# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message from the Senior Programme Manager</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background Information</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Hazard Management (EHM)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Education (RE)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and Technical Support</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMMAI</td>
<td>Coordination Mechanism for Mine Action in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>Dan Church Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDG</td>
<td>Danish Demining Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA</td>
<td>Directorate of Mine Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHFR</td>
<td>Explosive Hazards First Responder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHM</td>
<td>Explosive Hazard Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOD</td>
<td>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWs</td>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSD</td>
<td>Swiss Foundation for Mine Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GICHD</td>
<td>Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMAP</td>
<td>Gender and Mine Action Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>Government of Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Humanity and Inclusion, Previously Handicap International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNO</td>
<td>Humanitarian Needs Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons/People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEDD</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Device Defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHF</td>
<td>Iraqi Humanitarian Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHSCO</td>
<td>Health and Social Care Organization in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKMAA</td>
<td>Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMMAP</td>
<td>Information Management and Mine Action Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO</td>
<td>Information Management Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSMA</td>
<td>Information Management System for Mine Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIL</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Also known as “Da’esh”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCMC</td>
<td>Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG</td>
<td>Kurdish Regional Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA AoR</td>
<td>Mine Action Area of Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>Mines Advisory Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIR</td>
<td>Mine and UXO Impact Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoI</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMAS</td>
<td>National Mine Action Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>Norwegian People’s Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTS</td>
<td>Non-Technical Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OACPE</td>
<td>Orchard Association for Child Protection and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWP</td>
<td>Standard Working Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Risk Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTAP</td>
<td>Real-Time Accountability Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>Training of the Trainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>Technical Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMAS</td>
<td>United Nations Mine Action Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR</td>
<td>Virtual Reality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For much of the world, Iraq is a distant place struggling to recover from nearly two decades of conflict. As many as 15 million of its people remain displaced, most of whom want little more than a return to a normal life perhaps best defined by a job for those who want one, an education for those who need one, and a safe home for all. For those of us engaged in mine action in Iraq, a critical first step towards recovery, we see this struggle every day and close up, as we have since 2016 when we began explosive hazard clearance operations supportive of the Government of Iraq and our direct counterparts at the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA).

**Contamination:** Simple logic says that only after threats posed by explosive hazards of all types have been removed and areas safely cleared according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) can recovery begin: infrastructure restored, fields ploughed, homes rebuilt. Yet, despite our progress, Iraq continues to rank first among the world’s contaminated countries based on its over 3,000 square kilometres2 of still contaminated land. The true extent of contamination is likely much greater3, not least because an estimated 130,000 homes in liberated areas are reported to have been damaged or destroyed5 and many of these are assessed estimated 130,000 homes in liberated areas are reported 6 as likely to contain explosive remnants of war (ERW) or improvised explosive devices (IEDs)6. As important as our work itself, documenting and interpreting change in the conduct of clearance is also important not only for accountability to our stakeholders, including donors, but to advancing mine action in relevant, contemporary terms: arguably, Iraq has changed what we do and how we do it based on the clearance environment itself. In 2019, UNMAS Iraq contributed to mine action literature through its “think pieces” published in professional journals which focused IEDs, how these are used in conflict and post-conflict environments, along with other factors contributing to “time-on-task” and associated costs, as well as related UNMAS Iraq innovations – for example, our stronger reliance on local staff and “light teams” focused on solving knowledge-transfer conducive to long term skill retention important for sustainability in the sector.

**Challenges:**

The overall impact of the level of explosive hazard contamination across all economic sectors has yet to be measured. For example, in Nineveh Governate alone, a total of 100 confirmed and suspected hazardous areas identified in Al-Hamdaniya, Baashisha and Tikrit districts, most or all were located in agricultural areas. As of 2019, agricultural capacity, the second most important sector of the Iraqi economy after oil, remains down 40 percent from pre-Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) levels.” Arguably, a stable, prosperous Iraq, secure in its own sovereignty, has much to contribute to the world, and particularly to the Middle East as recognized by our donors.

**UK aid is-doing thousands of homes which could kill and maim without warning, in a second war to remove the legacy of Daesh’s terror from Iraq. This is a win for Iraq, and a win for the UK which can only benefit from prosperity, stability and security in the region.”**

Penny Mordaunt, International Development Secretary

**Transition:**

In 2019, UNMAS Iraq, along with its implemen- ting partners and in collaboration with other United Nations (UN) organizations, continued to contribute to that end despite continuing security threats where we work, political uncertainty, social unrest, and reduced fund- ing for our clearance work, risk education programmes, and technical assistance provided to our Iraqi counterparts. In response, UNMAS Iraq:

