

Attachment of the Extension Request of the Cluster Contamination Convention

First of all, the Technical Committee for writing the extension request in DMA would like to extend its thanks & appreciation to the Analysis Group and to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and would like to clarify that the problem of contamination in Iraq is very large and complex due to the presence of mixed contamination which are (mine fields, cluster munitions, War Remnants ,different types of explosive devices) furthermore widely spread in most of the provinces and residential cities .This makes it difficult to determine the spread and diversity of contamination before reaching these areas and to understand the type of contamination. Therefore, in Iraq we have general plans of surveys for contamination according to each Regional Mine Action Center. This plan conducted by assigned teams and can be transferred according to each governorate, Iraq does not have teams dedicated to surveying cluster munitions alone, but rather to surveying areas and recording any unknown hazards and contamination detected. For example, when surveying a particular area or village, areas can be found that are contaminated by mines, cluster munitions, remnants of war and explosive devices., Thereafter the teams will prepare special reports to be recorded in the database, for the above reasons, a presumptive survey plan will be outlined below in this report.

The same thing is for Risk Educational and Raising awareness plans. There is a general plan (outlined in point 3 page 7 of this report) in Iraq for Risk education and Raising awareness because all Contaminated villages and areas have mixed Contamination, therefore the teams will provide awareness about cluster munitions, mines, and explosives devices in one mission, therefore it is difficult to separate the cluster munition plan from other contamination's and risk education plan.

The Department of Mine Action did not receive the locations of the areas strikes with cluster munition by the International Coalition Forces which caused difficulty in locating these contaminated areas and affected the survey and clearance plans sites according to a specific time.

National Resources Mobilization plan for Clearance (Areas registered in the DB)

1. Clearance plan for the contaminated areas according to registered contamination and current capacity (without the expected increase in contamination).

National Resources currently available divided in to:

- ✓ The national effort, represented by the Ministry of Defense (2 Teams) +Ministry of Interior (1team). which will be fully funded by the Iraqi government. Each team cost (\$20,000. The annual funding provided by the Iraqi government for mine action is estimated at (\$720,000)
- ✓ The International support represented by non-governmental organizations and international partners working to clear cluster munitions in Iraq (12) teams. (Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)10 teams _ Danish Refugee Council (DRC) 2 teams).

These teams will be funded from international support. In accordance with current situation funding of these teams has been secured for ONE year only. Any shortfall in funding will be reported accordingly. Furthermore, Iraq seeks to establish a country coalition in a step that could secure more support to the CMs work.

- ❖ All Iraqi competent authorities will work together to ensure that all cluster munitions contaminated areas will be cleared and will be spared no effort to achieve that.

The total number of teams currently provided is (15) teams.

The average productivity of one clearance team is 5000 m² per day.

The number of working days per year is 230 actual working days.

Table shows a simple calculation of the average productivity of the current working teams,

(In case the current teams not reduced).

Org	Total BAC Teams	Daily/Productivity/Team	Total daily Productivity
NPA	10	5000	50000
DRC-DDG	2	5000	10000
MOD	2	5000	10000
CD	1	5000	5000
Total Daily Prouctivity	75000		
Avarage WD/Year	230		

- ✓ The expected annual clearance of the **15** teams is **17.2 Sqm**, and the expected clearance for the **5-year** can be calculated by multiply ($5 * 17.2 = 86.2$ Sqm).

$$\text{Annual Clearance} - 15 \text{ teams} * 5000(\text{productivity/D}) * 230(\text{WD}) = 17,250,000 / \text{Year}$$

$$17,250,000 * 5 = 86,250,000 \text{ per 5 years}$$

- ✓ Based on the above calculations, Iraq needs approximately **(11) years** to clear the registered area (according to the baseline), which is **181 km²**.
- ✓ Incase Iraq provided with the required support, which is **32** clearance teams, clearance operations of the currently registered areas will be completed within the **5 years**.

