



REPUBLIC OF IRAQ Ministry of Health and Environment Directorate for Mine Action (DMA)

IRAQ Extension Request for AP Mine Ban Convention Achievements and challenges





NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Iraq is one of the most affected countries by landmines, as a result of wars and internal conflicts as follows:

- Since 1961 the start of mine-laying operations in Iraqi Kurdistan as a result of aggressive policies in Iraq against the Kurdish people
- During the war (1980-1988), the previous Iraqi Army planted minefields along the Iraqi-Iranian border and over 1,200 kilometers
- In 1991, the previous Iraqi army planted large tracts of minefields inside Iraqi territory
 During this period, the dividing line was also laid between the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (called Green Line)
- As a result of the events that followed the Iraq War of Freedom in 2003, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense lost all maps of the mine fields planted on the Iraqi side
- ❖ After 2003, Iraq suffered almost daily terrorist attacks using car bombs or roadside bombs
- In 2014 and until now and after the entry of gangs of terrorist advocates to many areas of Iraq





Implemented Surveys and Baseline

• General surveys (1992 - 2003) in Kurdistan

The work included public surveys and warning signs near dangerous areas, and subsequent emergency surveys were carried out in 1998 by UNOPS where the total area of dangerous and recorded areas was suspected (SHA) $442~{\rm km}^2$

• LIS Survey (first phase 2004-2006)

Including 13 governorates (Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Babel, Karbala, Najaf, Qadisiyah, Wasit, Basrah, Thi Qar, Muthanna and Missan).

• LIS survey (second phase 2007-2009)

The second phase of the survey was carried out with the support of iMMAP for the period (2007-2009) in five governorates (Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala, Salahuddin, Mosul). The polluted area as a result of this survey reached about $127.85~{\rm km}^2$



As a result of surveys conducted and referred to above it was considered as the initial baseline of Contamination (2,309) km²





NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

- The Impact of Contamination on Population
- Landmine and ERW affect to 961 communities and a total of 1,661,952 people
- The high impact risks are represented in the governorates that fall under the responsibility of the Southern Center with an impact area of 688,861,027 Sq.m

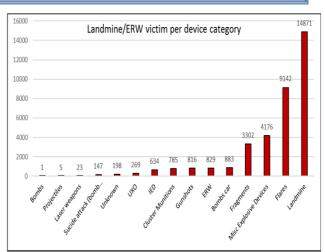
Region	Impact	Mined areas	Area (m²)	
	High	495	30,531,638	
IKMAA	Medium	2,498	182,653,507	
	Low	129	9,981,631	
	Total	3,122	223,166,777	
	High	0	0	
RMAC-N	Medium	106	124,500,566	
	Low	21	28,271,100	
	Total	127	152,771,666	
	High	3	3,882,667	
RMAC-M EU	Medium	43	37,348,826	
	Low	15	5,344,313	
	Total	61	46,575,806	
	High	201	688,861,027	
RMAC-S	Medium	40	55,755,596	
	Low	3	28,434,861	
	Total	244	773,051,483	
Tota	l	3,554	1,195,565,732	





NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

- The nature and extent of the impact of contamination to mine victims
- The number of victims registered in the database is 36,081
- ❖ 38% of the victim are dead
- 62% of whom have survived, but 31% being jobless
- 4 (26%) are retired from work due to injury,
- ❖ 57% of them are without daily income, (22%) of these survivors are unknown occupations

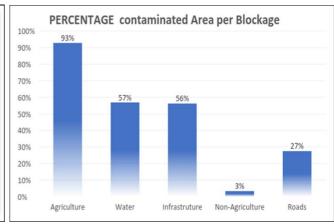


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Impact of Minefields and their Intersection with (or blockage of) Economic and Service activities









Efforts to ensure that civilians do not approach mined areas (MRE)

Since 2008, Iraqi Mine Action Program, implemented a large awareness campaigns by coordination with all partners concerned, covering all areas of Iraq and its activities have spread in many sectors, education, training, mutual contact with community and dissemination of information