- **Clearance:** Introduced a new business model with a reduced “international footprint”. By gradually reducing international staff and re-deploying the remainder from “hands on” clearance tasks to exclusively supervisory, consultative and quality assurance roles in support of an increased, fully qualified local staff. UNMAS Iraq maintained standards and reduced costs while employing an increased number of highly trained national staff and others. (See Training, below)
- **Risk Education:** Enhanced continuing “face-to-face” risk education programs with a major new multi-media campaign, including mass-, social-, and interactive media to expand reach — more impressions at a reduced “per impression” cost. At the conclusion of the campaign in 2020, an independent research firm will conduct an opinion survey to evaluate responses for cost-effectiveness as a means for fine-tuning continued risk education programmes.
- **Training:** Continued to conduct Explosive Hazard First Response (EHFR) and Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environment (SSAFE) courses among others for DMA and IKMAA staff as well as local authorities and police. Nearly one-third of the 1,433 graduates of both courses were women. UNMAS Iraq views the training of women police officers, for example, as important evidence of follow through consistent with women’s empowerment goals by positioning them for advancement within their peer group. UNMAS Iraq trained another 49 police officers in three, rigorous 16-week long technical sessions. Altogether, more than 2,800 persons attended UNMAS Iraq training of all types.
- **Technical Assistance:** Positioned advisors within Iraq’s Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC) and co-chaired the Coordination Mechanism for Mine Action in Iraq (CMM), and Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, with the aim of coordination of mine action activities among all mine action partners including local police companies, NATO, and others. Midway through 2019, UNMAS Iraq launched a new consultative initiative with DMA, a stronger emphasis on a collaborative, needs-based issue-oriented approach, working with local companies, NATO, and others. Midway through 2019, UNMAS Iraq launched a new consultative initiative with DMA, a stronger emphasis on a collaborative, needs-based issue-oriented approach, working side-by-side under the direction of UNMAS Iraq’s implementing partner. Team members, when asked why they would consider a job in such a demanding, technical, dangerous setting, virtually all said the same thing: as ILS survivors, they simply wanted to reclaim their identity and their community, often clearing not just neighborhoods but their very own homes in the process even while they earned a living to support their families.

**Sinjar:** At the same time, at the request of DMA, UNMAS Iraq took on a major new clearance mission in Sinjar Dis- trict, Nineveh Governate, near the Iraqi-Syrian border. The Sinjar District is home to many of the Yezidi members of our “mixed teams” but to many of Yezidi members of our “mixed teams” of young men and women, recruited and trained to conduct clearance operations, working side-by-side under the direction of UNMAS Iraq’s implementing partner. Team members, when asked why they would consider a job in such a demanding, technical, dangerous setting, virtually all said the same thing: as ILS survivors, they simply wanted to reclaim their identity and their community, often clearing not just neighborhoods but their very own homes in the process even while they earned a living to support their families.

**Outcomes:** We remain aware that explosive hazard clear- ance, risk education, training, and technical assistance ul- timately matter only insofar as Iraqis displaced by conflict can return of their own free will to a safe home of their choosing, and the Iraqi government is well equipped to manage explosive hazard contamination independently. We continue to work to these ends every day.

**Trust:** Much the same as in Sinjar, UNMAS Iraq continued to engage with local communities, routinely meeting with local government officials related to their clearance concerns but also engaging through community liaison officers and risk education programmes. In 2019, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNMAS IRAQ trained 6,833 cash-for-work employees and trained another 1,214 government employees to recognize and behave safely in the presence of explosive hazards then to be cleared by competent UNMAS Iraq has implementing partners in local authority. Anecdotal evidence suggests these initiatives build trust within local communities – that “UNMAS Iraq is here to help” – important to productive, day-to-day contact and interaction when UNMAS Iraq teams conduct their non- technical surveys and clearance work, particularly when the security situation can change by the day or hour.

**Returns:** As of January 2019, the Government of Iraq was on record saying that key areas where UNMAS Iraq conducts clearance and risk education programmes, including the cit- ies of Mosul, Tikrit, Ramadi and Fallujah, will take an esti- mated $80 to $100 billion to rebuild. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, return movements in 2019 exceeded new displacements for the third year in a row. The Center estimated 104,000 new displacements and 462,000 returns, while 1 million remain displaced and questions the sustainability of returns given the extent of damage to homes, basic infrastructure and the widespread presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Further evidence is sought for continued and fast-paced clearance proceeding in 2020.

**Accountability:** As important as our work itself, documenting results, and interpreting change in the conduct of clearance is also important not only for accountability to our stakeholders, including donors, but to advancing mine action in relevant, contemporary terms: arguably, Iraq has changed what we do and how we do it based on the clearance environment itself. In 2019, UNMAS Iraq contributed to mine action literature through its “think pieces” published in professional journals which focused IEDs, how these are used in conflict and post-conflict environments, along with other factors contributing to “time-on-task” and associated costs, as well as related UNMAS Iraq innovations – for example, our stronger reliance on local staff and “light teams” focused on solving knowledge-transfer conducive to long term skill retention important for sustainability in the sector.

