Projects					
Year	2005	2006	2007	Total	2008
No. of visited Secondary schools	0	102	102	204	1
Secondary school teachers	0	1544	1229	2773	3
No. of secondary school students		30600	9046	39646	0
No. of beneficiaries (Culture, social, women, etc) centers	0	75	0	75	0
No. of beneficiaries (Company, NGO, INGO staff)	0	0	302	302	0
No. of beneficiaries (Governmental staff)	800	2136	0	2936	352
No. of pupils benefited from Summer School courses	200	300	0	500	0
Child to Adult	0	0	68	68	0
Distributed Educational Materials					
Sticker	950	0	0	950	0
Aga Magazine	2506	1048	80	3634	0
Poetry booklets & stories for children	470	300	70	840	0



Calendar	4509	2070	1415	7994	1000
Shepherd's Bag	89	0	0	89	0
Clock	42	42	0	84	0
Pamphlet	195	212	0	407	0
Poster	0	0	0	0	1800

MARKING AND FENCING OF CONTAMINATED AREAS

Since 1993 more than 2,400 dangerous areas have been perimeter marked with minefield markers and some were fenced. The marking was mainly done by MAG from the start of their operations in the Kurdistan Region. The UNOPS Mine Action Programme under the Oil for Food Programme, started in 2002 to mark and fence some of the unmarked dangerous areas. However, many of the signs and fencing have been removed by the population using the material for domestic purposes.



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]: **Iraq** reporting for time period from **First Report** to **31 July 2008**

MAINSTREAMING MINE ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT

Due to the fact that the mines and ERW situation in Iraq was not included under the priorities of government for reconstruction and development, mine action does not enjoy the full attention required in the Iraqi National Development Strategy (NDS). Furthermore, during the development of the International Compact for Iraq (ICI) the mines and ERW threat to reconstruction and development was not even mentioned. The result of this was that mine action did not feature at the various meetings with donors and the Iraqi Trust Fund (IRFFI) and thus did not receive much attention and funding support from donors.

Currently development projects are experiencing problems with mined areas in the execution of contracts. An example of this is the Rumaila Oil Fields, one of the biggest oil reserves in Iraq that cannot be explored due to the area being mined. Similar problems are experienced with electricity network rehabilitation, road, and rail repair and construction in the Basra Governorate. This matter will be addressed by the Ministry of Environment.

MINE VICTIMS/SURVIVORS ASSISTANCE

Immediately following the war in 2003, medical facilities that were not damaged by the activities of war were plundered by some citizens resulting in the total collapse of the health system. As a result of this, no reliable system of Injury/Victim Surveillance exists. This also curtailed the possibility of the UN Mine Action Team to provide support to this important aspect. This remains a problem as there is no reliable information available on mine/ERW victims in most of the country.

To mitigate the situation, a joint pilot victims surveillance project between UNDP, WHO, and UNICEF was launched in three governorates during 2007. The project is executed in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. Depending on the results achieved with this pilot project, the intention is to expand the project to cover all of Iraq. Funds for the expanded project will be mobilized from the donor community.

MINE AND ERW VICTIMS ASSISTANCE IN THE KURDISTAN REGION

Kurdistan is very heavily contaminated with mines/ERW as a consequence of Iraq-Iran war and the Kurdish revolutions in Iraq. Since 1991, and after the withdrawal of the Iraqi army from the three northern Iraq governorates, later becoming known as the Kurdistan Region, and the return of people to their previously destroyed villages and lands, every day an average of 5 people from each governorate were becoming victims of various types of mines/ERW, because the Iraqi authorities did not give any maps or information about the minefields. People only by experience (mine incidents where human and animals become victims), and rarely by some military barbed wire used to fence the minefields, got to know the existence and the number of minefields in their areas.

Regarding victim assistance, the areas that witnessed the biggest numbers of incidents did not have even the most primitive health or medical facilities, as it was destroyed completely by the Iraqi government in the 1980s which included more than 3000 villages and their entire infrastructure. After 1991 the newly formed Kurdistan Regional Government suffered from a lack of funds to rebuild the infrastructure of the destroyed areas. Furthermore, a lack of staff and especially qualified staff, logistic facilities, lack of awareness about mines/ERW and the poverty of the Kurdish community in general became the main cause for the large number of victims in the 1990s (poor people go to search for military remnants and munitions to sell for some money). During the 1990s the number of victims was high in the three governorates (Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniya) as seen in the below table for each governorate, but later decreased due to mine clearance activities, mine risk education and the improvement of the livelihood of the people in general.

