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DEMINING

Annual Report 1391

Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)

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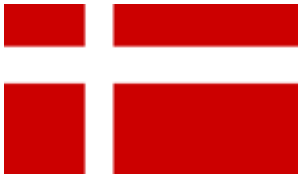
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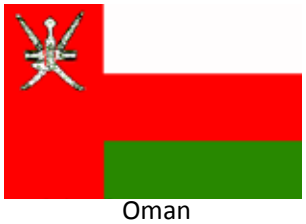
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FOREWORD

It is a great honor and privilege having the opportunity to express my feelings in the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)'s annual report for 1391. I am very pleased to see the MAPA had another successful operational year. Securing the required budget MAPA was able to achieve all what was planned for 1391, in terms of clearance of mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), Mine/ERW risk education and victim assistance.

One of the other remarkable achievements of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in relation to its obligations to the international treaties was submission of the Ottawa extension request to the State Parties in Geneva. During 1391, this document was developed, with the technical support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), and the MAPA implementing partners.

Dr. Mohammad Daim Kakar, Director General Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

This was an explicit reflection of the professionalism and great culture of teamwork amongst the MAPA family. The consensus amongst the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention's state parties, who granted another 10 year extension to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, was that Afghanistan's submission was an excellent example in terms of comprehensiveness and quality; and can be followed as a model by other State Parties. It is very true that the Ottawa extension request was developed through a comprehensive consultative process with various stakeholders at all levels in the MAPA and its implementing partners. This success could not have been achieved without the cooperation from all parties involved in the process.

As line department for mine action and on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, I would like to sincerely thank all MAPA stakeholders including, donors, UNMAS, MACCA and the implementing partners for helping Afghanistan in fulfillment of its obligations regarding the national and international mine action related treaties.

MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAMME MANAGER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE

Abigail Hartley, Programme Manager, United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

I echo the words of my colleague at the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). A great deal was achieved in 1391 and credit goes to the 14,000 Afghans working in the programme all over the country in all roles. I would like to highlight the important achievement of presentation and approval of Afghanistan's 10 year extension request to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty. It demonstrates the progress made and sets a clear and achievable plan for bringing Afghanistan to completion by 2023.

In addition I am proud of the capacity building efforts undertaken by UNMAS and demonstrated in an all-Afghan MACCA undertaking effective and efficient coordination in close partnership with Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) without day to day management by international technical advisors. I look forward to the anticipated achievements in 1392.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE OF AFGHANISTAN

This report reflects the collective achievements of the mine action organizations operating in Afghanistan. Despite working in challenging circumstances the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) has had a productive year. By reading this report you will learn that the dedicated and courageous workforce of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan has removed thousands of landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) that were threatening the people of this country including women and children, and blocking the sources of their livelihoods.

Mohammad Sediq Rashid,
Director,
Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

The programme remained focused clearing landmine and ERW contaminated areas, delivering risk education about mines and ERW, assisting survivors, destroying stockpiles of mines and unserviceable ammunitions and conducting advocacy. The hard and analytical efforts of the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) resulted into remarkable improvements in information management, planning and priority setting, quality management and coordination within MAPA. The hotline system was established that allowed vulnerable and impacted population for communicating their needs and views in relation to the mine action services. A significant progress was made towards full nationalization and sustainability of the programme by making MACCA entirely staffed by Afghans.

I highly commend the praiseworthy achievements of the MAPA partner organizations. I call upon the government of Afghanistan, the United Nations, the donors and all other stakeholders to continue their support until the achievable vision of making Afghanistan mine and ERW free is fully attained.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MAPA historical achievements indicate a great deal of progress over the past 24 years of mine action operations in Afghanistan. To date, MAPA has released 21,174 hazards covering 1,834 sq km area, through surveys and clearance operations. As a result, 123 districts and 2,243 communities are no longer affected by known landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

As of the beginning of 1391, there were 6,141 hazardous areas covering 646.3 sq km area of the country, affecting 2,370 communities in 270 districts. During 1391, in total 1,925 hazardous areas covering 112 sq km land have been successfully released through surveys and clearance operations.

At the end of 1391 (March 20, 2013), 4,876 hazards covering over 544.9 sq km area contaminated with mines and ERW remained in the country, located in 1,688 communities, 244 districts and 33 provinces, directly affecting 1,313,341 people and indirectly the whole population of the country.

In addition to the clearance operations, in order to mitigate persisting risks, MAPA delivered Mine/ERW risk education to the communities with particular focus on children who have been the most frequent victims of mines and ERW.

As part of the Ottawa extension request, during 1391, MAPA commenced a nationwide Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS). This process involves non-technical survey of all communities as well as providing immediate action on destruction of known spot ERW found during the survey. By end of 1391, the survey was completed in 90 out of the 400 districts of the country.

To make sure the operations of mine action is of high quality, efforts have been made through proper review of demining project proposals, regular quality assurance and quality control of the field operations and monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing mine action projects.

The funding target for 1391 was USD 98.6 million including the coordination cost of mine action. Of this total, MAPA received USD 96.6 million from the donors including the Government of Afghanistan, through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) and bilaterally to its implementing partners. This means that MAPA received almost 98% of its required funding in 1391. The funds received were spent on survey, clearance, M/ERW risk education, victim assistance and coordination.

This report is prepared and published by the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) on behalf of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA). It encompasses all mine action activities, whether funded through the UN voluntary trust fund, bilaterally or commercially.

SECTION 1: SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

1.1. Beginning of 1391

At the beginning of 1391 (March 21, 2012), there were 6,141 hazardous areas that covered 646.3 sq km land, impacting 2,370 communities in 270 districts of the country. The breakdown of these contaminations is reflected in the table below, by their device type.

Figure 1: Contamination by device type as of 1391

Device Type	Number of Hazards	Area of Hazards (sq km)
Anti-personnel Mine	4,269	257.28
Anti-tank Mine	1,624	321.98
Explosive Remnants of War	248	67.03
Total	6,141	646.29

1.2. End of 1391

By end of 1391 (March 20, 2013), 4,876 known minefields still covered 544.9 sq km of land throughout the country, impacting life and livelihoods of 1,688 communities in 244 districts of the country.

The table below shows breakdown of the remaining contaminations by region.

Figure 2: Contamination by region at the end of 1391

Region	Anti-personnel Minefield		Anti-tank Minefield		Battlefield	
	Number	Area (sq km)	Number	Area (sq km)	Number	Area (sq km)
East	139	12.08	105	10.95	57	6.30
Central	1,334	85.70	394	59.73	14	4.13
West	73	14.45	236	59.14	30	2.03
South	140	18.54	300	121	40	6.57
North	426	15.03	54	2.15	45	8.67
South East	181	14.42	294	47.48	5	1.49
North East	962	51.57	40	0.96	8	2.53
Total	3,255	211.79	1,423	301.41	199	31.72

As shown above, most of the contamination results from the anti-tank mine minefields. With the highest area of minefields, anti-tank mines make over 55% of the overall contaminations. Almost 40% of this located in the south.

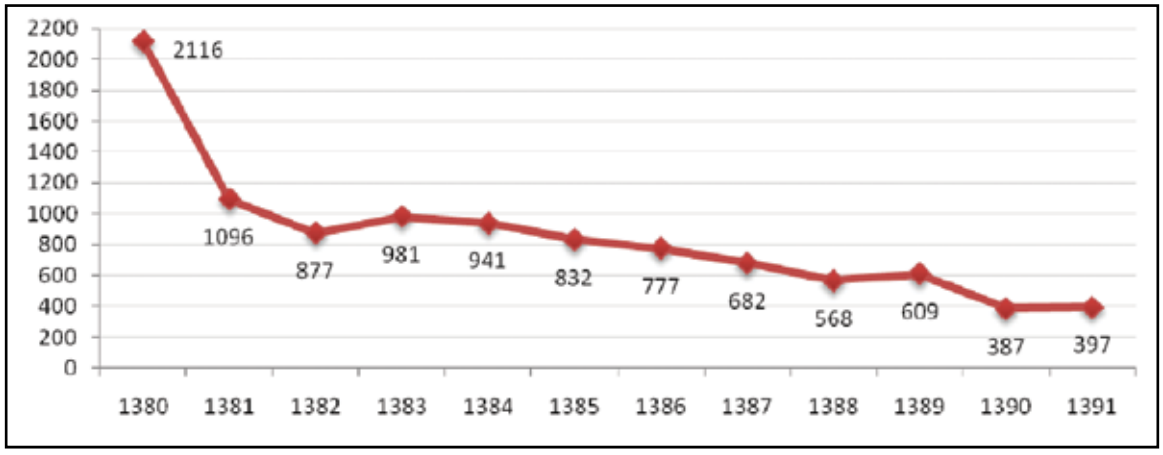
In contrast, just under half of all anti-personnel minefields is located in the central region (Kabul, Logar, Wardak, Parwan, Panjsher, Bamyan, and Kapisa provinces) accounting for over 40% of the total anti-personnel contaminations.