**Acknowledgement:**

© UNMAS – Cezar Yar

1 From the start of operations in August 2016 through December 2019, UNMAS Iraq has cleared more than 39,600 explosive remnants of war, including more than 3,000 IDPs including suicide victims and IEDs from Iraqis liberated areas.
2宁夏:宁夏回族自治区（中国）2019报告
6 Norwegian People’s Aid Non-Technical Survey Results, 2018 and 2019.
7 Of 111 confirmed and suspected areas in Ninewa governate contaminated with IEDs, 75 percent were in agricultural land in Al-Hamdaniya, 85 percent in Baashiqa, and 100 percent in Tikrit, Ramadi and Fallujah. (Accessed 24 March 2019).
Collapsed buildings and piles of rubble line the mostly vacant streets. Debris crunches underfoot. The scene resembles cities destroyed in the two great wars of the last century but with a difference. The enemy, now silent, is still here, by virtue of thousands of explosive hazards scattered and hidden everywhere.

The threats are no longer ‘just’ passive, remnants of war awaiting clearance. Improvised explosive devices (IED) triggered by tripwires, pressure plates, or even worse, passive infrared movements sensors, actively target anyone who attempts to rebuild a school or return to a home. Suspicion of an IED works the same as the real thing to stall reconstruction and recovery.

Clearance of these hazards –our mission– is a critical first step toward stabilization and the safe return home of 1.9 million people, still displaced, many still living in camps. Consider what stabilization might mean not only for Iraq but for those donor countries both here and at home.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The UNMAS Iraq programme focuses on enabling humanitarian and stabilization interventions to support the safe and dignified return of IDPs to areas previously under the control of the ISIL. This specifically includes the following priority areas:

1. Provide explosive hazard management (EHM) response in support of humanitarian and stabilization efforts.
2. Deliver risk education at the community level and national/regional level.
3. Support government entities with managing, regulating, and coordinating an explosive hazard management response through technical support and training.

Due to the nature of threats posed by explosive hazards, UNMAS teams are among the first responders allowing the humanitarian community and local authorities to intervene quickly and efficiently to help civilians.

The unprecedented nature of explosive hazard contamination, the sheer magnitude of dispersion, in addition to the unorthodox and innovative ways in which they were planted means that all who are in the near vicinity are at grave risk. Sporadic accidents due to IEDs has shed light on the urgent and crucial work that UNMAS, complemented by other mine action organizations and the Government of Iraq (GoI), continue to conduct on a daily basis.

As vital as UNMAS work to create a safe environment for IDPs to return to, is UNMAS efforts in ensuring that returnees are aware and cautious of potentially contaminated sites, suspicious objects, and ways of contacting the government so that such locations can be surveyed and cleared.

The activities undertaken by UNMAS in Iraq in 2019 under the aforementioned three strategic pillars are outlined in this report.

So long as explosive hazards contaminate areas retaken from ISIL, their legacy will continue to plague Iraq and threaten stabilization and rehabilitation efforts.
EXPLOSIVE HAZARD MANAGEMENT (EHM)

To support humanitarian and stabilization efforts in areas retaken from ISIL, EHM utilizes a blended approach to respond to extensive explosive hazard contamination. This includes commissioning national/ international companies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) alike to survey and clear affected areas, in support of and complementing stabilization and humanitarian efforts undertaken by the GoI and the UN.

Once requested from the UN and GoI, UNMAS deploys assessment teams, followed by specialized teams to conduct: technical and non-technical survey, high-risk search, battle area clearance, mechanical assets, and/or debris management in the suspected area.

In 2019, UNMAS had EHM operational capacity across the following areas: Fallujah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Sinjar, and Tikrit; and continued operations for 2020 in Kirkuk, Mosul, and Sinjar, and also deployed clearance teams to Ramadi and Tel Afar.

While the brunt of the work conducted by the EHM unit lies mostly in routine tasks, specifically those which relate to the oversight of safety and quality standards on day-to-day clearance activities, there have been numerous examples throughout the year of unique and notable work which deserve to be considered ‘key achievements’.

Clearance Operations in Sinjar

The knowledge of the impact of explosive hazard contamination on Iraqi communities is critical for UNMAS to confirm that the task prioritization of its clearance assets in the ISIL-liberated areas is relevant. Therefore, through a non-technical survey grant, UNMAS Iraq requested its implementing partner to deploy teams in the five liberated areas and collect the necessary information. The information gathered during the survey operations improves the current understanding of explosive hazard contamination and allows for the improvement of the prioritization system.

© UNMAS
UNMAS searcher conducts a systematic room-by-room procedure in Sinjar.

© UNMAS
UNMAS implementing partner (G4S) using armored excavator in removing rubble from the police compound in Sinjar.
The area between Kirkuk and Hawija has historically been unsafe for clearance operations, though the needs of people living in those areas have been well recognized. Following several reconnaissance missions, the team was assigned to a key infrastructure clearance project in early 2019. The mission was to clear explosive hazards to allow the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) engineers to rebuild and reconnect the power line. This was a monumental task that saw daily supervision by EHM staff to drive through a successful conclusion.

