Responses and answers to the questions and inquires sent by CCM Article 4 Analysis Group on the Extension Request submitted by the Republic of Iraq in accordance with Article 4.5 of the Convention

1. refer to Table No. 15 page 21 of the report, which shows the suspected and confirmed Hazard areas, according to the regions and governorates, worth mentioning that the technical survey work has been completed for most of the registered areas and became confirmed hazard areas and all these areas are ready for Clearance works, as mentioned in the table shown below and page (19) of the extension report.

   As for the new, unknown areas which Iraq has no information on due to the absence of maps and information for air strikes sites done by the coalition forces during the first and second Gulf War. these areas are continuously explored through information received by citizens Pastoralists and farmers who use new lands for agriculture due to the development of the agricultural sector in the country, which leads to the discovery of new unregistered hazard areas.

RMAC	Hazard Classification		Cluster Munitions
	CHA	SHA	
RMAC-S	**168,468,033**	**249,018**	**168,717,051**
Basrah	45,167,616	10,003	45,177,619
Missan	725,636	230,326	955,962
Muthanna	77,687,598	8,689	77,696,287
Thi-Qar	44,887,183	0	44,887,183
RMAC-N	**6,134,890**	**896,578**	**7,031,468**
Anbar	6,134,890	875,817	7,010,707
Ninewa	0	20,761	20,761
RMAC-M EU	**5,665,353**	**0**	**5,665,353**
Babylon	633,030	0	633,030
Kerbala	1,331,881	0	1,331,881
Najaf	3,700,442	0	3,700,442
Wassit	0	0	Spot
Grand Total	**180,268,276**	**1,145,596**	**181,413,872**

a. Include table of detailed work plan, broken down by governorate, for the planned survey work. Even if Iraq does not develop a 5-year survey plan, it could include one year with a short, specific time frame:

The plan for distributing the teams required for the survey work (technical survey and non-technical survey) according to the regions and for one year only, and it can be applied successively for a period of five years, the extension period, and the plan will be added to the report. Table No. 22 page 26

RMAC	Required Teams
RMAC-S	teams 6
RMAC-N	teams 2
RMAC-MU	teams 3

b. Based on the annual discovery rate in previous years, according to an estimated rate of discovery of contaminated areas, and according to the size of contamination in each governorate. According to item 8, Table No. 18, and page 23 of the report.

Province	Total CM Contamination	Total WD Basred on the Currunt Capacity	Years For Clearance	Total Need Teams to finsh Within # Years	Rate Of Increase
Basrah	45,177,620	602	2.62	8	80%
Missan	955,962	13	0.06	0	10%
Muthanna	216,571,812	2,888	12.55	38	40%
Thi-Qar	44,887,183	598	2.60	8	20%
Kerbala	1,331,881	18	0.08	0	10%
Najaf	3,700,442	49	0.21	1	10%
Ninewa	20,762	0	0.00	0	0%
Anbar	7,010,708	93	0.41	1	30%
Babylon	633,031	8	0.04	0	10%
YEARS and Teams Needed within the available cabacity			18.57	56	
Total	320,289,399	4,271	18.57		
Total Teams Needed to finish within			5	56	

c. A table showing the governorates in which new contaminated areas are most likely to be discovered, according to an estimated percentage for discovering contaminated areas and according to the size of contaminated in each governorate. Add the total to the table. You can refer to page 23, Table No. 18 in the extension report.

Province	Total CM Contamination	Rate Of Increase	Area Based on the expected Rate
Basrah	45,177,620	80%	81,319,715
Missan	955,962	10%	1,051,558
Muthanna	216,571,812	40%	303,200,537
Thi-Qar	44,887,183	20%	53,864,619
Kerbala	1,331,881	10%	1,465,069
Najaf	3,700,442	10%	4,070,486
Ninewa	20,762	0%	20,762
Anbar	7,010,708	30%	9,113,920
Babylon	633,031	10%	696,334
YEARS and Teams Needed within the available cabacity			
Total	320,289,399		454,803,000

2. The North provinces of the region (Kurdistan) began the clearance since 1991, the clearance activities for the registered areas have been fully completed. As for the provinces mentioned in the contaminated areas of the CCM report, the clearance took place after the year of 2003, as indicated in table 15, of the report. For now, there are NO registered contamination in KURDISTAN.

3.

a) Most of the currently registered hazard areas have been subjected to technical surveys, and for this reason a plan has been prepared to conduct the second stage of the activities which is the clearance activities on these registered hazard areas.

How to deal with mixed contamination?