Table of Mine/ERW Victims for Erbil Governorate:

Years	Total Victims	Mine	UXO	Injured	Dead	Male	Female
1991	474	254	220	288	166	428	46
1992	243	141	102	172	71	216	27
1993	147	64	83	107	40	118	29
1994	166	108	58	112	54	162	4
1995	300	66	234	87	213	224	76
1996	212	93	119	155	57	180	32
1997	208	88	120	157	51	192	16
1998	95	38	57	57	38	87	8
1999	161	69	92	121	40	142	19
2000	71	9	62	51	20	40	31
2001	159	88	71	99	60	141	18
2002	89	31	58	59	30	79	10

2003	9	2	7	9	0	9	0
2004	9	0	9	9	0	0	9
2005	13	6	7	12	1	5	8
2006	16	12	4	13	3	14	2
2007	22	16	6	12	10	22	0
2008*	9	6	3	8	1	8	1
Totals	2403	1091	1312	1528	855	2067	336

*till March 2008

Table of Mine/ERW Victims for Duhok Governorate:

Years	Total Victims	Mine	UXO	Injured	Dead	Male	Female
1991	86	82	4	43	43	78	8
1992	59	51	8	28	31	53	6
1993	30	30	0	11	19	30	0
1994	15	14	1	7	8	14	1
1995	18	14	4	14	4	16	2
1996	18	12	6	8	10	18	0
1997	35	29	6	19	16	34	1
1998	61	55	6	31	30	54	7
1999	45	44	1	26	19	42	3
2000	4	2	2	1	3	4	0
2001	3	2	1	0	3	3	0
2002	30	16	14	20	10	30	0
2003	14	5	9	10	4	14	0
2004	7	7	0	4	3	6	1
2005	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
2006	6	6	0	3	3	5	1
2007	7	3	4	6	1	6	1
2008*	4	0	4	2	2	4	0
Totals	443	373	70	234	209	412	31

*till March 2008

Table of Mine/ERW Victims for Sulaimaniyah Governorate:

Years	Total Victims	Mine	UXO	Injured	Dead	Male	Female
1991	1553	1101	452	837	716	1325	228
1992	550	368	182	258	292	492	58
1993	473	305	168	233	240	449	24
1994	546	407	142	300	246	482	64
1995	483	265	218	324	159	439	44
1996	440	240	200	229	211	377	63
1997	244	156	88	102	142	226	18
1998	240	99	141	129	111	228	12
1999	311	121	190	193	118	252	59
2000	119	56	63	69	50	111	8
2001	113	51	62	54	59	103	10
2002	148	119	29	92	56	133	15
2003	50	39	11	42	8	49	1
2004	21	0	0	15	6	21	0
2005	9	0	0	4	5	6	3
2006	8	0	0	8	0	6	2
2007	32	3	29	26	6	24	8
2008*	8	7	1	6	2	8	0
Totals	5348	3337	1976	2921	2427	4731	617

* Till March 2008

At the end of 1991 many western humanitarian and aid agencies came to Kurdistan and among them were some medical and mine clearance agencies like: German Emergency Doctors (surgery assistance to victims in Choman area), MSF (surgery assistance to victims in Rania area), Volunteer Relief Doctors (VRD-German) in Soran area, Emergency (Italian) in Choman, Erbil and Sulaimaniya, ICRC orthocenter in Erbil, Handicap International in Sulaimaniya and Halabja. Medico and many others, besides some mine clearance agencies, started in 1992 like MAG, NPA and UNOPS.

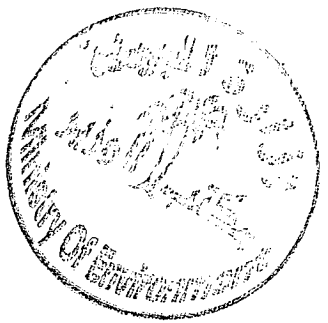
The full scale victim assistance facilities started to be developed in the region from 1993 when VRD made the first orthopedic center in Soran that later became Diana Orthopedic Limb Centre, Emergency in 1998 in Sulaimaniya, ICRC in

1998 in Erbil and UNOPS in 2001 in Duhok. At these facilities, full scale victim assistance including surgery, prostheses, Orthosis, physiotherapy, walking aid materials, rehabilitation, home modification, vocational training, income generation projects and advocacy for their rights and reintegration into society, were attended to. Many local NGOs and societies were established to advocate the rights and privileges of mine/ERW victims.