Throughout the year, 1,195,247 square metres were cleared and approximately 100 explosive hazards were found and removed, including 16 IEDs and 18 IED main charges.

This task was of vital importance to UNMAS and reached thousands of direct beneficiaries. Furthermore, it saw EHM actively manage a complex clearance operation where mechanical and manual search assets were integrated and worked in a complementary manner.

Rethinking Mechanical Clearance: Ramadi

Previous clearance operations in Ramadi had been hindered by large numbers of partially-demolished buildings which were outside UNMAS jurisdiction. This had often meant that within cleared areas, isolated buildings would remain as suspected hazardous areas that could not be cleared or declared safe.

Working closely with UNMAS implementing partner, The HALO Trust, EHM pioneered the use of mechanical equipment for limited demolition and rubble clearance. The specially-procured equipment allowed UNMAS to further broaden the range of clearance activities, and to conduct useful research for future residential area clearance.

The main task conducted in Ramadi in 2019 was the grain storage facility. Grain and rice are centrally stored in the facility for subsequent distribution within Ramadi and wider Anbar, as well as Baghdad Governorate if required. The site had been occupied by ISIL as it gave the best vantage point in the area over the south where they believed ISF would attack from.

Clearance was first conducted by another mine action organization, but two parts of the original polygon had been left due to a search limitation, as the use of mechanical assets was necessary.

In 2019, 10,790 square metres were cleared and five explosive hazards found and removed, including one IED and four IED main charges.

Return to Old City, Mosul

UNMAS returned to the Al Maedan district in October 2019. The Old City of Mosul, and the Al Maedan neighborhood in particular, epitomizes the threats posed by explosive hazards with a mix of destruction, rubble, and debris that has defined the area since its liberation from ISIL. The Al Maedan neighborhood, with a history of human inhabitation of more than two millennia, is the most damaged part of Mosul’s Old City. In the last quarter of the year, 141 explosive hazards were found and removed throughout clearance and the subsequent removal of rubble. In close collaboration with Iraqi Civil Defence and other stakeholders, UNMAS is now able to better address issues during clearance operations, such as handling human remains.

Return to Old City, Mosul

UNMAS returned to the Al Maedan district in October 2019. The Old City of Mosul, and the Al Maedan neighborhood in particular, epitomizes the threats posed by explosive hazards with a mix of destruction, rubble, and debris that has defined the area since its liberation from ISIL. The Al Maedan neighborhood, with a history of human inhabitation of more than two millennia, is the most damaged part of Mosul’s Old City. In the last quarter of the year, 141 explosive hazards were found and removed throughout clearance and the subsequent removal of rubble. In close collaboration with Iraqi Civil Defence and other stakeholders, UNMAS is now able to better address issues during clearance operations, such as handling human remains.

Rethinking Mechanical Clearance: Ramadi

Previous clearance operations in Ramadi had been hindered by large numbers of partially-demolished buildings which were outside UNMAS jurisdiction. This had often meant that within cleared areas, isolated buildings would remain as suspected hazardous areas that could not be cleared or declared safe.

Working closely with UNMAS implementing partner, The HALO Trust, EHM pioneered the use of mechanical equipment for limited demolition and rubble clearance. The specially-procured equipment allowed UNMAS to further broaden the range of clearance activities, and to conduct useful research for future residential area clearance.

The main task conducted in Ramadi in 2019 was the grain storage facility. Grain and rice are centrally stored in the facility for subsequent distribution within Ramadi and wider Anbar, as well as Baghdad Governorate if required. The site had been occupied by ISIL as it gave the best vantage point in the area over the south where they believed ISF would attack from.

Clearance was first conducted by another mine action organization, but two parts of the original polygon had been left due to a search limitation, as the use of mechanical assets was necessary.

Return to Old City, Mosul

UNMAS returned to the Al Maedan district in October 2019. The Old City of Mosul, and the Al Maedan neighborhood in particular, epitomizes the threats posed by explosive hazards with a mix of destruction, rubble, and debris that has defined the area since its liberation from ISIL. The Al Maedan neighborhood, with a history of human inhabitation of more than two millennia, is the most damaged part of Mosul’s Old City. In the last quarter of the year, 141 explosive hazards were found and removed throughout clearance and the subsequent removal of rubble. In close collaboration with Iraqi Civil Defence and other stakeholders, UNMAS is now able to better address issues during clearance operations, such as handling human remains.
Cooperation with National Mine Action Authorities

Throughout the year, UNMAS has enhanced its effort to further develop its working relationship with the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA). Notable successes have been the agreement of a joint DMA/UNMAS directive relating to the issue of task orders, along with the transfer to DMA as the central authority for task management. In direct support of this, UNMAS opened a joint office in Mosul to support the activities of DMA under the Regional Mine Action Center — North (RMAC-N), providing a vital mechanism to directly support all elements of the tasking processes related to clearance. Finally, after significantly increasing coordinated efforts with DMA to advocate for residential area clearance, the GoI has issued a letter authorizing such clearance activities to commence in Sinjar, meeting the needs of the local people who seek to safely return home from IDP camps.