1.3. Civilian Casualties

397 civilian causalities reported in 1391, shows a tremendous decrease in the rate of civilian accidents in Afghanistan. Comparing civilian casualties resulting from the explosion of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), 2,116 casualties during 1380 and 397 casualties during 1391, represents a tremendous decrease and a great deal of achievement in return to the hard work of the MAPA workforce. Almost 6 times reduction in the casualty rate has mainly been the result of clearance and awareness raising efforts carried out by the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA).

The graph below shows the marked decrease in casualties over the past 12 years. Though in some years an uptick in casualty numbers were recorded, the overall trend has been a steady decline.

Figure 3: Total casualty per year, 1380 to 1391



During 1391, every month averagely 33 people fell victim of mines and ERW accidents in Afghanistan, from which more than 90% is resulted by ERW.

The table below shows regional variations in casualty numbers across the country during 1391, broken down by mines and ERW. As the table demonstrates, ERW have had a significantly higher toll, almost 10 times greater than mines. The eastern region had the highest share of ERW and mine victims, while central region remains the second highest region of the country.

Figure 4: Casualty numbers by region and device type during 1391

Region	Casualty by Landmine		Casualty by ERW		Total
	Death	Injured	Death	Injured	
East	10	7	27	93	137
Central	0	9	16	43	68
South	0	2	11	31	44
West	0	0	15	29	44
North	0	2	6	32	40
South East	0	2	9	25	36
North East	1	3	4	20	28
Total	11	25	88	273	397

SECTION 2: PLAN FOR 1391

The geographical situation of existing hazards has blocked access to the agricultural lands, irrigation systems, residential and resettlement areas, pasture lands, potable water sources, opportunities for infrastructure and other development projects. Meanwhile, the distance of hazardous areas to the communities, hazardous areas with human accidents, size of the contaminated areas, and device types has also added psychological pressure on the people.

Therefore, MACCA has set up an impact indicator scoring system. With the help of this system, MACCA measures the impact weight of each blockage type to insure proper planning and prioritization of the hazards for clearance operations. Every Anti-personnel (AP) minefield, Anti-tank (AT) minefield, and Battlefield is classified in terms of their impact on the community, as high, medium and low; and the results are being recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action maintained by MACCA.

To enable impact classification, MACCA uses a set of impact indicators with an assigned numeric weighting, as reflected in the table below.

Figure 5: Impact indicators' weighting

No.	Impact Indicators	Weight Factor	Remarks
1	Known victims linked to hazard	High with victims	
2	Local authority and villagers' requests	Requests	Further assessment required unless already prioritized according to other criteria
3	Resettlement and development areas	High	For example hazards in close proximity to IDP camps
4	Agriculture blocked	2	All blockages are grouped into 5 main categories: (1) Agriculture fields (2) Non-agriculture fields (3) Water access (4) Other Infrastructure (5) Critical Infrastructure – this related to infrastructure such as schools, health clinics and mosques.
5	Non-agriculture blocked	1	
6	Water blocked	3	
7	Infrastructure blocked	1	
8	Critical infrastructure blocked	3	

No.	Impact Indicators	Weight Factor	Remarks
9	Number of affected families -200 family factor - from Victim Prediction Model (VPM) (communities > 200 families gets 1)	1	Communities with over 200 families: such communities had 77% more recent victims compared to communities with less than or equal to 200 families.
10	Area size - up to 200,000 sq m relatively more victims - from Victim Prediction Model (VPM) (Hazards < 200,000 sq m gets 1)	1	Cumulative Area of hazards impacting the community: For each 10,000 square meters increase in total hazard area, up to 200,000 square meters, the recent victim total increased 7%. At and after 200,000 square meters, it leveled out.
11	Small hazards	2	Small hazards could potentially be cleared quickly and therefore could be prioritized to rapidly change the map.
12	Community centres	2	Minefields close to community centres cause high levels of psychological stress to women.
13	Anti-personnel minefields on flat land affecting high number of people	2	The majority of the affected population relates to the AP only minefields (51%) and those on flat land are quicker to clear so these should be weighted to alleviate the pressure on this large section of the population.
14	Device type, Mine/ERW	2	As highlighted at the beginning of section two, ERW cause the majority of casualties and so these areas should receive a weighting for impact.

By applying these weighting factors each hazard is given a score. Hazards with scores above 9 are classified as high impact, hazards with scores 6 to 9 are classified as medium impact and hazards that score 5 or lower are classified as low impact. Hazards with recorded victims and those that block resettlement are automatically classified as high impact. If the local authorities or villagers come with a request for clearance of their surroundings, then the MACCA regional offices further investigate their request; if found to be appropriate and reasonable that hazard will get amended in the dataset as high impact.

2.1. Project Management Cycle

Since 2008, MACCA has started to projectize the remaining hazards in Afghanistan, to enable monitoring and evaluation of every single project using a set of pre-defined objectives. This strategy proved to be very successful, insuring and leading to proper resource mobilization.

Project design is the base and initial stage in the project management cycle, and is therefore very vital to the life of the project. The following points were taken into consideration while designing projects for 1391:

- Geographical proximity of the hazards, to ease access to the logistics;
- Impact classification of the hazards, mostly high impact while in some cases medium impact hazards were also selected for clearance;
- Number of beneficiaries to the projects;
- Projects' specific results (releasing of communities, districts or provinces);
- Number of civilian accidents; and
- Blockages to agriculture, water, road, and other infrastructures.

The table below shows summary of the projects that were planned for 1391.

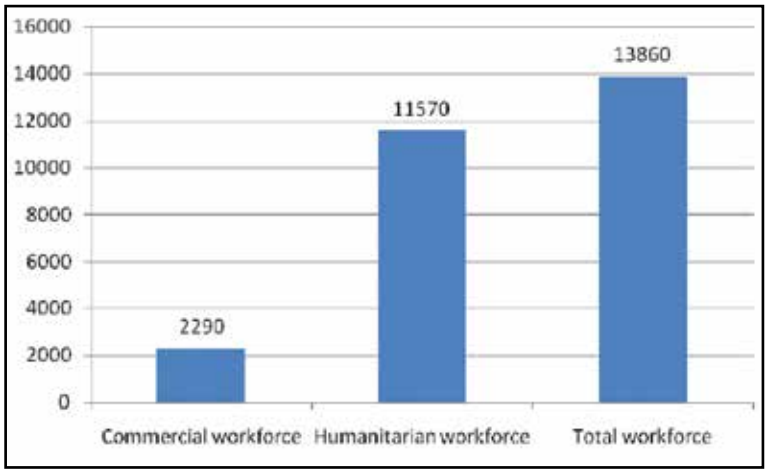
Figure 6: Projects planned for 1391

Project Type	Number of Projects	Focus Areas for the Projects
Demining/Clearance	37	Release of 123.79 sq km area
Community Based Demining	9	Release of 7.1 sq km area
Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS)	3	Survey of the 737 impacted communities and 6,737 communities not recorded as impacted
Mine/ERW Risk Education	10	Provision of M/ERW RE to the 849 impacted communities
Victim Assistance	4	To support victims, one project targeted only 20 impacted communities, while the other three projects were spread out in 12 different provinces
Total	63	

2.2. Mine Action Capacity in 1391

To facilitate achieving the plan for 1391, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan's toolbox included demining teams and its supporting elements, such as mechanical machines, explosive ordnance disposal teams, non-technical survey teams and Mine/ERW risk education teams. This chart represents total number of teams under each commercial and humanitarian sector.

