



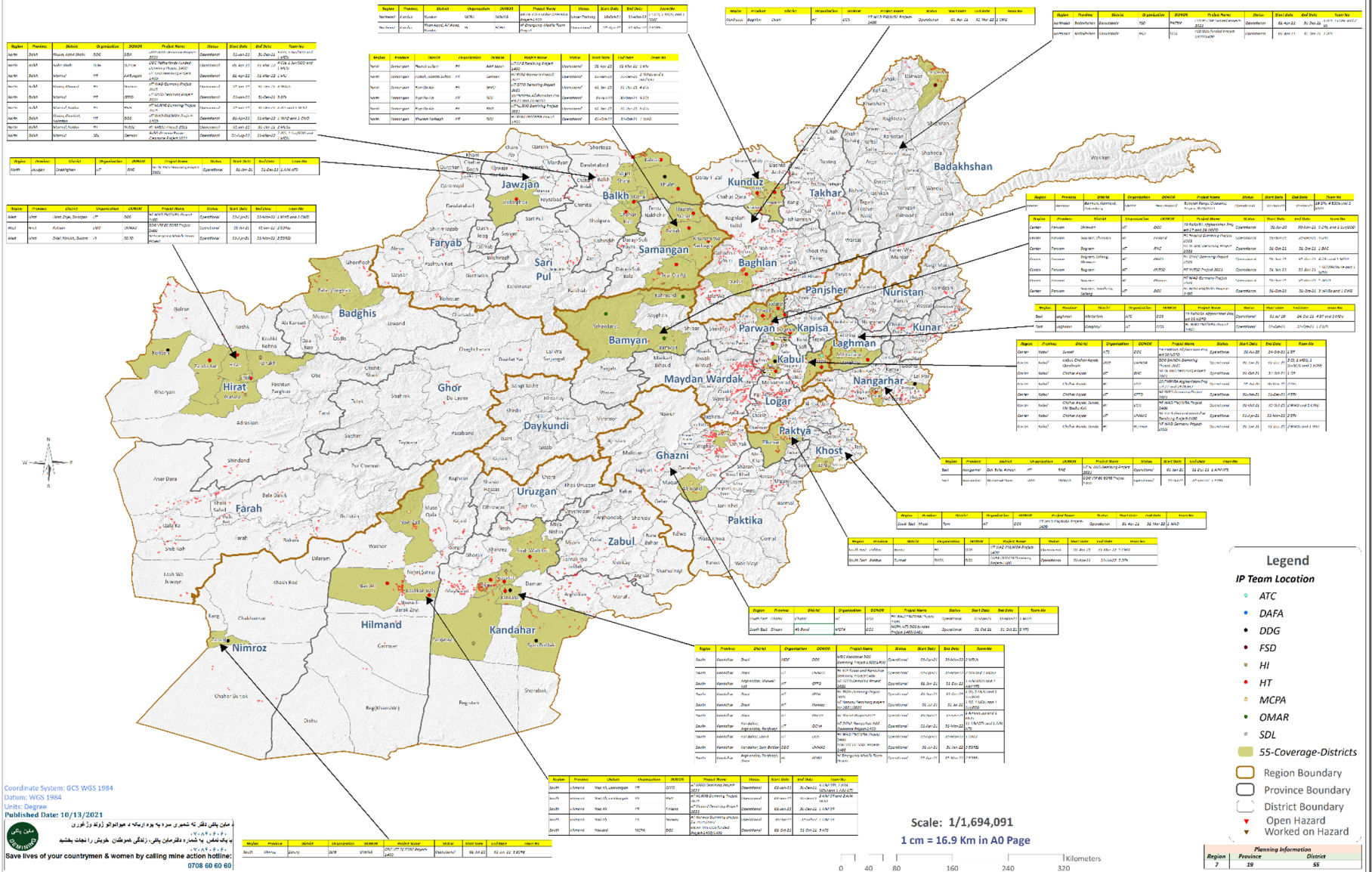
UNMAS



UNMAS Afghanistan

Enabling humanitarian and development initiatives unimpeded by explosive ordnance