Table showing the teams required for clearance according to each province:

Needs Capicity and Time For clearing the rigisted Cluster contaminated area in DMA					
عدد الفرق والسنوات المطلوبة للتطهير للمناطق الخطرة الملوثة بالعنقودي والمسجلة في قاعدة البيانات دائرة شؤون الألغام					
Province	Total CM Contamination	Total WD Based on the Currunt Capacity	Years For Clearance		Total Need Teams to finsh Within # Years
Basrah	45,177,620	602	2.62		3.6
Missan	955,962	13	0.06		0.1
Muthanna	77,696,286	1,036	4.50		6.1
Thi-Qar	44,887,183	598	2.60		3.5
Kerbala	1,331,881	18	0.08		0.1
Najaf	3,700,442	49	0.21		0.3
Ninewa	20,762	0	0.00		0.0
Anbar	7,010,708	93	0.41		0.6
Babylon	633,031	8	0.04		0.1
YEARS and Teams Needed within the available cabacity			10.52	عدد السنوات بعد الزيادة المتوقعة من التلوث	15
عدد السنوات والفرق التي نحتاجها للتطهير حسب القدرات المتوفرة حاليا				15.09	
Total	181,413,873	2,419	10.52		
Total Teams Needed to finish within			11	Years =	15
عدد الفرق اللازمة للتطهير ضمن مدة محددة				عدد السنوات	

Table showing the teams currently working in each province:

RMAC	Province	National Support	International Support
RMAC-S	Basra - Missan Muthanna - Thi-Qar	2	12
RMAC-N	Ninewa - Anbar	1	0
RMAC-MU	Babylon - Najaf Karbala	0	0
Total		3	12

❖ For Example, Missan, the total area of recorded contamination is (955,962Sqm) which is less than the annual achievement for one team (5000Sqm). Since Missan is within the Southern Region, so one team can be transferred for a specific time to clear the area in Missan then return to other provinces as planned. This work can be applied to the rest provinces with small, contaminated areas, as in Ninewa within the Northern Region, as well as in Babel, Karbala, and Najaf within the Middle Euphrates Region. The clearance teams will be shifted to the contaminated areas in these governorates to be cleared in accordance with extension request plan once they finished their current takes.

The average monthly cost of the clearance team is approximately \$20,000 based on the clearance operations of previous years. The estimated cost for the extension period was prepared as shown in the table below.

The Iraqi government will cover the cost of 3 teams of clearance, which will be about \$60,000 per month, totally \$720,000 yearly. The fund of these teams secured from the budget of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior.

\$720,000 will be provided by Iraq, the expected cost to cover the expenses of the clearance teams is \$288,0000 which is the expected fund provided by the international community (the international funds delivered directly to the organizations). In accordance with our communications with the NGOs that

work in cluster munitions clearance, the fund is currently secured for ONE renewable year but this will be subject to the availability of funding in the coming years.

Calculating the average cost of Clearance per year = 20,000 * 12 * 15 = 3.6 \$

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 for 5 years

2. National Survey Resource Plan for one year (for contaminated areas registered in the database)

Regarding the survey, the teams currently available work in a general mutual plan, and there are no specialized teams working only for the survey of cluster munitions. In the next survey phase, non-technical survey will be conducted, and technical survey (CMRS) will be carried out directly on the same area, the results of the survey are determined based on the results of the (CMRS) survey of cluster munitions, and the results of these surveys are registered into the database, for this reason "there will be few areas that are released by the non-technical survey in the future.

A hypothetical one-year plan for surveys and can be applicable for an extension period in the absence of additional teams.

- ✓ The estimated cost of the non-technical survey team per month is \$5,000.
- ✓ The estimated cost of the technical survey team per month is \$10,000.
- ✓ To calculate the annual cost, the monthly cost multiplied by * 12 actual working months.
- ✓ The national teams are (5), international teams are (3). Iraq secured funding for the national teams, and currently the international teams have fund for one year only.

* **NOTE** the listed teams work in a mixed manner between the non-technical survey and the technical survey according to the need and request for the type of survey and according to the nature the of land and they can be moved between governorates within each regional center.

A table showing the national support provided by the Iraqi Government, these team has been secured for 5 years fund.

RMAC	Province	Activity	Description	Period	Needs (Teams)	Team's Cost(\$)
RMAC-S	Basra Missan Thi-Qar Muthanna	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	2 teams	120,000
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	1 teams	120,000
RMAC-N	Ninewa Anbar	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	1 teams	60,000
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	0	0
RMAC-MU	Babylon Najaf Karbala	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	1 teams	60,000
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	0	0
Total						360,000

Table showing the international support provided by the international organizations for 1 year only as the fund depends on the donation from the international community.