Information Management

The bulk of 2019 was spent developing the System for Mine Action Reporting and Tasking (SMART), a new information management system to manage the data requirements of clearance operations. The new system brings together all data management, monitoring, quality and reporting requirements under a single interface. This platform will revolutionize the ability of EHM to analyze and evaluate operations, as well as drive efficiencies and effectiveness. The system debuted on 1 January 2020.

Medical Support

Throughout 2019, EHM employed a medical quality assurance officer. This specialist has taken responsibility for both training and quality management, with key achievements including:
- Trained 41 men and 2 women police officers in Baghdad on Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) use.
- Trained the first ever mixed-gender course in Kirkuk (55 people in total).
- Completed operations review for The HALO Trust and Optima.
- Conducted external quality assurance site visits for implementing partners.
- Introduced a Continuing Professional Development model for implementing partners to keep medics afresh and prevent skill fade.

These achievements have helped EHM to maintain focus on medical training and standards as key components of clearance activities.

Rapid Response Teams in Fallujah

The rapid response teams marked an attempt to apply an already proven humanitarian mine action clearance concept within an IED environment. With minimal international supervision, the teams gradually became more independent in their work, ultimately planning, deploying and completing clearance tasks. In the course of nine months of operations, the teams delivered significant results, including:
- Surveyed 708,254 square metres
- Removed 146 explosive hazards, including 66 explosive remnants of war (ERW), 58 IED main charges, 20 IED components, 20 VOIEDs and two IEDs

This project showed the rapid response team approach to be both cost and operationally efficient and proved that within the correct management framework, entirely local national teams could be deployed on complex clearance activities in Iraq. This work has been developed through various concept notes of a ‘new model’ for UNMAS Iraq EHM clearance activities.

Learning and Development: Innovation in EHM

During the year, EHM held operational reviews identifying lessons learnt. As a result, EHM has published a number of articles in international journals which reflect the process of analysis and its subsequent driving of development and innovation within working practices. This work has included definitions and models to better understand the complexity of clearance environments, concepts relating to tailored clearance teams, as well as ongoing work to better understand how to select, train and equip teams that are tailored to Iraq’s explosive hazard-contaminated environment.
During 2019, UNMAS Iraq risk education activities continued to support populations affected by explosive hazards, focusing on IDPs, returnees and residents of contaminated areas.

**Direct Implementation**

**RE RADIO MESSAGING AND INTERVIEWS WITH RADIO ONE FM IN MOSUL**

In collaboration with the radio station Radio One FM in Mosul, UNMAS delivered RE radio messages three times a day during peak listening hours. The messages focused on safety precautions to mitigate against explosive hazard-related accidents and what to do if encountering an explosive hazard. In addition, Radio One interviewed UNMAS RE Officers to discuss UNMAS activities in Iraq and repeat basic safety messages. The interview was broadcast live on the station, and re-broadcast via UNMAS social media platforms, receiving more than 800 views. The radio station reaches the entire city of Mosul which continues to experience a high rate of IDP returns. Radio One is the first station established in Mosul following the defeat of ISIL, who forbade radio with the exception of channels used for propaganda purposes under their control.

**SCHOOL MURALS**

School murals designed in 2018 were painted by UNDP in 2019 in more than 100 rehabilitated schools in and around East and West Mosul. Apart from broadcasting RE messages at these schools, the age-sensitive materials were designed to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. In many of the pictures, young girls and boys are shown playing and learning together, and women are also depicted in leadership and guidance roles.
UNMAS organized a proposal writing training in September 2019 for national RE actors to develop high-quality proposals. Topics included writing techniques, project planning, log-frame development and gender mainstreaming. In total, 24 participants (eight women, 16 men) from nine NGOs and DMA attended.

UNMAS organized a Gender-Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation workshop for the DMA RE department. The workshop built off the results-based management workshop, and focused on how to monitor and evaluate RE activities in a gender-responsive manner. A total of 12 participants attended, including seven women.

In 2019, UNMAS supported the DMA RE department with a five-day workshop to support their ability to develop and implement results-focused RE activities. The workshop covered topics such as results framework, monitoring and evaluation, indicator development and gender mainstreaming in RE activities. A total of nine participants, of whom five were women, attended this workshop.

UNMAS continued its RE training for humanitarian actors with the virtual reality goggles. In 2019, 701 humanitarian actors from UN agencies and NGOs participated.

UNMAS RE activities are adapted to the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls. Women participation and empowerment is always encouraged and illustrated where possible as demonstrated through women RE community focal points, targeted RE sessions for children, inclusion of women and people with disabilities in RE designs and participation of women in RE trainings.
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

In 2019, UNMAS increased its work with Iraqi government authorities to enhance mine action capacity within the country.