Most of the areas registered are contaminated with cluster munitions only, if any areas with mixed contamination discovered in the future, the clearance plan will be prepared according to the highest contamination recorded in the area.

b) The team working in the clearance activities consist of 9 deminers.

c) The clearance area for the first six months of the year 2022 is approximately 10 $km^{2.}$

d) Table 8, page 17 showing the overall contamination by type and by RMAC.Iraq plans to start clerance activities all the registered hazard in the table .

e) Refer to the CCM report the information on (priorities form from the reports received for operations)

Priorities can be set based on the priorities forms included in the Hazard area form, which is documented in the IMSMA (the official database), in addition to the priorities for areas close to communities, accident areas, agricultural areas, and areas that conflict with roads and water delivery paths.

f) The CMRS tehcnology applied previously on contaminated areas, and the procedure is currently taking place on many contaminated areas , and this procedure will be applied in the future, as it is useful to determin the real contamination of the discovered areas

g) All the terminologies for NMAS 04:10 has been updated and endorsed in 2022.

4. By allocating teams that have been provided and specialized from the Iraqi government and humanitarian organizations, as indicated in the paragraph described in the CCM report, page 25 **(The assistance required including the necessary financial resources)**

5. a) in Iraq there are no areas that cannot be reached at present, but there are teams that used to work previously in clearance of cluster munitions have been shifted to work with explosive devices because of the need for these teams in the liberated areas, especially the teams working in the Ministry of Defense - Military Engineering.

   b) refer to the CCM report page 9, Point C . The information is detailed in the report on the topography of Iraq, the climate, and the geographical situation in terms of challenges.in the extension report (Iraq is characterized by a variety of climatic and geographical factors. Terrain, mountains, hills, floods, and high temperatures).

6. a) yes , 3 teams working with full capacity only for CM clerance .

   b) yes , 11 teams .

   c) the mentioned budget covers all activities of the Mine Action Department. This section shows the annual funding allocated by the Iraqi government for all mine action activities. due to the government's failure to approve the annual budget so far, funding for the year 2022 was approved based on the previous year 2021, as on page 39, table 27, in the extension report

7. a) Supportive countries ,Donors, organizations, and the type of support provided by them mentioned in the CCM report on page 6 .

   b) refer to the CCM report (the conclusion) page 44) . Iraq has the intention to establish a country collation in referring to the eleventh meeting of state parties which will be done throughout official side meetings and discussions.

   c) Regarding Clearance,detailed plan has been prepared as on page 25 table 20 of the report.

The assistance required including the necessary financial resources:

Assumptions of the Clearance operations: plan 1 and plan 2 to clear the cluster munition contaminated areas for 5 years (extension period) from (2024 – 2028) for the areas registered in the DB:

Plan one – based on current capacity of 15 teams: in case of the absence of the support, the expected years required to clear the contaminated areas and according to the current available capabilities is **19 years**. Expected area contaminated throughout the extension period by the end of 2028 is **320 km²**.

Plan Two – based on optimum capacity (Full Support) : Expected area contaminated throughout the extension period will reach **320 km²** , which requires **56** teams each year for a period of (5 years).

The average team productivity was calculated per day is **5000 m²** and the number of working days was approximately **230** days per year. The average monthly cost of the BAC team was **$20,000**, based on the clearance operations of the previous years. The estimated cost of the extension period is calculated as shown in the table below:

Table No 20 - Clearance plan of 2024 – 2028 Extension period

Plan	Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total ($)
Realistic Plan based on current capacities with increasing contamination	Teams	15	15	15	15	15	15 each year
	Cost (M$)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	18
Ideal Future plan based on Needed capacities with increasing contamination of 5 years	Teams	56	56	56	56	56	56 each year
	Cost (M$)	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	67.5

As for the survey plan, as mentioned in the extension report, Iraq has completed the first phase of the program, which is a technical and non-technical survey of the registered hazard areas, and the plan for the coming years is to conduct the second phase, which is the clearance activities on the registered hazard. Please refer to page 36, table 26.

8. Regarding iteam (a and b), please check Table 31 and Table 32 on page 41, which is the proposed plan for the 5-year extension period and the measures that will be taken to warn the communities.

9. Yes, all the mine action program’s standards have been updated, including demining standards, and all was done during the year 2022 through a specialized technical committee in cooperation with the United Nations Department (UNMAS).
10. Iraq strongly support the community diversity in all it forms and have already requested the international support to increase the number of mine action teams of all genders . and we have many femails teams now working in the field specilly in the southeren region .