



## IMPACT



**818** assessments of explosive hazards (EH) were conducted in Al-Anbar, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Ninewa Governorates **in support of high priority stabilization and humanitarian interventions.**

- **Responded**, located and removed **44,376** EH and **748** improvised explosive devices (IED) in retaken areas in 2017.
- **Enabled** UNDP and the Government of Iraq (GoI) to move forward with the rehabilitation of **622** priority critical infrastructure sites.
- **Coordinated** with other entities and completed **54** assessment missions enabling the UN and humanitarian partners to deliver humanitarian aid as soon as liberated areas became accessible.



- **218** police officers trained in **First Response** to identify, mark and report EH and **300** police and mine action officials from the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) and the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) trained on how to safely respond to IED and EH threats.
- **683 UN and NGO staff, and 495 UNDP cash-for-work employees** trained to recognize and behave safely in the presence of EH while working in high-risk environments such as Mosul.



- **414,587** people received **risk education and risk awareness** training in schools, internally displaced person (IDP) camps, and other high priority areas.

## ABOUT

Extensive conflict in Iraq to retake cities from the *Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant* (ISIL) has displaced more than 5.8 million people since 2014, with the associated military campaigns having significantly contaminated areas with EH including IEDs.

3.2 million people have since returned home and the GoI, supported by the UN, is working to facilitate the safe, dignified and voluntary return of the remaining 2.6 million people.

The presence of EH in liberated areas impedes urgently needed humanitarian response efforts and prevents civilians from safely returning home. The EH problem is complex, extensive, and exceeds the capacity of the existing resources to address it.

The GoI, the UN, and other national and international stakeholders have prioritized the clearance of EH as the essential 'first step' before any rehabilitation or reconstruction work can be carried out.

# ACTIVITIES

UNMAS addresses the threat posed by EH in Iraq in through three pillars of work:



## 1. Explosive Hazard Management

A blended approach, combining national and international commercial companies and NGOs, enables survey and clearance response in areas liberated from ISIL in direct support of the GoI/UN stabilization plan and humanitarian response. As soon as areas are declared liberated, UNMAS will first deploy risk assessment teams, followed by specialized teams including: survey, high-risk search, battle area clearance, mechanical assets, and/or debris management.



## 2. Capacity Enhancement

UNMAS supports a nationally led and implemented response. Building on existing capacities, UNMAS' focus is to provide training and technical advice to the GoI in various ministries: mine action authorities, Ministry of Interior (police and civil defence), and government operations coordination centres to support the management, regulation and coordination of response to EH. The "National Strategy and Executive Plan for Mine Action 2017-2021" was launched in December 2017 with support from UNMAS.



## 3. Risk Education

Coordinated with the UN Protection Cluster and DMA, RE is provided to IDPs, returnees and resident communities. Efforts are specifically targeting communities living in, or returning to, liberated areas known or suspected to be contaminated with IEDs and EH. UNMAS has provided national authorities with management training to improve coordination and management of Risk Education in Iraq. Risk Awareness is provided to humanitarian and stabilization partners.

# FUNDING

UNMAS Iraq is **seeking \$250 million** to support operations in Iraq in 2017 and 2018. Of this \$250 million, \$103.25M has been secured and pledged, leaving a **shortfall of \$146.75 million** for the remaining period. UNMAS Iraq has received contributions from Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom and negotiations are underway for in-kind contributions from New Zealand and Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) / Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

## For more information:

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