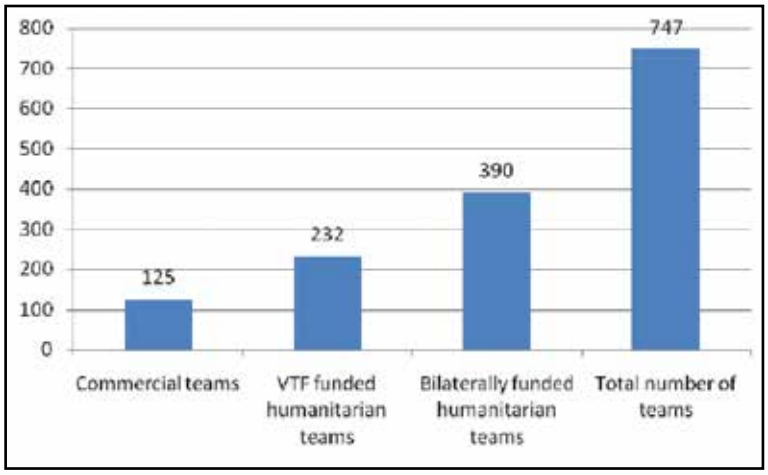
Figure 7: MAPA workforce during 1391



The scale of the coordination challenges can be seen in these charts, showing all of the MAPA workforce and teams active during 1391 throughout the country.

This chart represents the number of teams under each commercial and humanitarian sector, and the funding sources for the humanitarian teams.

Figure 8: Distribution of teams by funding sources during 1391



SECTION 3: MAPA ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1391

The year 1391 was an outstanding period for MAPA, where the programme under most of its components could achieve beyond its initial plan. Under clearance, as shown below 1,925 minefields were released; while initially 1,660 hazards were planned to be released. This dedication and hard work of the MAPA workforces during 1391 resulted in releasing over 112 square kilometers of hazardous land for productive use.

The table below summarizes the overall areas release which covers clearance, reducation and cancellation of the minefields and battlefields during 1391.

Figure 9: Areas Released in 1391

Activity	Number of Hazard	Area of Hazard (sq km)
Clearance of the Hazards	1,593	94.5
Cancellation of the Hazards	332	17.6
Total	1,925	112.1

3.1. Clearance by the Humanitarian Organizations

The majority of mine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan is mainly carried out by the seven Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), five national and two international. The five national NGOs are, Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), Demining Agency For Afghanistan (DAFA), Mine Clearance and Planning Agency (MCPA), Mine Detection and Dog Centre (MDC), Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR); and the two international NGOs are, Danish Demining Group (DDG), and Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organization Trust (HALO Trust).

Mine clearance takes place throughout the country, as highlighted in the map below, showing the spread and variety of activities carried out by the various MAPA implementing partners during 1391.

Figure 10(A): Spot ERW & EOD Clearance, during 1391

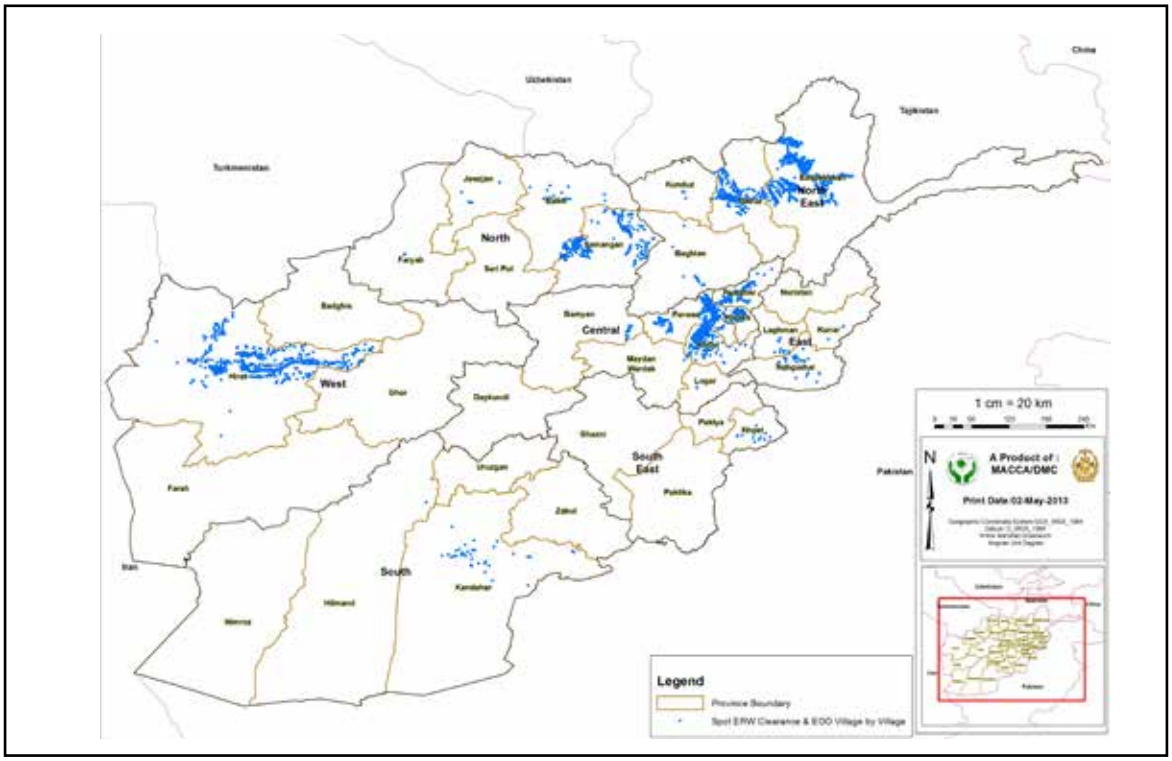
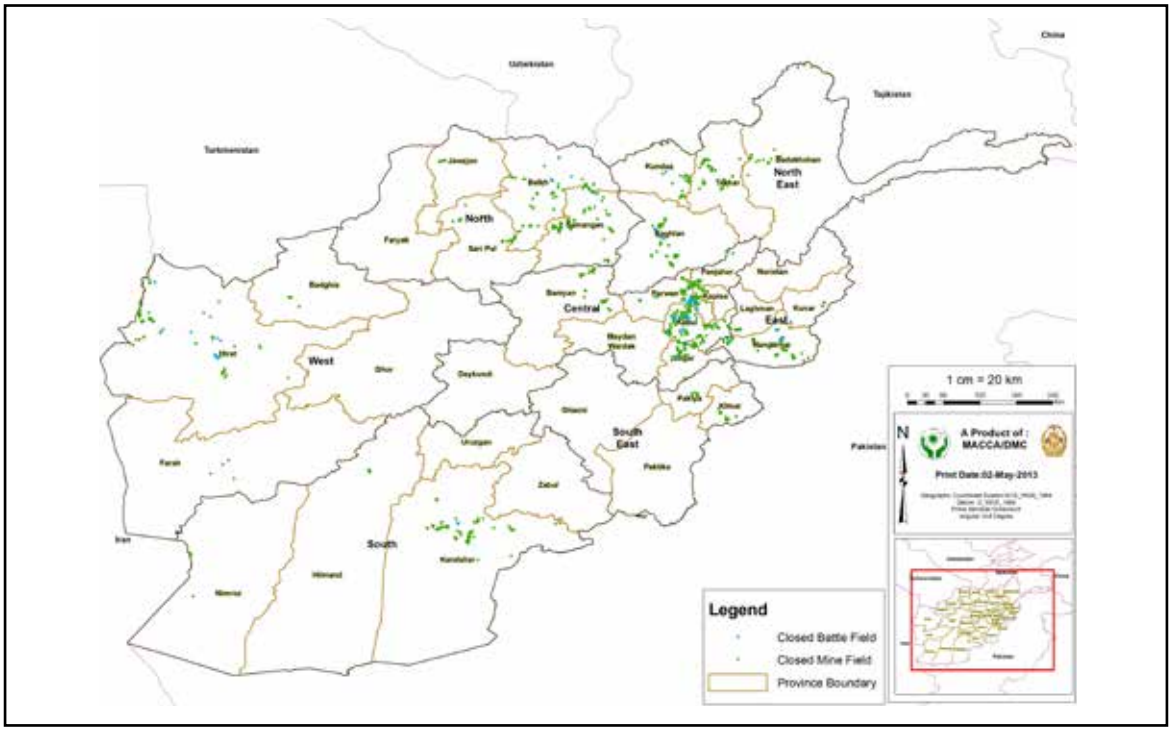


Figure 10 (B) : Clearance by type, during 1391



3.2. Clearance by Commercial Companies

The commercial sector of mine action in Afghanistan is significant, with contracts worth USD 48.4 million during 1391, as reported to the MACCA. Commercial sector of the mine action works largely in support of the macro level infrastructure and development projects, such as construction of roads, buildings, security foundation and so on. Macro level development projects tend not to be implemented in areas with known hazards. But, due to the protracted conflict and widely spread of mines and explosive remnants of war, there is justified concern to just check those areas for possible contamination prior to the start of construction works. The table below justifies, why checking for possible contamination is important. As shown below, alongside significant amounts of ERW, sometimes mines are found as well during these checking processes.