Below is the table of victim assistance for the last three months of 2008 in Erbil and Duhok governorates.

Months	No of victims	No of prostheses	Home modification	Income generation	Vocational training	Orthosis	Walking aids	New victims	Repair to prostheses	Physio-therapy
Jan 2008	889	31	2	2	3	25	17	43	106	794
Feb 2008	699	38	0	0	0	17	33	40	123	584
Mar 2008	720	91	0	0	0	34	60	38	151	519

* Some of the figures include the victims that came from central and southern parts of Iraq.



ANNEX A

(UN-OFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC)

Kurdistan Region-Iraq
Regional Presidency
President

In the Name of the People

Decision

Number (12) 2007

Legislation of the General Foundation of Mine Action in Kurdistan Region-Iraq

According to the authorities that has been given to us in the first item from Article Ten of the Kurdistan Region Presidency Legislation Number (1) 2005 and according to what have been legalized by the National Assembly of Kurdistan /session (14) on 7 May 2007 we decided to issue:

Law Number (10)/2007

Legislation of the General Foundation of Mine Action in Kurdistan Region-Iraq

CHAPTER ONE

Definitions

Article one: The following terms have the meanings indicated in front each of them:

First: The Region: Kurdistan region –Iraq

Second: Ministers Council: The Ministers' Council of Kurdistan Region – Iraq.

Third: The Foundation: the General Foundation of Mine Action in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Fourth: The Head of the Foundation: Head of the General Foundation of Mine Action in Kurdistan Region-Iraq

Fifth: The Board: Management Board of the Foundation.

Sixth: The Head of the Board: Head of the Management Board of the Foundation.

Seventh: Mines: Explosive devices aim to kill or injure persons or to destroy vehicles. It explodes by the actions of the targeted person or the targeted vehicles

Eighth: Mine Action: All activities that aim to reduce the economical; environmental and social impact of Mines and UXOs. It consists of Clearance; MRE; VA; Stockpile destruction; and Advocacy.

CHAPTER TWO

Establishment & Objectives

Article Two

To establish in accordance to this law a foundation named (The General Foundation of Mine Action in Kurdistan Region-Iraq). Its Head Office is in Erbil and it is chaired by an employee with a minister grade and is linked with the Ministers' Council.

Article Three:

The Foundation has its legal entity, financial and administrative independency.

Article Four

The Foundation aims to achieve the following:

First- Clear all the contaminated areas in the region from mines & UXOs

Second- MRE-raising awareness amongst the people in the region using the media and school curriculums.

Third: Victim Assistance.

Fourth: Advocacy – Cooperation and attending the international conferences that deals with Mine Action.

Fifth: Coordination and cooperation with all organizations and centers inside and outside the region.

CHAPTER THREE

Article Five: The foundation consists of:

First: Head of Foundation: He is the Administrative Head of the Foundation. He must be a holder of a university degree with good experience in this field, and is appointed by the Ministers Council.

Second: Deputy: He must be a holder of a university degree and has experience in this field. He is appointed by the Ministers Council.

Third: The General Directorate of Administrative and Finance Issues: Headed by a DG who must be a holder of a university degree and has good experience in this field.

Fourth: The General Directorate of the Technical Issues. Headed by a DG who must be a holder of a university degree and has good experience in this field.

Fifth: To have a General Directorate of Mine Action in each governorate headed by a DG who must be a holder of a university degree and has good experience in this field.

Article Six: The Board of the Foundation which consists of the following:

First-The Head of the Foundation - Head of the Board

Second- Deputy of the Head of the Foundation - Member and chair the Board when the Head is absent.

Third: The DGs of the Foundation - Members.

Fourth: Any Experts or Advisor selected by the Head of the Foundation from inside or outside the Foundation. They will not have the right of voting.

Article seven: The Head of the Foundation has the following authorities:

First: The administration of the Foundation issues.

Second: To approve the accreditation of NGOs and Commercial Companies (National and International)

Third: To sign contracts with individuals and local NGOs that work in Mine Action and with commercial companies and foreign organizations which needs the approval of the Ministers Council?