MAPA Operational Projects Location Map as of Oct 2021



UN-EMACCA



Establishing the **Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)**

The **DMAC** began to execute aspects of the MAPA programme management

After the Taliban's takeover, the **DMAC** functions were significantly affected



- ❖ Key stakeholders have been **consulted and approved** of the UN-EMACCA establishment
- ❖ UN-EMACCA is a **temporary** stand-in for the DMAC and is independent from the de facto Government
- ❖ All funds for the UN-EMACCA will be channeled through and controlled and managed by UNMAS and no funds will be used to support the Taliban or the de facto Government
- ❖ The former civil servants will **remain at the DMAC** and continue to perform aspects of their duties
- ❖ Discussion on the **division of roles and responsibilities** between the UN-EMACCA and the de facto national authority is ongoing

Innovation



| AMAS DATABASING |

- Initiative aimed at **databasing the Afg. MA Standards**
- **Ensures alignment** between AMAS and IMAS
- **Enables stakeholders** to easy use of AMAS for their needs

| 30 YEARS OF MINE ACTION |

- Evaluation of the impact of MA over the past three decades
- Several dimensions (safety, social, psychosocial, economic) and at different levels (individual, community, country-wide).
- Nine key recommendations for the future

| SBCC EORE |

- **Mass media EORE** utilizing social and behaviour change communication
- **Large-scale roll-out** using trusted media partners

| AIM CLEARANCE |

- **Training and mentoring of humanitarian NGOs** to enable the large scale clearance of abandoned improvised mines
- **Key focus for the sector** in the years to come
- **More investment**, including in **equipment**, is needed



Funding Needs

USD \$50,000,000 in 2021 to cover:

- Deployment of QRTs
- Village-by-village survey and land release
- EORE through mass media and in-person at IDP settlements and host communities
- CPP training for communities and NNGOs
- IED-specific hostile environment training for humanitarian organizations
- Mine action in-country coordination

Projecting a Need of \$100,000,000 For Mine Action In Afghanistan in 2022.



Key Challenges



- Afghanistan has **one of the highest levels** of explosive hazard contamination: new+legacy
- Abandoned improvised mines (AIM) and ERW continue to pose the **biggest threat to civilians**
- People of frequent movements are in **high danger**: IDPs, refugees, returnees, humanitarian workers
- Suspended financial support for DMAC **affected mine action coordination**
- Explosive hazards and/or the perception of the presence of explosive hazards will **negatively impact the delivery of ALL humanitarian projects** in Afghanistan **over the next 18 months**
- Administrative challenges: **visas** and the continued closure of the Tajik border in Khorogh

Opportunities



Insecurity no longer impedes humanitarian mine action efforts in most parts of the country and **increased Taliban assistance offered** in:

- **Identifying areas** and/or providing details on the density and extent of **contaminated by explosive ordnance (IM and ERW)**, which wasn't possible before.
- **Accessing previously restricted/hard to reach areas** where vulnerable population have remained marginalized in receiving humanitarian services.
- **Releasing high impact areas** contaminated by IM and ERW in recent conflicts (increased community requests endorsed by de facto authorities).

UNMAS Response



| CLEARANCE |

- Deploy **quick response teams (QRTs)**
- **Village-by-village non-technical survey and EOD**
- **Land release** in compliance with international conventions

| RISK EDUCATION |

- **Face-to-Face EORE**
- **Mass media EORE**
- **Conflict Prevention and Preparedness (CPP)**
- **IED-specific hostile environment training**

| VICTIM ASSISTANCE |

- **Victim assistance services**
- **High-level advocacy**

| COORDINATION |

- Propose **financial, technical, and strategic support** for Emergency Coordination
- Establish the **United Nations Emergency Mine Action Coordination Center for Afghanistan (UN-EMACCA)**

UNICEF & EORE



| OVERVIEW |

- Target **children** in schools and communities and their **caregivers**
- EORE **training for teachers and facilitators**
- **Distribute speaking and comic books** through community structure programming to all provinces

| CHALLENGES |

- New contamination **poses children to daily risks**
- High risk for **IDPs**
- **Lack of funding** for EORE
- The **attitude** of the de facto Government on EORE is **unknown**

| KEY ASKS |

- **High level advocacy** to stop using EO
- **Funding** for EORE
- A **nation-level KAP survey**- inclusion of EORE in school curriculum
- UNMAS expertise to support **capacity building**
- Strengthening **sector-wise coordination**
- Strengthening **victim referral system**
- **Increasing access** to specialized services

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