The table below justifies, why checking for possible contamination is important. As shown below, alongside significant amounts of ERW, sometimes mines are found as well during these checking processes.

Figure 11: Commercial clearance outcomes in 1391

Clearance Agency	Area Searched (sq m)	AP	AT	ERW	SAA
ACL	691.25	0	0	33	0
ADC	19.86	0	0	0	0
AGD	253.60	2	0	1,127	0
AMDC	1,637.43	0	1	86	160
CMCC	580.45	0	0	0	0
EODT	222.38	7	1	18,009	99,107
FSD	0.019	0	0	1	1
G4S	5,815.70	0	0	63	0
KDC	42.14	0	0	0	0
KMCC	5,009.77	2	0	30	23
NDSS	10.00	0	0	0	0
RELY	451.20	0	0	1,248	1,688
RONCO	464.73	6	0	1,045	4,704
SADC	3,338.33	0	0	34	1
SDC	333.65	0	0	0	0
SDG	207.64	0	0	0	0
Sterling	85.00	0	0	38	0
SMCC	35.00	0	0	0	0
TDC	439.55	0	0	0	0
TDG	979.21	0	0	103	17,684
UADC	646.37	0	0	0	0
WDC	324.05	0	0	0	0
Total	21,587.329	17	2	21,817	123,368

All of the above work carried out by the commercial implementers are captured and recorded into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), a national database maintained by MACCA.

In some cases the development projects have also been impacted by the known hazards, in which case, after the clearance they get recorded into IMSMA as clearance of known hazards. The implementation of such projects by the commercial partners decreases the remaining challenge of mine/ERW contamination in the country; similar results produced during 1391 are summarized below.

The commercial partners featured below have directly contributed to MAPA's progress in clearing known hazards in 1391.

Figure 12: Commercial clearance's impact on known hazards in 1391

Clearance Agency	Number of Hazard	Area of Hazard (sq m)	AP	AT	ERW
AGD	10	190.14	964	13	2,307
G4S	1	91.65	0	0	0
HDI	3	46.74	86	0	654
Total	14	328.53	1,050	13	2,961

3.3. Overall Clearance

As highlighted above, the humanitarian mine clearance is carried out by the seven major organizations who are part of a collective effort, known as the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA). The table below shows details of the specific clearance accomplishment by organization, both humanitarian and commercial. It represents the number and area of hazards cleared, as well as number of devices found and destroyed during 1391, which includes Anti-Personnel (AP) and Anti-Tank (AT) mines, Abandoned Improvised Explosive Devices (AIED), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), and Small Arms Ammunition (SAA).

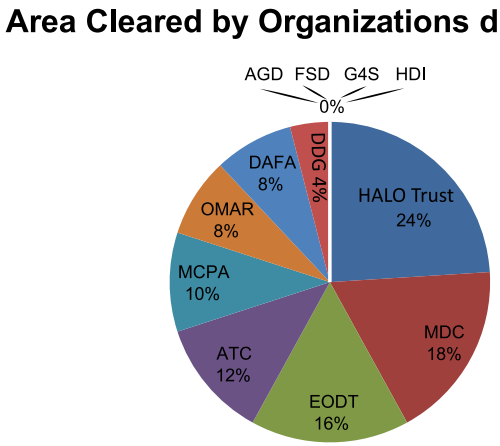
Figure 13: Overall clearance by organization during 1391

Clearance Agency	Number of Hazard	Area of Hazard (sq km)	Number of Devices Found and Destroyed				
			AP	AT	AIED	ERW	SAA
HALO Trust	550	22.82	7,225	240	0	4,288	3,785
MDC	252	16.34	2,490	246	193	979	80,175
EODT	121	15.18	124	147	0	593	50
ATC	248	11.16	2,594	125	0	7,347	2,210
MCPA	130	9.63	2,764	236	0	172	4
OMAR	111	7.74	2,537	120	0	6,078	14,298
DAFA	87	7.34	1,059	66	63	5,925	2,143
DDG	78	3.89	3,241	9	0	3,721	1,181
AGD	10	0.19	964	13	0	2,307	0
FSD	4	0.18	2,682	0	0	20	5
G4S	1	0.09	0	0	0	0	0
HDI	3	0.05	86	0	0	654	0
Total	1,595	94.61	25,766	1,202	256	32,084	103,851

The graph bellow shows the percentage of total area processed (clearance as well as cancellation of the suspected hazardous areas) by each organization. Accounting for 24% of the all area processed under MAPA, HALO Trust has the greatest share of the year's processing, followed by MDC at 18% and EODT at 16%.

The share for AGD, FSD, G4S and HDI, have been less than 1% during this year, but they did have their contribution up to some extent as shown in the table above.

Figure 14: Area cleared by organization during 1391



3.4. Community Based Demining

Community Based Demining (CBD) was developed by MACCA in partnership with the implementing partners in 1387; aiming to enable reaching out areas of the country with major security challenges. The core concept of CBD is that the traditional implementing partners establish links with the local leadership of a mine/ERW contaminated community and work with them closely in developing the project, recruiting and training the team from the community people, so that they can carry out the clearance operations in their own communities. This has been proved to be a very successful option for reaching communities otherwise considered inaccessible.

Figure 15: Distribution of teams under CBD during 1391

Implementing Partner	Number of Teams	
	Demining	M/ERW Risk Education
ARCS	0	20
ATC	33	0
DAFA	16	0
DDG	0	7
EODT	13	0
MCPA	33	0
MDC	13	0
OMAR	7	1
Total	115	28

Out of 729 teams 143 were community based demining and M/ERW risk education teams. This table gives details on the 143 CBD teams.

Moreover, the economic boost provided to the communities through the salaries they receive, space rent and so on, supports peace and stabilization, and enables the community have a platform for development once the hazards are removed. Since demining is a half day activity, the local deminers can continue looking after their land in the afternoons with the additional income enabling them to expand or develop new micro businesses.

3.5. Battle Area Clearance

Battle Area Clearance (BAC) is a generic term that is used to describe searching of an area for explosive remnants of ware (e.g. old rockets, grenades, and so on), this can also be called visual search. However, sometimes BAC results in discovery of landmines as well. For instance as shown in the following table; DAFA during BAC found 100 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel and 8 anti-tank mines. In BAC detector is not used and it mostly consists searching on the surface of land, although, sometimes sub-surface searching is also required, where some special detectors are used to discover the stuff laying down the ground. BAC is carried out by both the humanitarian NGOs and commercial sector.

The table below shows the number of landmines and ERW found during 1391 as a result of BAC.

Figure 16: Findings of the BAC during 1391

Clearance Agency	Area Searched (sq m)	Number of Devices Found and Destroyed			
		AP	AT	ERW	SAA
HT	18,400.63	8	2	19,031	21,909
ATC	2,699.72	0	0	28,045	2,007
MCPA	2,311.28	0	0	2,849	0
DAFA	1,896.91	100	8	11,145	2,037
DDG	1,669.96	0	0	1,659	1,320
MDC	712	1	0	143	1,081
Total	27,690.50	109	10	62,872	28,354

3.6. Village by Village Search

In addition to BAC, village by village has been another method undertaken to search for ERW. Village by village search is conducted when the MACCA regional offices receive community requests for clearance or causality reports from the low risk areas that were not previously recorded to be contaminated. The MACCA regional offices review the requests and information they receive, and then direct those requests to the relevant Implementing Partners (IPs). The IPs then conduct systematic visual search of the area though their Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams. EOD teams have the capacity to either destroy on the spot or naturalize and transfer the ERW to the central disposal site.

In addition to this, MAPA also carries out emergency response, and it happens when ERW is found by the community people and reported to one of the MACCA regional offices. Village by village search and emergency response is carried out by the humanitarian NGOs and the commercial IPs implementing humanitarian funded projects. The table below summarizes the ERW found and destroyed through these processes during 1391.