Fourth: To exchange experience and information with organizations and states in Mine Action based on approval from the Ministers Council.

Fifth: To recommend hiring of employees for the Foundation.

Sixth: To approve the compensation to the staff in case of death or injury because of the implementation of their duties.

Seventh: To issue the required instructions to implement this law.

Eighth: The Head of the Foundation have the right to delegate to his Deputy and the DGs some of his authorities.

Article Eight: *The Board is responsible for the following issues;*

First: Provide all information from the sectors concerned with mine action and to set the priorities.

Second: The coordination of the clearance operations with all governmental bodies within KRG.

Third: To set the general policy of the Foundation.

Fourth: To submit a yearly report to the Ministers Council including the activities and achievements as well as the problems and suggestions.

Fifth: To develop the annual plans and five years plan as well as the long term plans.

Sixth. Prepare the budget of the foundation and raising it to the Ministers Council for approval.

Article Nine: *Board Meetings:*

First: The meetings of the Foundation is chaired by the Head or his Deputy when absent.

Second: The Board Meeting is every three months upon an invitation from the Head of the Foundation and exceptional meeting upon a request from the Head or third of its members.

Third: The quorum is lawful when the majority of members attend. Decisions are being taken by the majority. In case that the votes of the members are equal then the side among which the head voted is the predominated.

CHAPTER FOUR
THE FINANCIAL RULES

Article Ten: *The income of the Foundation consists of*:

First: A budget from the Federal Government and the Regional Government from the general budget.

Second: Donations from all countries and UN Organizations and other international donor organizations.

Third: Local donations and aid .The foreign donations and aid needs the approval of the Ministers Council.

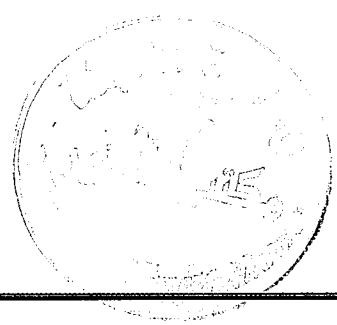
Article Eleven:

First: The Foundation is exempted from the taxes and fees.

Article Twelve:

First: The law of the governmental Loans collection is applied to collect the Foundation loans.

Second: The accounting of the Foundation is subject to Finance Auditing.



CHAPTER FIVE
THE CLOSING PRINCIPLES

Article Thirteen:

The Foundation has the right to take legal actions against individuals or parties that enter minefields without accreditation or official certificate and also any individual or party that change the signs used to mark the contaminated areas .

Article Fourteen: *The Foundation can*:

First: Specify a danger pay to the staff depending on their duties.

Second: Insure its staff against mine accidents.

Article Fifteen:

The services within UN Organizations and the local and international organization in the field of mine action in the region are considered as governmental services to the staff of the foundation.

Article sixteen:

The Head of the Foundation issues the required instructions to execute this law.

Article seventeen:

Any Law or decision that contradicts with this law is neglected.

Article eighteen:

The structure of the foundation should be identified by a regulation.

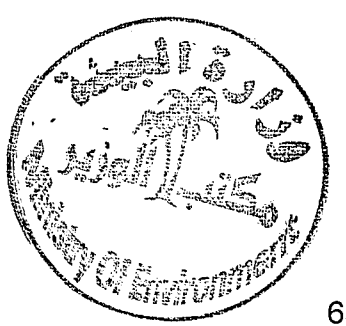
Article Nineteen

The Ministers Council to execute this law.

Article Twenty:

This Law is to be executed from the date of publishing in the official gazette (Waqaai Kurdistan)

Massud Barzani
President of Kurdistan - Iraq



Annex B

BRIEF HISTORY OF MINE ACTION IN IRAQ

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MINE AND ERW SITUATION

Iraq ranks among the countries most severely contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war, a legacy of internal conflicts, the 1980-1988 war with Iran, the 1991 first Gulf War after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the present conflict that began with the invasion of Iraq by US-led coalition forces in March 2003. In the aftermath of the 2003 conflict, Iraq was estimated to have some 10-15 million mines and between 300,000 and one million tons of abandoned ordnance.

