

# Iraq

## Capacity Strengthening of National Mine Action Authorities

### Donor

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

### Project Duration

48 months

### Thematic Sector

Mine Action & Information Management

### Team Composition

5 personnel based in Iraq

### Budget

EUR 2 Million

### Project End Date

31 May 2029

### Partners

Directorate for Mine Action (DMA), Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA), Regional Mine Action Center - South in Iraq (RMAC - South)

### Context and Rationale

Decades of conflict have left large areas of Iraq contaminated with landmines, cluster munitions, and explosive remnants of war – restricting land use, obstructing reconstruction, and threatening civilian safety. iMMAP Inc. addresses this challenge by strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of Iraq's national mine action authorities through enhanced information management, geospatial systems, and evidence based coordination.

This project is implemented under the Mine Action and Cluster Munitions Programme III (MACM III), a €78.75M initiative funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands), running 2025–2030, in which iMMAP is one of seven selected implementing partners. iMMAP implements MACM III across three countries: Iraq, Somalia, and Ukraine.

### Project Overview

The Mine Action and Cluster Munitions Programme III (MACM III) project implementation addresses the humanitarian and development challenges posed by widespread explosive ordnance contamination in Iraq. Decades of conflict have left large areas unsafe for communities, restricting land use, delaying reconstruction, and threatening civilian safety.

The project strengthens national mine action authorities by enhancing institutional capacity, improving information management and geospatial systems, and supporting evidence-based planning and coordination.

### Expected Outcomes

- Strengthen national information management systems for mine action authorities;
- Enhance technical capacity of DMA, IKMAA, and RMAC-South;
- Improve data analysis and reporting tools for operational planning;
- Increase availability of reliable, geospatially-referenced data for evidence-based decision-making.