Figure 17: Devices found & destroyed during village by village & emergency response in 1391

Clearance Agency	AP	AT	AIED	ERW	SAA
HT	497	42	0	9,849	7,825
ATC	6	0	0	14,162	0
MCPA	3	7	0	1,473	267
DAFA	2,546	812	71	27,536	12,169
DDG	7	0	0	129	0
MDC	370	60	0	234	0
Sterling Int.	208	54	0	91,109	374,678
EODT	143	148	0	3,220	3,400
Total	3,780	1,123	71	147,712	398,339

3.7. Survey

Survey plays a critical role in understanding better the scope of mine/ERW problem and identifying boundaries of the hazardous areas. Based on the survey findings, the clearance of mines/ERW can become easier and relatively cost effective once actual locations of the hazards have been correctly identified.

As part of the Afghanistan's extension request to the Ottawa treaty, and to obtain most recent information on the scope of mine/ERW problem in each individual community, MAPA launched a nationwide Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS). MEIFECS includes non-technical survey of the contaminated areas as well as immediate action on destruction of known spot ERW endangering the life and safety of the people living in those communities.

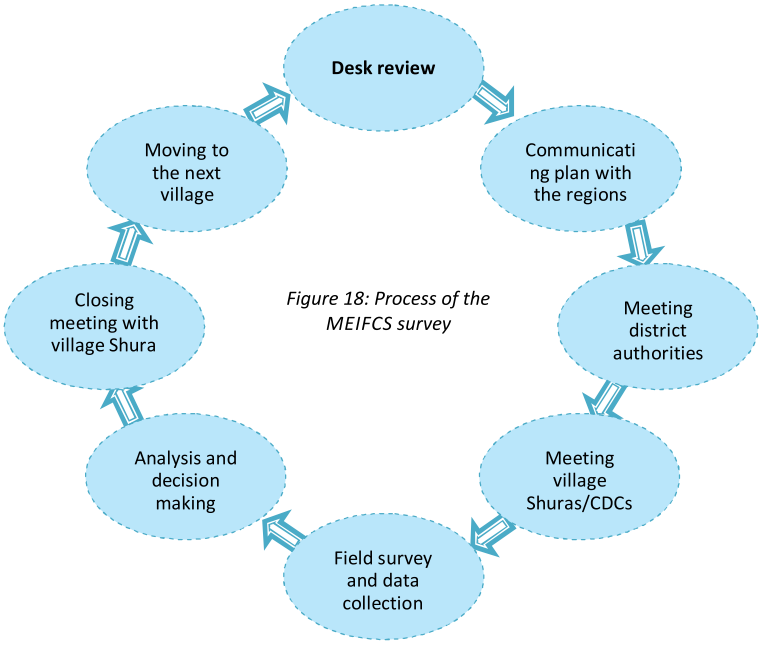


Figure 18: Process of the MEIFCS survey

Non-technical survey is a thorough investigation of new or previously recorded hazardous areas. This operation is undertaken to collect the essential information about a new confirmed or an existing suspicion hazardous area, in order to allow a decision to be made for subsequent land release operations. While, technical survey is detailed and topographical investigation of reported hazardous areas to confirm the presence or absence of mine/ERW hazards. Technical survey requires physical intervention into a hazardous area; however, it may be conducted separately, but can be integrated with clearance as well.

The big challenge in the MEIFCS process has been a huge increase in the number of communities all over the country, comparing to what was initially planned. The MEIFCS teams need to visit and survey all those communities as well. To date it has been found that on average there is a 150% increase in the number of communities comparing to our gazetteer.

Figure 19: MEIFCS achievements during 1391

Number of Communities Visited			Resurvey of the Old Hazards			Hazards Cancelled[1]		New Hazards Found		Number of ERW Destroyed
Impacted	Not recorded as impacted		Number	Decrease in Area (sq km)	Increase in Area ((sq km	Number	Area (sq km)	Number	Area (sq km)	
	From Gazet-teer	Out of Gazet-teer								
444	3,954	6,835	603	3.3	1.8	256	19.2	350	20	3,674

[1] Cancelled land is a previously recorded hazardous area concluded not to contain evidence of mine/ERW contamination following the non-technical survey.

The overall result of the survey represents 1.5 sq km decrease in the area size of previously known hazards, and cancellation of another 19.2 sq km area. The survey also shows that 20 sq km area was newly found to be contaminated.

During 1391, technical survey was also conducted by the demining teams active in the field. The technical survey was integrated into the clearance operations in order to deliver an effective and efficient land release process.

3.8. Progress towards Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty

Afghanistan acceded to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty in September 2002 and became a state party in March 2003, making a commitment towards a complete ban on anti-personnel (AP) mines through implementation of an overarching framework for mine action. This framework requires the clearance of all emplaced AP mines within ten years, destruction of all stockpiled AP mines within four years, provision of mine/ERW risk education and assistance to the landmine/ERW survivors.

The magnitude of the mine problem in Afghanistan, tied with the ongoing conflict, under funding and poor records of minefields, however, have meant that the initial deadline of 2013 was untenable. In March 2012, the Afghan Government submitted a request for a ten-year extension of the deadline to remove all AP mines by 2023. This request was assessed by 10 members of secretariat at the end of November 2012 and then all parties accepted the Afghanistan's extension request.

The current baseline and progress is shown in the benchmark table below. However, as people continue to return and resettle in Afghanistan, some previously not recorded hazards continue to be discovered. Therefore it is expected that the baseline may continue to change to some degrees. This, however, has been factored into the Afghanistan's extension request to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty; and the goal for complete removal of mines within 10 years is believed to be achievable, even if previously undiscovered hazards are added.

Figure 20: MAPA benchmark table as of March 2013

Hazard by Contamination Type	Baseline		Released		Remaining	
	Hazard	Area of Hazard	Hazard	Area of Hazard	Hazard	Area of Hazard
AP (AP, AT, ERW mixed)	9,284	722,937,584	5,877	461,799,217	3,407	261,138,367
AT & ERW	5,154	646,021,805	3,874	388,745,797	1,280	257,276,008
Total	14,438	1,368,959,389	9,751	850,545,014	4,687	518,414,375

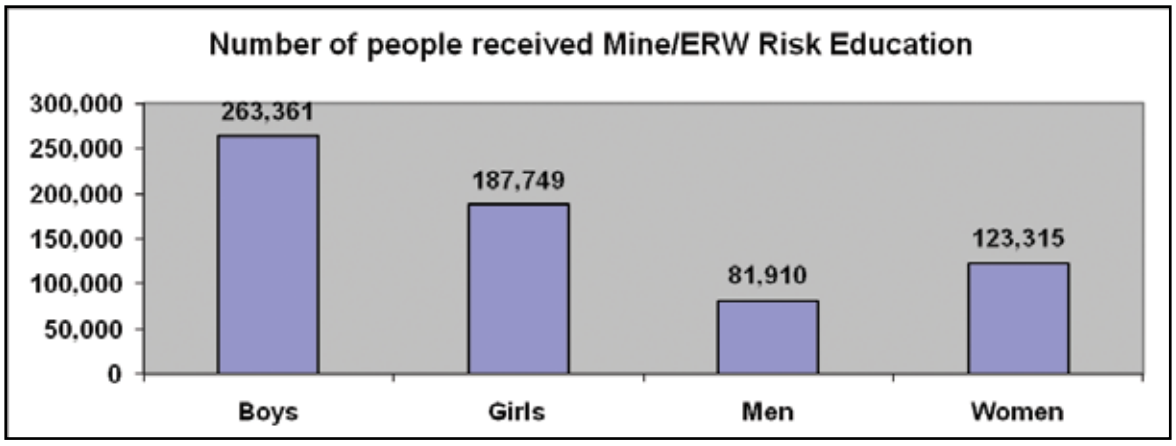
3.9. Mine/ERW Risk Education

The activities for the coordination of Mine/ERW Risk Education are based on MACCA Integrated Operational Framework (IOF) and a classified list of impacted communities prioritizing the most impacted areas to be provided with Mine/ERW risk education through MAPA Mine/ERW risk education assets and MoE school teachers. The Mine/ERW risk education activities during 1391 have been mostly conducted through a joint effort between MACCA Mine/ERW risk education, MACCA VA department, DMC, MAPA IPs and MoE to plan and monitor the projects activities in all target areas.

Mine/ERW risk education activities implemented by the MAPA and MoE were based on the MACCA standards and aimed target mine/ERW impacted communities identified in the MACCA community classification and priority setting system for Mine/ERW risk education.