Iraq emplaced barrier and tactical minefields along its 1,400-kilometer border with Iran and its southern provinces in particular, sustained further contamination by UXO during the Iran-Iraq war. Additional minefields were laid on the border with Saudi Arabia and around military positions before the 2003 conflict. More recently, attacks using car bombs and roadside IEDs attest to huge stockpiles of abandoned explosive ordnance that were left unsecured and plundered after the overthrow of the Saddam Hussein regime and now fuel the insurgency. Data provided by Coalition Forces on air strikes and ground engagements in the most recent conflict showed the most intense action was along main roads leading to Baghdad where most communities in those areas are located.

Not only are civilians at risk of losing their lives or a limb due to mines and ERW, but contamination poses major challenges to the implementation of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development projects. Agricultural land, the livelihood of many in the rural areas, remain unused and at risk to farmers and livestock. Construction of roads and residential areas as well as infrastructure development in general must take into consideration the possible placement of mines during planning and execution. Water systems may have been contaminated by depleted uranium, posing possible serious health threats for Iraqi civilians. ERW also hinders the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, which contributes to the instability of individual lives and communities.

The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey (ILIS), by the end of April 2006, had completed work in 13 of Iraq's 18 governorates and had found more than 3,673 suspected hazardous areas affecting 1,622 communities putting 1,616,127 population at risk, some affected by multiple Suspected Hazard Areas (SHAs). It had also recorded 577 recent victims (two years rpior to the survey), virtually all of them (99.3 percent) civilians, more than two-thirds aged between five and 29, and it is believed many other casualties may have gone unreported due to a lack of a casualty survey system. There are also substantial contamination in areas that do not affect any community and which therefore does not feature in the ILIS results.

Overall, landmines, although less lethal than some munitions, have proved the biggest source of casualties, according to survey data so far. They accounted for three-quarters of casualties in the Kurdistan Region governorates and over half the recorded casualties in the south. But the types of contamination and their impact vary significantly between the regions. The Kurdistan Region governorates, one of the most contaminated areas of the world with 1,418 affected communities, contend with thousands of tactical minefields on the borders with Iran and Turkey

and further contamination along the former frontline between Kurdish forces and Saddam Hussein's army, as well as UXO across all three governorates.

South-central governorates bordering Iran are also contaminated by minefields but many communities near the border are abandoned and cluster munitions used by Coalition forces in their 2003 advance towards Baghdad are the main source of recent casualties. Similarly, unexploded Coalition ground and air ordnance, including rockets and cluster munitions, together with huge quantities of ordnance abandoned by the Iraqi army, have been the major cause of most recent casualties in the southern governorates of Basrah, Thi Qar and Missan.

The south also contends with old minefields along its borders with Iran and newer mines laid by Saddam Hussein's army before the 2003 Coalition invasion in Muthanna governorate along the border with Saudi Arabia. Combined, they have caused half the casualties recorded by the survey. In contrast, the southernmost Al Fao peninsula is highly contaminated by mines but communities there live by fishing, not raising crops or herding livestock, and have thus not sustained any recorded mine casualties.

DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL MINE ACTION AUTHORITY FOR IRAQ

The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) set up the National Mine Action Authority in July 2003 exercising its mandate under UN Resolution 1483 and positioning it within the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. The NMAA was given responsibility for planning, coordinating and managing the budget for mine action and donor relations, as well as being responsible for setting national mine action standards and maintaining a national database.

The NMAA is organized into four main divisions namely, Administration, Public Affairs, Legal and Technical, which includes departments for Planning, Operations, Mine Awareness, Victim Assistance, Computer and Training. An inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation committee was set up including representatives of the ministries of oil, industry, electricity, human rights, culture, education, environment, health, interior and defense to ensure mine action was coordinated with broader development priorities. However, the committee never really functioned and only existed in name. The monthly Technical Coordination meeting met for the first time in 8 months at the beginning of June 2006 and planned further monthly meetings ceased to take place.

Political turbulence and uncertainty in Iraq as well as the unpredictable security situation have severely constrained the development of the NMAA. In this environment, mine action has not been a government priority, especially within the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. The NMAA had seen three Directors General appointed in less than 3 years. Due to the fact that none of the DGs appointed had any knowledge or understanding of mine action, the impact on the development of the NMAA was very negative. After the NMAA was short of being closed down in mid-2007, it was decided towards the end of 2007 to transfer the NMAA to under the responsibility of the Minister of Environment. This transfer was concluded in February 2008.