The main activities with the Iraqi government have been training, technical support, and assistance on: quality assurance, resource mobilization, and facilitating EHM trainings. All trainings and workshops underwent enhanced incorporation of gender aspects in mine action. UNMAS has worked closely with the GoI counterparts involved in supporting mine action to enhance their capacity in EHM operations and response.

Support to Mine Action Authorities

UNMAS works with two governmental authorities responsible for mine action in Iraq: DMA within federal Iraq and IKMAA within the Kurdistan Region. UNMAS Mine Action Technical Advisors have co-chaired the Coordination Mechanism for Mine Action in Iraq (CMMAI) and Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, ensuring an efficient and open forum for mine action matters. The CMMAI and TWG each held two meetings in 2019, with the second TWG meeting held at the DMA office in Mosul, each time with UNMAS support to ensure cross-ministerial information sharing and enhanced cooperation. The purpose of the meetings is to coordinate the technical and strategic coordination of mine action activities among all mine action partners (NGOs, commercial companies, NATO, the Coalition).

IKMAA Liaison Officers continued to assist UNMAS to better understand IKMAA needs and priorities and, in turn, have facilitated UNMAS staff movement in the liberated areas. The IKMAA Liaison Officers also were involved in the development of training courses for IKMAA staff on various subjects including risk education and proposal writing, among others. Toward the end of 2019, UNMAS delivered introductory training for drafting of an IKMAA Resource Mobilization Strategy.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD FIRST RESPONDER (EHFR) AND EHFR TRAINING OF THE TRAINER (T3)

The UNMAS Iraq Training Unit delivered Explosive Hazard First Responder (EHFR) courses at the Police academy in Kirkuk. The training was designed to prepare and drill police officers to identify, mark and report different explosives hazards when encountered. The training included confirmation, cordon and clearing of the area, command, control and reporting standards.

Throughout 2019, UNMAS Iraq delivered more than 20 one-week, mostly mixed training sessions attended by 435 police officers, including 64 women. The EHFR training was followed by a four-week T3 course, with the purpose to ensure a residual explosive hazards training capacity within the Iraqi police force. T3 training sessions qualified 30 EHFR/T3 police officers in Kirkuk, of which 14 were women.

TRAINING WOMEN

UNMAS conducted EHFR training for women police officers at the Women Training Institute, Baghdad, with two aims: (1) to provide a more inclusive explosive hazard response to affected populations and (2) to contribute to promotion of equal opportunities for women within the Iraqi mine action sector.

UNMAS Iraq and the MoI worked together to identify and select participants serving in explosive hazard-contaminated areas where there is significant need of such life-saving skills. In 2019, of 46 women police officers who participated in two UNMAS-conducted one-week EHFR training sessions, 26 qualified in EHFR methods and another 20 received their medic training.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and IED Disposal (IEDD) Training

To enhance the Iraqi police’s capacity to deal with the complex explosive threat, UNMAS Iraq is committed to provide training to select Iraqi police personnel to qualify as EOD and IEDD operators. This highly specialized and demanding course provides students with the knowledge and skills to deal with the variety of explosive threats encountered in Iraq. This training is delivered jointly with the Iraqi police in the Police EOD Training Facility in Salman Pak, Baghdad. While the police already train EOD and IEDD personnel, the additional support provided by UNMAS leverages the knowledge and experience of internationally accredited professionals. During 2019, three 16-week long training sessions were conducted, resulting in total of 49 police officers trained, all EOD qualified and 21 also IEDD qualified.

In addition to the provision of instructors, UNMAS support also includes a training package consisting of specialized training aids and equipment.

Institutional Technical Assistance

UNMAS embedded two Mine Action Technical Advisors (TA) within the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC), responsible for movement and coordination between UNMAS, the government, and relevant NGOs, which made possible routine direct support and advice to Iraqi authorities on mine action-related matters.

The TAs also conducted management training during the year for JCMC members at national and governorate levels which included IEDD response and information management; in addition the TAs provided day-to-day operational support, including the introduction of gender-related topics, to support government authorities to better manage, regulate and coordinate their own and partners’ mine action activities. In practical terms, these efforts led directly to the DMA decision for UNMAS to begin residential area clearance in Sinjar and follow-up discussions “streamlining” processes for resource allocation and management requiring DMA approval.

UNMAS Mine Action Technical Advisors held seven trainings for JCMC offices, with two training sessions in Baghdad, and one training session each in Kirkuk, Mosul, Najaf, Al-kut and Babil. In each case, the head of the respective JCMC office attended the training, as well as representatives from multiple ministries and governmental departments, all of whom acknowledging the value of the courses regarding their responsibilities in conducting explosive hazard response.

Statistics:

- 426 police officers including 85 women trained in Explosive Hazard First Response to identify, mark and report explosive hazards,
- 456 UN security staff including 154 women trained in Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSSAFE), and
- 551 students including 178 women trained in IED awareness.
- 6,833 UNDP cash-for-work employees
- 1,214 governmental staff trained to recognize and behave safely in the presence of explosive hazards while working in high-risk environments such as Mosul.
COORDINATION

Iraq Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR):

In its efforts to support effective and efficient coordination of humanitarian mine action, the Iraq MA AoR continued to bring together 19 members including national and international humanitarian mine action organizations, ICRC and UN agencies.