All Mine/ERW RE assets of MAPA IPs – ARCS, AAR Japan, OMAR and DDG carried out a range of Mine/ERW RE activities in line with the strategy and plans agreed in the 1391 Integrated Operational Framework. 44 male and female MAPA Mine/ERW RE teams allocated during 1391 to reach the target communities and provide awareness.

Figure 21: Number of people received Mine/ERW Risk Education



Mass media with country wide coverage supported mine/ERW risk education activities and outreach where over 247 radio and TV spots through different radio/TV stations including Killid Radio, National Radio Television, and Arman Radio broadcasted throughout the country.

All Mine/ERW risk education activities have been monitored through MACCA/DMC and MACCA regional offices to ensure the smooth implementation of the activities and ensure that these activities reach the most impacted areas as specified for 1391.

3.10. School based Mine/ERW Risk Education

3,138 school teachers and 209,430 students received Mine/ERW RE through MoE Child Protection Officers (CPOs). MoE recruited 56 mine action focal points in 34 provinces to support Mine/ERW RE activities in schools. 1,686 M/ERW RE Kits distributed for MOE CPOs. Mine/ERW RE messages/lessons were integrated in the latest version of the new curriculum/ textbooks for grades 7-12 (Dari, Pashto and social science subjects) checked/ updated and distributed to almost all schools in the country. Class 1 – 6 is under process and will be printed during 1392.

3.11. Inclusive Education

Inclusive and Child Friendly Education (ECFE) ensures that all children must have equal access to education regardless of their race, religion, ability, disability, health condition, economic background and language. This project included training on inclusive education for 100 teachers in 6 provinces as trainers enabling them to train others as well as training of 1,032 school teachers and principals in 200 schools of Kabul. It also included training package for 1,241 children with disabilities and their parents in 200 schools. There were also 30 teachers trained on basics of Sign language and 30 teachers received training on basics of Braille script. Training of 15 staff of MoE IE department on M&E and reporting was part of this project. 1000 copies of inclusive education toolkit and 5,000 copies of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) guideline printed and distributed to target schools and teachers.

3.12. Victim Assistance and Disability Awareness

3.12.1 Support to Physical Rehabilitation

This project supported the MoPH Disability and Physical Rehabilitation Department (DRD) on physical rehabilitation activities as part of MoPH priorities for 1391. There were 28 regional trainers of the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) providers from 19 Provinces trained in a 5 day Disability and

Physical rehabilitation TOT training to expand the related activities. Development of non-technical and technical standards for physiotherapy and Prosthetic and Orthotic (P&O) for monitoring and standardization of Physiotherapy and P&O services in the Country was part of this project in 1391.

The Development and Ability Organization (DAO) has been contracted by MoPH through UNMAS/ UNOPS to provide physical rehabilitation services to person with disabilities in Kunar province. This project provided different types of services to more than 1,200 people with disabilities. Training of Orthopedic Technician Assistants (OTA) and the establishment of paraplegic centre in Kabul included in national development budget as well as drafting of the 2 years operational plan for the implementation of the disability and physical rehabilitation strategy of MoPH was developed. The MoPH National Health Policy 2012-2020 has been finalized and distributed.

Disability taskforce meetings organized to improve coordination of related activities; physical rehabilitation guidelines finalized and submitted to the Ministry for approval. The disability certification guideline was finalized and submitted for approval to the Ministry. 2,500 copies of the national physical rehabilitation strategy of MoPH were printed in three languages (Pashto, Dari and English). The Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Health manual was translated into the local languages and 1,500 copies of the manual printed and distributed. Joint MACCA MoPH monitoring visits conducted to Nangarhar, Kunar and Herat provinces to ensure the health, disability and physical rehabilitation services in those provinces are implemented in accordance with the agreed work plan for 1391. One exposure visit conducted to Bangalore, India for the capacity development of the DRD department staff.

3.13. Advocacy and support to physical accessibility

This project supported MoLSAMD in their goals of increased capacity and the development of necessary structures that coordinate and focus disability efforts as well as increased access and implementation of disability services in particular accessibility for PWDs in target areas. The Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled (AOAD) has been contracted by MoLSAMD through UNMAS/UNOPS to provide physical accessibility services (ramps) in target locations identified by MoLSAMD. Around 35 ramps constructed in 1391 in Kabul province making most of MoLSAMD offices accessible for PWDs.

Trainings for MoLSAMD staff on database development for 15 people, CBR guidelines for 50 members of Afghanistan CBR network and government staff, one week training on administration, communication and team building for 23 staff of MoLSAMD and a one week training on project management, project proposal and need assessment for 25 staff of MoLSAMD and a 3 day ToT on disability for 30 staff of MoLSAMD was part of this project for 1391. A range of meetings conducted through MoLSAMD

Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group (DSCG) during 1391 to further coordinate and improve MoLSAMD disability related activities including victim assistance. 15 radio and 8 TV interviews conducted on various VA and disability issues with Radio Killid, Bayan, Pajwak, Wakht, Rahi-e-Farda, Negah and Saba TV stations to raise awareness and support the implementation of VA/disability activities within MoLSAMD and other stakeholders. Five articles on disability provided and published in different journals. The CBR guidelines social component translated in local languages.

SECTION 4: COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION

4.1. Mine Action Planning and Coordination

At the beginning of 1391, there were 6,141 hazardous areas that covered 646.3 sq km land, impacting 2,370 communities in 270 districts of the country.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of the resources available to clear the mines and ERW from Afghanistan towards the desired end-states, resources need to be coordinated through sound planning and efficient management practices.

The MACCA Planning department works closely with implementing partners and other stakeholders. The department continuously updates IMSMA that links individual teams and donor resources against hazards and analyze progress against defined targets and identify priority gaps to be addressed.

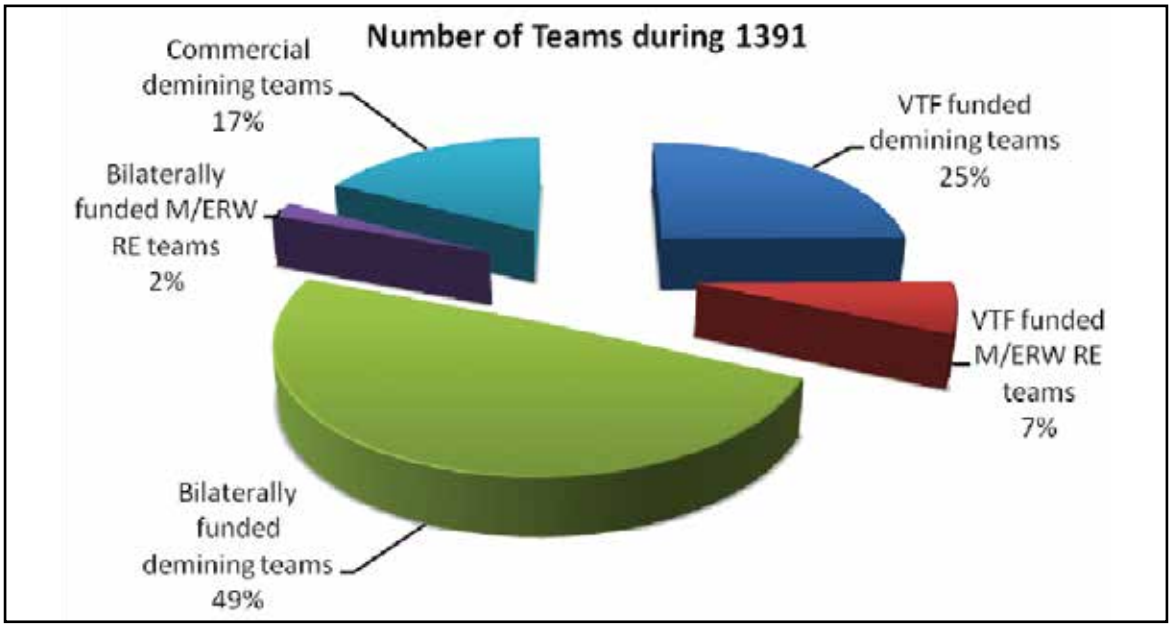
Each year the Planning department works towards developing the indicative plan for the following year. Thus the 1391 integrated operational plan was developed in 1390.

MACCA seeks to publish a framework plan before the beginning of the next operational year. This process necessitates wide consultation and the active engagement of Government, IPs, and Donors. The published framework plan deliberately does not go into operational detail because although the goals do not change, how progress is made towards meeting the goals does.