The NMAA is supported by the UN (since 2004) through the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and by the US State Department. UN support (UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS) focuses on the development of a national institution of government for mine action and establishing sustainable operational mine action capacity in Iraq. The deteriorating security situation led the

UN Agencies to relocate its mine action support for Iraq from Baghdad to Amman in 2003. Two Amman-based UNDP international mine action advisers, supported by one national advisor in Kurdistan, as well as one national advisor each in Baghdad and Basra, continue to provide managerial and technical advice to the NMAA and the RMACs. UNDP also provided the team leader for the Iraqi Landmine Impact Survey (ILIS) through Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAF).

RONCO Consulting Corporation, under contract to the US State Department, provided 13 technical advisers to Iraq in 2005, but subsequently reduced the number as a result of funding constraints in the US State Department. As of June 2006, four RONCO staff were assigned to work with the NMAA in Baghdad, including a senior adviser, a TA (finance) and two training specialists (for administration and logistics, and facility maintenance). A senior technical adviser was assigned to the NMAA's Regional Mine Action Center - South. RONCO's three other TA's worked with Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) This technical advisory support has since been reduced to providing support to IMCO only.

MINE ACTION CENTERS

During 2003, three mine action centers were set up under the NMAA namely, the Iraq Mine Action Center based in the capital and responsible for overseeing mine action in the Baghdad area, a Regional Mine Action Center for the North, headquartered in Erbil, and another RMAC for the south based in Basra. The RMAC's responsibilities included coordinating mine action in their operating areas, collecting and analyzing data, preparing plans and assigning clearance tasks, monitoring, and quality assurance.

In 2004, the Kurdistan Regional Government took over responsibility for mine action in the Kurdistan Region governorates of Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah and RMAC-North was reformed in November 2004 as the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Center (IKMAC) based in Erbil. IKMAC took over management of mine action in Erbil and Dahuk governorates and engaged staff that had formerly worked in the mine action program, managed by UNOPS until November 2003 when it was handed over to the CPA, as well as four local NGOs. At the same time, the Kurdistan authorities set up the General Directorate for Mine Action (GDMA) to manage mine action in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

The IMAC never became operational because it was decided by the previous Director General to merge the IMAC with the NMAA as one structure. Plans to establish two more RMACs in Mosul, covering north-central governorates (Diyala, Tikrit and Anbar), and in Hilla, covering the south-central governorates (Wassit, Qadissiya, Babylon, Najaf and Kerbala), were never implemented mainly because of the high level of insecurity in those areas. The RMAC – South was based in Basra covering the governorates of Basra, Muthanna, Thi Qar and Missan. As of June 2006, it had a staff of five, including four national staff and a senior technical adviser from RONCO, coordinating the demining and EOD operators working in the area and operating a database that included the ILIS data for the southern provinces. The support from RONCO has since been withdrawn and the only support the RMAC-South is having at the moment is the national advisor provided by UNDP through a contractor.

LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

The NMAA drafted a concept law in 2005 intended to provide a legal framework for mine action and submitted it to the Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation for legal review. The draft law clarifies the roles of mine action entities and provided for setting up an inter-ministerial council intended to strengthen the coordination of mine action with the work of other government ministries.

Since the responsibility for mine action was transferred to the Ministry of Environment, a concept Decree to formalize mine action in Iraq until legislation in this regard is passed, has been developed and is currently undergoing legal review.

The NMAA has also drafted 29 National Mine Action Standards based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). These standards never received ministerial approval. The process for approval of these standards will be re-activated under the new Mine Action Authority.

The Ministry of Planning approved regulations governing accreditation of mine action operators in 2005. The NMAA started applying the new regulations in January 2006 but suspended the process again pending the formation of a new government. As of June 2006, the NMAA had resumed reviewing applications for accreditation on a selective basis.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The momentum developed in mine action in 2003 and 2004 with the creation of new institutions and programs stalled in 2005 due to political and security turbulences and the lack of support from the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation. Further development of mine action institutions and enabling regulations grounded to a halt.