The Iraq MA AoR also supported and coordinated with the national mine action authorities DMA and IKMAA on issues of concern to the humanitarian mine action sector in country. Through the UN Cluster System, Iraq MA AoR continued to advocate for the following:

- Increasing the number of operators in Federal Iraq to address the shortage of registered and accredited humanitarian mine action partners in liberated areas;
- Increasing the availability of specialized equipment to render items safe in Federal Iraq. UNMAS continues to engage with the Ministry of Defense (MoD) on the issue and works towards establishing and maintaining strong liaison relationships;
- Reducing restrictions on movement and access to sites, including visa issues for international staff, access through check points and movement requirements which continue to pose critical obstacles and obstruction of humanitarian activities; and
- Increasing availability of quality equipment so as to reduce high risk to operators.

In addition, the MA AoR facilitated the requests from local authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and development actors for mine action support in various locations in Iraq through providing mapping of the partners and guidance regarding applicable procedures and mechanisms.

The Iraq MA AoR supported effective and inclusive needs-based planning and strategic development of activities. To this end, it participated in the development of Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) providing an overview on the current status of Explosive Ordnance problem in Iraq and identifying the most affected areas and people in need. In addition, the MA AoR response activities in priority districts to focus humanitarian mine action operations in 2020 were reflected in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2020. MA AoR also supported the members in managing the Iraq Humanitarian Fund projects for 2019.

The Iraq MA AoR holds monthly meetings to discuss needs, issues and challenges, solutions and advocacy strategies. In these meetings, members discussed various technical issues such as reporting, tasking orders process, and responding to camp closures to ensure provide life-saving messages to IDPs prior to their departure in coordination with Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and National Protection Clusters.

Throughout the year, the Iraq MA AoR hosted presentations from HI on Victim Assistance data management in Iraq; UNMAS on Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action in Iraq and UNICEF on child victim data.

Iraq MA AoR in collaboration with Housing, Land and Property AoR published the “Mine Action And Housing Land And Property Guidance Note Iraq” to ensure actors comply with the HLP Due Diligence prior to engaging in any survey and clearance activities. All UNMAS staff were trained on Protection in Practice, particularly the HLP and MA issues.
UNMAS Iraq is the first programme to have a Senior Gender Advisor work in coordination with the programme on mainstreaming gender and women’s empowerment into mine action activities, as well as a recently hired National Gender Associate. As a core component of mine action, this work was integrated into programming and projects in several ways.

Technical Support for a Gender Mainstreamed EHM Response by the DMA and IKMMA

In a new venture and to situate UNMAS Iraq under the UN-SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Agenda, UNMAS Iraq supports the National Mine Action Authorities using a gender mainstreamed approach targeting GoI mine action entities, as well as gender-responsive technical support on mine action activities, to promote women’s empowerment within the respective organization and its activities. The approach is both at strategic and policy level, alongside trainings and design of standard working procedures, motivating shifts in mindsets and behaviours. Under this initiative, UNMAS Iraq facilitated two workshops on gender mainstreaming in planning, M&E and project design in RE and has designed further technical trainings using a gender-responsive approach for GoI mine action entities.

UNMAS Iraq has also completed a gender baseline assessment of DMA with recommendations for the design of an Action and Advocacy Plan for 2020, and has conducted a broader capacity assessment of the coordination, systems and processes of DMA and its partners. UNMAS Iraq also facilitated the first meeting at senior levels of both IKMMA and DMA where both national mine action authorities agreed on the need for a common vision on EHM response in Iraq. Within this venture, IKMMA established its first Gender Committee, and Terms of Reference development as well as appointment of Gender Focal Points.

Training of Women Police Officers in EHFR

One of the core pillars of UNMAS Iraq is its work within the Ministry of Interior. Following up on the training of women police officers in 2018, a training plan for women police officers was confirmed with MoI for 2019, followed by an effectiveness study of the first cohort now complete. This is a key focus area for UNMAS Iraq moving forward, effectively ensuring women with different skillsets that they can return to environments where they can utilize their skills.

Women’s Empowerment within Clearance Operations

UNMAS is committed to its nationalization strategy, employing talented Iraqi men and women with the right skills. However, without skills there are no opportunities, and therein lies the gender challenge for mine action: how solve for this problem? UNMAS Iraq actively promotes both job creation and women’s empowerment in these non-traditional fields of work by training women who subsequently become not only fully capable in their technical roles but also and expert role models not only for women aspiring, like them, to employment within the sector but outside as well. Beginning from procurement and working closely with contractors, UNMAS has ensured a gender-responsive approach in clearance operations, from safety equipment suited for women and flexible working arrangements, to clean and separate facilities for women in training and operations and their dedicated inclusion within the recruitment process.