Region	Children		Youth		Adult		Mixed		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IKMAA	70,444	61,301	93,008	81,001	121,715	107,700	16,846	14,125	566,140
RMAC-M EU	12,877	7,697	8,128	4,798	6,189	3,564	0	0	43,253
RMAC-N	8,390	4,816	6,472	3,831	4,334	1,851	0	0	29,694
RMAC-S	56,760	41,773	13,805	7,764	17,163	6,341	0	0	143,606
Total	148,471	115,587	121,413	97,394	149,401	119,456	16,846	14,125	782,693





Nature and extent of progress

Non-technical survey (NTS)

(Minefields as a result of NTS)

Region Province		No of Hazards	Area size (Sqm)	
RMAC-M EU	RMAC-M EU Wassit		39,646,306	
	Basrah	38	688,685,273	
RMAC-S	Missan	35	41,835,755	
	Muthanna	2	37,845,692	
Tot	al	106	808,013,025	

Preliminary Survey (PTS)

Governorate	Original SHA Area (m²) (No of SHAs)	Canceled/reduced Area (m²)	Identified CHA Area (m²)	Areas not surveyed	Percentage released
Erbil	354,500,000	274,500,000	71,000,000	5,000,000	77.4%
Duhok	124,500,000	99,500,000	26,000,000	4,000,000	79.9%

Governorate	Original SHA Area (m²)	Canceled/reduced Area (m²)	Identified CHA Area (km²)	Percentage released
Sulimani	146,300,000	59,600,000	86,700,000	59%





Nature and Extent of Progress

- ❖ Technical Survey (TS)
- Clearance

Regions Governorates		Area cleared (m²)	Area canceled/ reduced by TS/PTS (m²)	Total Area addressed (m²)	Total device
	Duhok	5,251,649	148,546,442	153,798,091	28,036
IKMAA	Slemani	44,451,235	244,038,594	288,489,829	125,627
	Erbil	7,578,622	438,948,295	446,526,917	33,826
	Anbar	441,294	1,468,400	1,909,693	2,103
	Diyala	2,097,448	0	2,097,448	3,776
RMAC-N	Kirkuk	0	9,237,809	9,237,809	3,633
	Ninewa	0	0	0	1
	Salah al-Din	84,527,387	0	84,527,387	1,389
	Babylon	6,212,064	0	6,212,064	2,476
	Baghdad	1,426,089	0	1,426,089	6,738
RMAC-ME	Kerbala	1,306,712	0	1,306,712	5,334
KWIAC-WIE	Najaf	636,151	0	636,151	42
	Qadissiya	21,838,400	0	21,838,400	27,738
	Wasit	7,305,705	7,677,502	14,983,207	23,302
RMAC-S	Basrah	294,861,040	45,453,943	340,314,983	196,849
	Missan	42,280,135	16,303,669	58,583,804	64,708
	Muthanna	12,782,999	0	12,782,999	23,630
	Thi-Qar	18,361,243	3,274,039	21,635,282	95,453
Grand Total		551,358,173	914,948,693	1,466,306,865	644,795

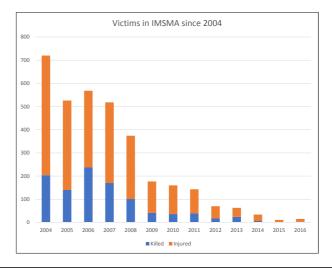
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Progress Towards Reducing Landmine Casualties

Although Clearance work and Mine Risk Education are ongoing, there is registration for new victims due to Mines and ERW as a result of:

- ❖Not-fencing of minefields.
- ❖The presence of ERW randomly.
- ongoing conflicts with terrorist gangs, especially in the liberated areas.







Obstacles to Compliance for Convention

- Lack of financial resource
- Human resources
- The security situation and the war against the terrorist gangs
- New and discovered minefields
- Climatic and topographical conditions
- Mine Action Technology
- Random minefields





Obstacles to Compliance for Convention

- ❖ Lack of information, records and maps of mined areas
- Lack of international support for Iraq
- Lack of international organizations operating in Iraq
- Economic impact
- Environmental Impact
- ❖ IDPs
- Lack of experts