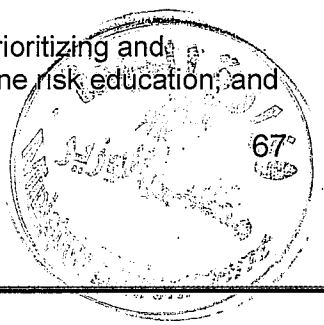
In October 2004 the NMAA adopted "Vision 2020," a Strategic Plan for Mine Action 2004-2020 which aimed to "effectively eliminate and control the impact of landmines and UXO on Iraqi society." The plan identified six pillars of mine action: institutional structure, providing a legal framework, human resources, integrated planning, impact reduction, and information. By February 2006, the NMAA no longer actively pursued this plan, mainly due to the fact that the strategy was very optimistic from the outset and the deteriorating security situation, together with the turbulent political situation, lead to most of the strategy becoming irrelevant.

In "Vision 2020," the NMAA envisaged that mine action needed funding amounting to $355 million for the period from 2004 to 2008, but against the background of political uncertainty and the insurgency the NMAA was able to spend only a small proportion of the funds available from the national budget for mine action.

Due to the continuous under-spending of the allocated national budget for mine action by the NMAA, the allocation was reduced every year. This is a direct result of a lack of a strategy and annual planning.

MINE ACTION OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Centre (IKMAC) is responsible for planning; prioritizing and managing mine clearance using manual, dogs and mechanical assets; mine risk education; and



victim assistance in two governorates of Erbil and Dahuk. It also carries out quality assurance. The mine action capacity is all part of the IKMAC. The IKMAC officially changed to the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) in 2007 with the intention of merging the IKMAA and the GDMA operating in Sulaymaniyah. However, to date these two entities are still functioning separately.

In Sulaymaniyah governorate, management of mine action was taken over by the General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA). They prioritizes and coordinates mine action issuing contracts to local commercial companies for manual, dogs, and mechanical clearance, including mine risk education and victims assistance. It also carries out quality assurance of the work delivered by the contractors.

Two international NGOs operate in the Kurdistan Region namely, Mines Advisory Group, which has worked in northern Iraq since 1992 and is one of the biggest demining agencies operating in Iraq (all three Kurdistan Region governorates, Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, as well as in Ninewah and Kirkuk).

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which started work in the Kurdistan Region, Sulaymaniyah Governorate in 1995, is undertaking manual clearance supported by mechanical assets, EOD and MRE.

Iraq Mine UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO), set up in 2003 as a national NGO with financial support from the US State Department and training from RONCO, is operating in many parts of Iraq with manual as well as dog teams doing BAC and mine clearance.

In central and southern Iraq, demining operations have been severely restricted by donor funding shortages and by the deteriorating security since 2004, which prompted a number of international demining organizations to terminate their activities.

The US Corps of Military Engineers Conventional Munitions Destruction Project for Iraq is a project for stockpile destruction all over Iraq that started in July 2004. It also undertook two contracts with explosive dog detection teams providing site entry point security and response services to potential EOD threats.

The remaining operators are concentrated in the south and functions in support of the RMAC-South. Danish Demining Group, funded by the Danish government and UNDP, operates in Basra governorate with five EOD teams and five BAC teams, together with support staff for both. Tasks are selected on the basis of information received from local communities by DDG operational and MRE teams and have concentrated on clearing mainly agricultural land.

SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS

A number of surveys were undertaken before and since the start of the present conflict. These included a landmine impact survey undertaken in the three governorates of the Kurdistan Region by UNOPS in 2002, and an emergency survey undertaken by VVAF, Mines Advisory Group and Mine Tech International for UNMAS and UNOPS from June 2003 to February 2004.

The Iraq Landmine Impact Survey, the first comprehensive national survey of mine/UXO contamination, started in 2004, working out of two regional bases at Erbil in the Kurdistan

Region from June 2004, and Basra in the south from August 2004. By the end of April 2006, the ILIS had completed surveying 13 of Iraq's 18 governorates but the survey was suspended due to the deteriorating security situation at that time. It is expected that the remaining five governorates of Iraq will be surveyed in the second part of 2008 and 2009.

SUMMARY

It is thus clear that mine action in the Kurdistan Region is functioning well, mainly with funding from the Kurdistan Regional Government Budget, building on the mine action programme developed under the Oil for Food Programme.