Two Yazidi searchers from Sinjar presented their work to a delegation from the German Ministry of Defense, providing small insights into their family and the hopes they have for the future of their communities.
Working Toward Parity

UNMAS Iraq is also working on ensuring a gender-responsive approach to its internal commitments to gender and diversity, through its Work Plan based on the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Gender and Diversity Strategy. Accordingly, UNMAS began work on a gender-responsive toolkit is under design with Support Services to support the hiring and retention of talented women employees. Importantly, UNMAS put a tracking mechanism in place to monitor applicants and recruits, and to supplement current UNMAS data collection on gender and diversity consistent with the goal that decision-making positions are gender balanced and that women are also employed in more non-traditional roles, such as in EHM. Ensuring a strong enabling environment is equally important for staff to deliver their best work. With this in mind, a Code of Conduct was contextualized to the Iraq working environment, and published in UNMAS offices. Senior Leadership regularly reminds staff of the availability and use of workplace policies on sexual harassment, as well as flexible working arrangements, and mentoring and training opportunities for national women and men are prioritized.

Raising UNMAS Iraq’s Voice on Women’s Roles in Mine Action

UNMAS Iraq positions itself squarely within the UNSCR 1325 mandate and advocates for the inclusion of women in the peace and security sector, and for the wider empowerment of women in Iraq. Gender responsive mine action messaging was included in key UN and international reports such as the Universal Periodic Report, and highlighted in UNAMI processes such as the Common Country Assessment and Cooperation Framework, and in the UN Gender Task Force and the International Gender Group. UNMAS Iraq continued to showcase the importance in breaking gender barriers, raising awareness among different audiences through videos, news releases, social media messaging and large-scale events such as the photo exhibit and panel discussion hosted by UNMAS Iraq for International Women’s Day attended more than 300 mostly Iraqi guests.

Building Capacity within UNMAS Programmes Globally

The Senior Gender Advisor worked with UNMAS HQ to mainstream gender considerations in the UNMAS Global Strategy, UNMAS Iraq Country Strategy and log-frame during their development in 2019. During the Oslo Review Conference on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention November 25-29, the Senior Gender Advisor delivered training on gender mainstreaming to a global UNMAS audience on the programme and project cycle, and discussed the sustainable technical support to national mine action authorities using a gender responsive approach during a side-event panel titled Sharing Lessons Learned: Gender Mainstreaming by States Parties.
Throughout 2019, UNMAS Iraq continued to profile and advocate for the generous contributions of its multiple donors and partners. The importance of EHM, Risk Education, and Technical Support in Iraq was mainstreamed through high-level documents, briefing notes, and presentations to the GoI, other UN entities and the international community, as well as through social media advocacy.

In addition, UNMAS Senior Programme Manager, Pehr Lodhammar, published op-eds in leading newspapers and conducted numerous prime time interviews on UNMAS mine action activities in Iraq, and the extensive contamination in the retaken areas, including: Agence France Presse (AFP), Al Hurra, Arte, BBC, Corriere delle Sera, Ezidi 24 Media Foundation, France 3, France 24, Le Figaro, Los Angeles Times, Wired, Nippon Hōsō Kyōkai (NHK), Radio Television Suisse (RTS), Sveriges Television (SVT), The Media Line, Vice News, Wiener Zeitung and Xinhua, among others.

In 2019, UNMAS Iraq continued its series of digital stories for the public, a unique audio-visual platform of storytelling that seeks to both engage the reader and simultaneously convey the complex environment of EHM in Iraq.

### Totals for 2019:

- **39 media engagements** (This figure includes press events, press conferences, and interviews)
- **638 social media posts** (This figure highlights all UNMAS Iraq activities, including events, donor field visits, etc.)
- **10 news releases in English, Arabic, Japanese and French, as applicable** (This figure includes new donor agreements and important milestones reached)
- **11 donor field visits** (Note that some of the visits were multi-donor visits)
- **14 press field visits** (On average, UNMAS conducts two press visits per month)
- **3 technical articles**

### Media Engagements (Articles/Interviews):

- Los Angeles Times
- Süddeutsche Zeitung
- The Japan News

### Technical Articles:

- "IEDs and Urban Variables in Mosul: Defining Complex Environments," The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, July 2019
- "Connecting the Dots: The Pace of IED Clearance Seen as Key Factor to Safe Return of 1.67 Million Displaced Iraqis," Counter-IED Report, Autumn, 2019

### Monthly Newsletters:

- January 2019
- February 2019
- March 2019
- April 2019
- May 2019
- June 2019
- July 2019
- August 2019
- September 2019

### Donor Visits:

- France to Mosul and Fallujah
- Denmark, EU and Sweden to Sinjar
- Netherlands to Ramadi
UNMAS in Iraq would like to thank all its donors who contributed to explosive hazard management, risk education, and training and technical support activities in 2019.