A large part of the MACCA analysis of implementation delivery is associated with managing an understanding of how work carried out now translates into anticipated progress. Thus enabling the MACCA to establish what hazard remains and, at the appropriate time, to move forward into the cycle of project design and the establishment of an understanding of a programme of multilateral and bilateral projects.

The scale of the coordination challenge can be seen in the figure 21, which shows all of the mine action teams active in 1391 throughout Afghanistan; please note that this covers all sectors, both humanitarian and commercial, funded via the UN VTF or bilaterally.

Figure 22: MAPA assets in 1391



4.2. Ensuring Effectiveness and Efficiency of Mine Action Quality Management

The aim of Quality Management in mine action is to provide confidence to the communities, donors, the mine action contractor and national authorities that mine action quality requirements have been met during mine action activities and the land that is released is indeed safe for use, M/ERW has been delivered to standards.

Quality Management in mine action covers accreditation of mine action organizations, monitoring of mine action activities (Quality Assurance) and post-clearance inspection of the cleared land (Quality Control). Quality Assurance in mine action also includes management and maintenance of mine action standards as reference documents where quality requirements are laid down with regard to all clearance mine/ERW risk education action activities.

4.3. National Standards Maintenance

To bring about effectiveness and efficiency into the mine action sector the national standards need to be continually reviewed and updated based on new requirements or developments in the mine action sector. For this purpose MACCA established Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS) review board to review recommended amendments and provide technical inputs for further improvements. To make sure Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS) are formally recognized as national standards by the government of Afghanistan, MACCA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Afghanistan National Standards Authority (ANSA). Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS) review board members are now members of ANSA technical committee that has been established within ANSA. During 1391, eight national mine action standards have been completely processed and approved by the Afghanistan supreme council of national standards.

In order to make Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS) a government recognized national mine action standards for Afghanistan, MACCA signed a MoU with the Afghan National Standards Authority (ANSA) in 2011. Based on which MACCA seconded a professional staff member to ANSA to act as secretary for the review and prepare AMAS ready for the approval of supreme council of standards of government of Afghanistan. Supreme council of standards is being chaired by second vice president of Afghanistan and comprised of certain ministers and deputy ministers.

ANSA established a technical committee from the mine action organizations working in Afghanistan both humanitarian and commercial companies, representatives from Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Military Academy, Police Academy, Ministry of Public Health, Directorate of National Security and Independent Directorate of Protection of Environment. 16 technical committee of ANSA working on Afghan Mine Action Standards were held during this year and as a result 3 AMAS were passed from the supreme council of standards i.e. AMAS 02.01 Glossary of terms, AMAS 03.01 Quality Management and AMAS 04.01 Training and Qualification.

4.4. Accreditation

In order to prevent potential problems from the origin and make sure that all mine action activities are well planned, well managed and operationally conducted in a safe, effective and efficient way, MACCA/DMC implement a proactive approach of objectively assessing mine action capacity both at organization and in the field level. Therefore, besides monitoring and post-clearance inspection, a comprehensive accreditation process has been introduced and implemented to assess all aspects of the mine action organizations and formally recognize that the organization accredited is indeed competent and capable to plan, manage and operationally conduct mine action activities safely, effectively and efficiently.

Management of the accreditation process is one of the important responsibilities of the MACCA Quality Management department. A separate board from suitably qualified staff has been established from different departments of the MACCA and DMC to undertake accreditation process in a professional way with due consideration to impartiality, integrity and transparency throughout the process. During 1391 the department completed organizational accreditation of 5 mine action organizations; one international commercial demining company, two national and two international mine action humanitarian organizations. Operational accreditation of the 4 humanitarian organizations has also been completed.

Part of accreditation process MACCA tested and accredit 6 mechanical demining units of 5 mine action organizations and test and license or accredit 107 mine detection dogs.

20 sets of revised mine action survey SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) have also been reviewed and approved.

4.5. Monitoring

Monitoring is an essential part of the quality management process and together with accreditation and post clearance inspections provides necessary confidence that mine action quality requirements have been met. MACCA ensures that mine action activities are in accordance with AMAS, mine action organizations' internal SOPs and terms of the contract. Monitoring examines the mine action organization's capability (people, equipment and procedures) and observes how this capability is being applied.

MACCA external monitoring complements the organization's internal monitoring system and verifies that the organization's Quality Assurance (QA) procedures and internal Quality Control (QC) inspections are appropriate and are being applied, but it does not replace the organization's responsibility for ensuring the application of safe, effective and efficient operational procedures.

During 1391 a total of 2,027 monitoring visits conducted on project management system, mine action activities, demining worksites and training courses, which resulted in 65 major non-conformances, 64 minor non-conformances, 105 observations and 1,793 conformity reports. All the non-conformities have been processed and corrective and preventive actions have been implemented.

19 demining accidents have been investigated during 1391; the lessons learnt summaries have been processes and shared with mine action organizations to consider them during the operations.

4.6. Project and Implementing Partner Selection

One of the MACCA roles is to advise donors on best use of the funds earmarked for mine action in Afghanistan. MACCA provides expertise and advices to UNMAS on allocation of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) for mine action contributions in Afghanistan. MACCA also believes that the process by which MACCA advises UNMAS, can add significant value to the bilateral donors' decision making, and strongly encourages bilateral donors to have active participation in this process.

The Project and Implementing Partner Selection (PIPS) panel is comprised of Government's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC), MACCA senior managers, and UNMAS. The PIPS panel also makes decisions on funding through a competitive process for projects which do not appear in IPs' plans but which MACCA believes are important.

In certain cases an implementing partner (IP) can be pre-selected based on their result on the Balanced Score Card (BSC) and secondly their geographical strengths. MACCA supports increased competition to encourage cost efficiency and innovations in the program. The outcome of the PIPS processes is either a request for a detailed project proposal or the issue of a request for Proposals within a competitive process.

4.7. Proposal Review Process

The Proposal Review Team (PRT) reviews proposals on behalf of the MAPA donors. The team ensures each proposed project has clearly defined outputs, verifies information on the hazards an IP intends to clear, ensures the project is in line with MACCA and Government priorities and standards for clearance, and represents good value for money.

Once MACCA is satisfied with the project design and overall proposal, a recommendation to a bilateral donor is made to fund a particular project; if it's aimed at the money from VTF, then a recommendation is made to the UNMAS for contracting a particular project. A number of bilateral donors consistently ask for the MACCA's endorsement letter prior to confirming fund allocations to an IP, however there are some bilateral donors who do not use these services facilitated by MACCA.

MACCA strongly encourages bilateral donors' involvement in this process, so that all projects being undertaken in the humanitarian sector have defined outputs and are in line with the overall goals of the Afghan Government. The Request for Proposal (RFP) is carried out by the PIPS panel, where competitive evaluations are carried out by the PRT in line with the UNOPS rules and regulations.

Project proposals that are reviewed by the PRT can possess the following characteristics:

- Ensuring that the listed hazards in the proposal are valid, and not conflict other IPs' planned hazards;
- Ensuring that the selected hazards are of high Impact and are within the planned year, and the IPs' priority setting criteria is logical, valid and in line with the MAPA Integrated Operational

Framework;

- Ensuring that the IP will use the right tool;
- Ensuring that the IP has a reasonable timeframe to deliver the project, taking into account external factors, such as weather, etc;
- Assessing how many job opportunities will be provided to deminers and how many are planned to be recruited from the impacted communities; and
- Ensuring that the IP gives best value to the money.

During the reporting period, the MACCA/DMC proposal review team (PRT) reviewed 50 project proposals, of which 35 were for survey and clearance, 6 for M/ERW risk education, and 9 for VA. The PRT was able to incorporate changes to some proposals, which resulted in an increase of over three sq km in clearance targets and 19 demining team months without an increase in costs. In addition, upon review of the proposed hazard lists of each project, the PRT recommended changes based on hazard status (cancelled, cleared, or in the plans of another IP at the time of proposal review) thus avoiding duplication and ensuring high priority hazardous areas are cleared.