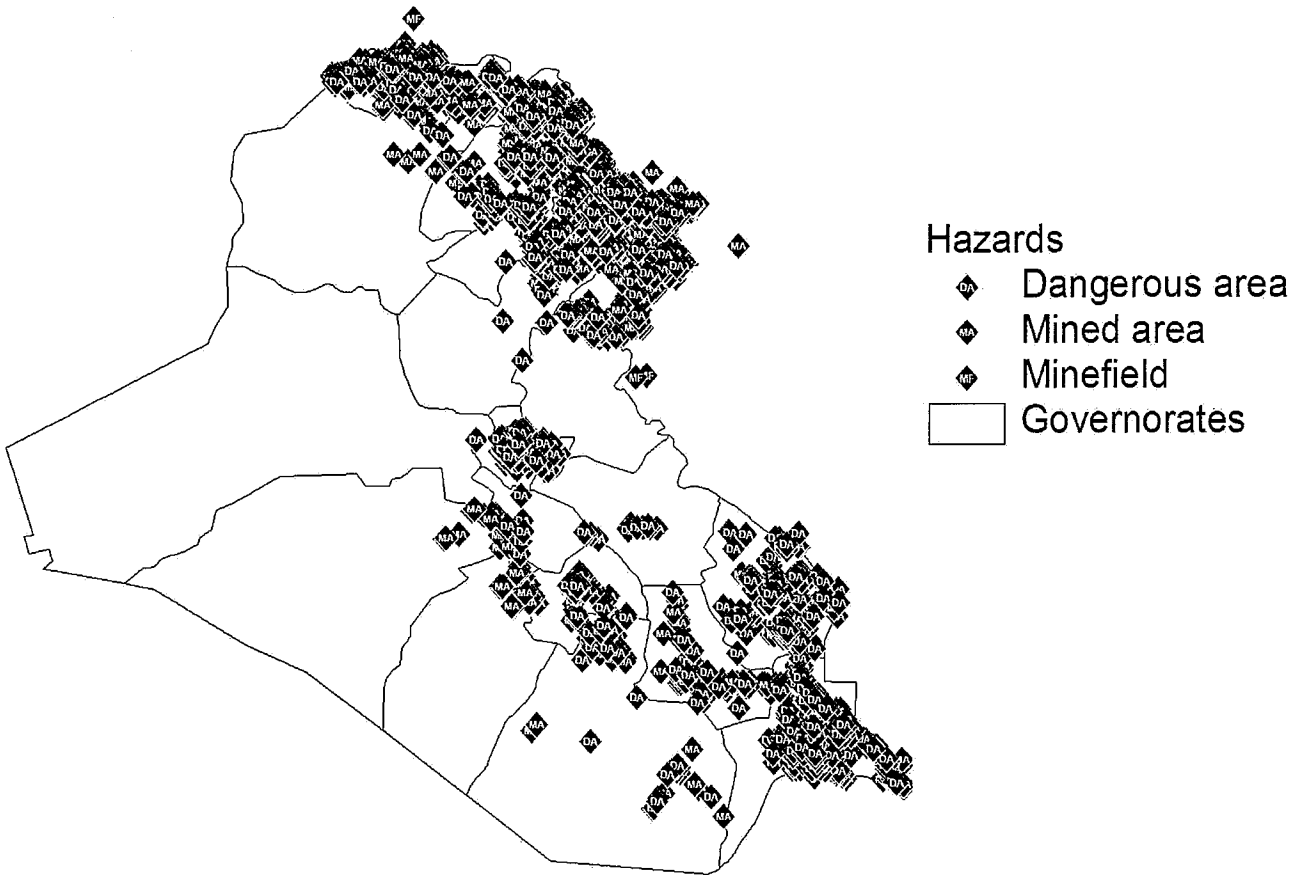
In the part of Iraq excluding the Kurdistan Region however, the mine action capacity is extremely limited, mainly due to the lack of donor support, security and political instability, and the inability of the NMAA and the RMAC South to perform its functions. It is expected that this situation will improve drastically under the control of the Ministry of Environment.

Most of the work done in the center and south of Iraq is focused on battle area clearance due to the extremely high contamination of ERW, including cluster munitions. The extensive minefields are expected to be addressed as a next step of the clearance strategy.

Annex C

HAZARDS AS DETERMINED BY THE PARTIALLY COMPLETED IRAQ LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY

Note: ILIS not completed yet. The ILIS is a community based survey. Areas with no communities will not be covered by this survey.



IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AS DETERMINED BY THE ILIS