RMAC	Province	Activity	Description	Period	Needs (Teams)	Team's Cost(\$)
RMAC-S	Basra Missan Thi-Qar Muthanna	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	1 teams	60,000
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	1 teams	120,000
RMAC-N	Ninewa Anbar	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	1 teams	60,000
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	0	0
RMAC-MU	Babylon Najaf Karbala	NTS	Update NTS result to determine the unknown Contaminated areas	1 year	0	0
		TS	Accurate identification of the defined areas Contaminated with Custer munitions	1 year	0	0
Total						240,000

Table showing the estimated areas expected to be discovered annually according to each governorate and for a specific period (one year only).

Area Expected to increase for one Year (the unknown Areas)		
RMAC	Province	AreaBased on expected raise for 1 year
RMAC-S	Basrah	7,228,419
	Missan	19,119
	Muthanna	6,215,703
	Thi-Qar	3,590,975
RMAC-MU	Kerbala	106,550
	Najaf	296,035
	Babylon	12,661
RMAC-N	Ninewa	-
	Anbar	420,642
Total		17,890,105

3. National resource plan for education and raising awareness against the dangers of mines, cluster munitions, war remnants ordnance, and explosive devices (EORE).

The teams currently working in Iraq in the field of awareness work jointly and in a general mutual plan and there are no specialized teams only to raise awareness against the dangers of cluster munitions , this (way of work) is not applicable and difficult to implement in Iraq because the country is heavily contaminated with various types of contamination (globally recorded) (Raising awareness against the dangers of one type of hazard and neglecting others).

Table shows the National educational plan per RMAC for one year.

RMAC	Province	Activity	Description	Period	Needs	Team's Cost(\$)
RMAC-S	Basra Missan Muthanna Thi-Qar	NTS	Provide risk education and awarness to infected communities	1 year	2 teams	96,000
RMAC-N	Ninewa Anbar	NTS	Provide risk education and awarness to infected communities	1 year	1 teams	48,000
RMAC-MU	Babylon Najaf	NTS	Provide risk education and awarness to infected communities	1 year	1 teams	48,001
Total						192,001

Table shows the International educational (organizations) plan per RMAC for one year.

RMAC	Province	Activity	Description	Period	Needs	Team's Cost(\$)
RMAC-S	Basra Missan Muthanna Thi-Qar	NTS	Provide risk education and awareness to infected communities	1 year	2 teams	96,000
RMAC-N	Ninewa Anbar	NTS	Provide risk education and awareness to infected communities	1 year	1 teams	48,000
RMAC-MU	Babylon Najaf	NTS	Provide risk education and awareness to infected communities	1 year	1 teams	48,001
Total						192,001

Table shows the educational plan of distributing materials per RMAC for one year.

DMA	T-Shirts	Bags	Booklets	Posters	Others
RMAC-M EU	8000	6500	11000	200	40200
RMAC-S	9000	7000	12000	200	321905
RMAC-N	5000	5000	7000	125	28120
Total	22000	18500	30000	525	390225

4. Estimated Areas remaining to be surveyed.

Most of the hazard areas recorded in the past years through the non-technical survey. technical survey (CMRS) was conducted on these areas too, the actual hazard area size was confirmed according to the results of the technical survey. For this reason, Iraq is focusing on the clearance activities for the confirmed contaminated areas (CHA) based on the results of the technical survey,

As for the unknown areas expected to be discovered according to the plan developed with all agencies working in the field, whether it is a national effort or non-governmental organizations and international partners, the technical survey is conducted immediately after the completion of the non-technical survey in order to reach the actual real area size of contamination and record it in the database and then assign these lands for clearance in order to save time and efforts .

Iraq will provide regular updates to States Parties on progress and challenges in the implementation of the clearance, NTS, TS and Risk Education Plans.

The table below shows the areas of contamination with cluster munitions in Iraq according to the classification of the area between a confirmed hazard area (confirmed by the technical survey) and a suspected hazard area (which was recorded based on the non-technical survey).

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