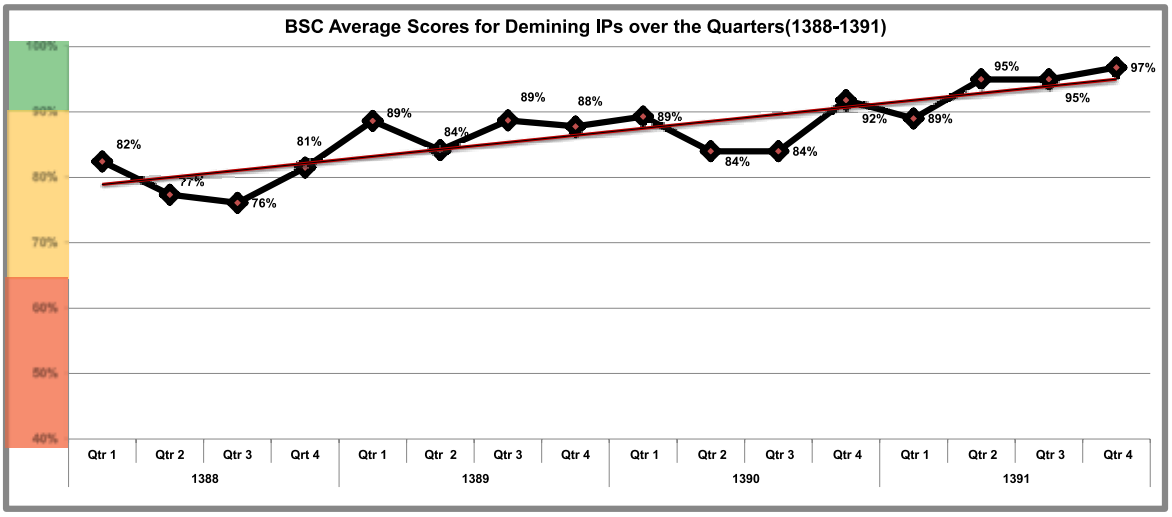
4.8. Balanced Scorecard

The BSC was introduced at the beginning of 1388. This performance management system measures each IP against a specific set of criteria. The BSC enables MACCA to monitor the output, quality and effectiveness of each IP against the same set of indicators on a quarterly basis. Not only does the tool allow for comparison between implementers, information that could be useful for donors in funding decisions, but also provides IPs with a baseline for their own improvement and development.

The total possible score (100%) is divided between four indicator sets: operations, quality management, demining accidents, and reporting. Recognizing that delivering mine action is the primary function of IPs, the operations indicator set has the highest weighting and accounts for 40% of the total score. The other indicators are divided almost equally and account for 20%, 25%, and 15% of the total score respectively. Each indicator set is further divided into a number of subsets - or questions - that enable MACCA to measure and evaluate the planning ability of an IP, productivity of assets, the quality of work delivered, and reporting efficiency. Full details are available in MACCA's BSC Briefing document found on www.macca.org.af.

The following graph shows the BSC results of IPs evaluated from 1388-1391. The trend line indicates a general improvement towards increased productivity and quality. Though there is some fluctuation seen in the graph, the trend line is generally moving upward.

Figure 23: BSC results of IPs evaluated for 1388-1391



4.9. Average BSC Result for 1391 Projects

In 1391, MACCA carried out end project evaluation on 46 demining projects using BSC methodology. These projects were implemented by 10 implementing partners.

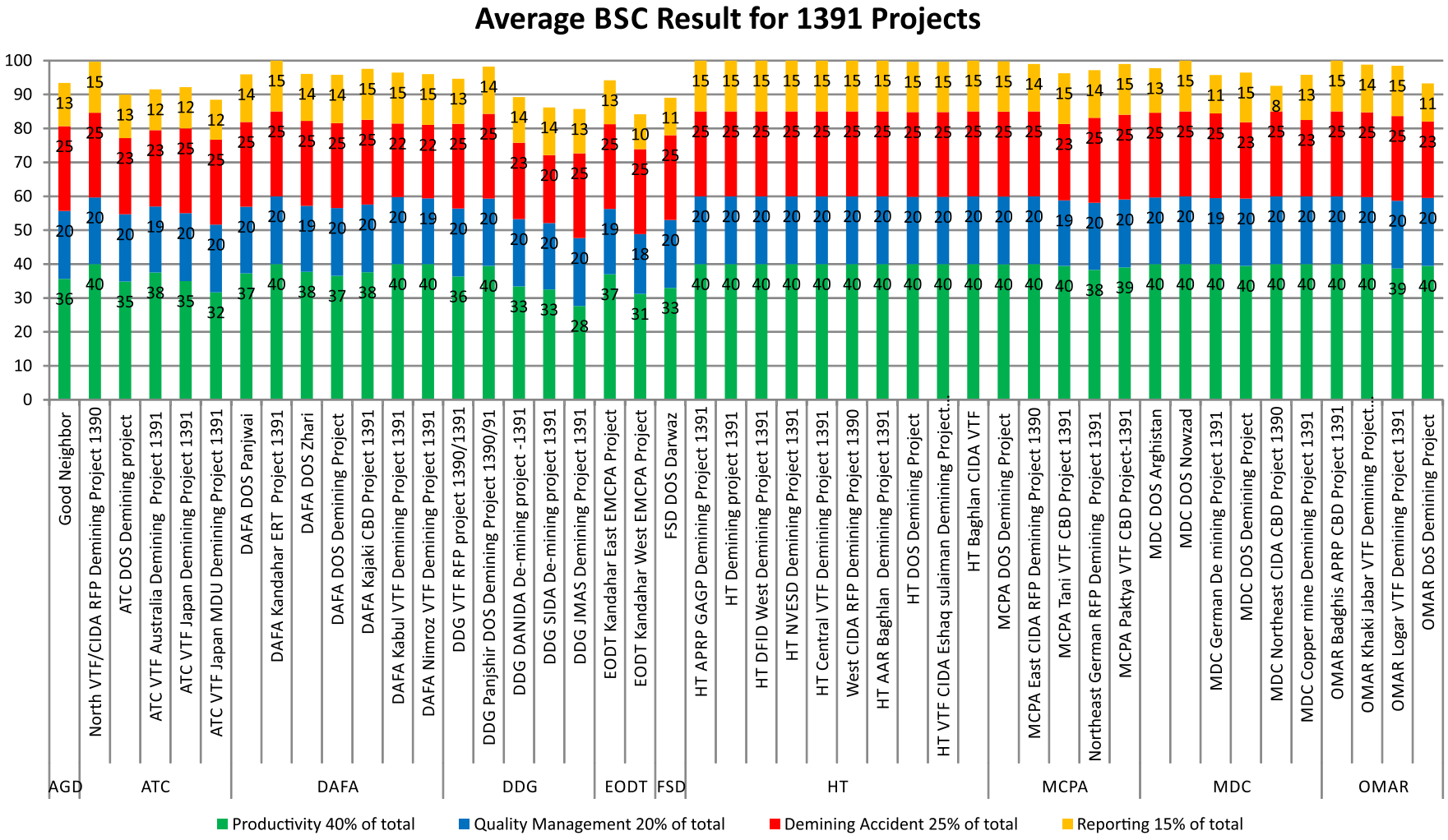
Out of 45 demining projects, 40 projects scored between 90% - 100% which is considered "very satisfactory" by MACCA and the remaining five projects scored between 65% – 90% considered "partially satisfactory". Poor planning, demining accidents and reporting are the indicators against which these five projects scored lower.

MACCA after consultation with IPs slightly changed the balanced scorecard thresholds described as below in 1391:

- The BSC "highly satisfactory" zone which ranged from 85% - 100% was changed to 90% - 100% and renamed as "very satisfactory"
- The BSC "acceptable" zone which ranged from 65% - 85% was changed to 65% - 90% and renamed as "partially satisfactory"
- The BSC zone from 0% - 65% remained the same but renamed from "POOR" to "unsatisfactory"

In previous BSC, when a project incurred a demining accident with preventable injuries but got full scores against other BSC indicators, it was still falling within "highly satisfactory" zone as for every demining accident a project loses 10% only. MACCA concluded that it does not seem logical to use the term "highly satisfactory" or "acceptable" for a project which the implementer sustains a demining accident with preventable injuries during the project implementation. The graph on the next page shows the summary results of these projects.

Figure 24: 1391 Projects Average BSC Result



4.10. Transition

During 1391, further steps were made to increase the national capacity through the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) by merging DMC staff in MACCA departments in order to be engaged in day to day operational and planning mine action activities.

The other important progress was the appointment of the new DMC director, with having a strong mine action and coordination background. This will lead in to further improvement of DMC and linking of mine action with government.

During the year 1391 Dr. Mohammad Daim Kakar General Director of ANDMA participated in 3rd state parties meeting on cluster munitions in Oslo. He also participated in 12th States Parties meeting on Anti Personnel Landmine Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction in Geneva from 3-7 December 2012.

4.11. DMC Post-Clearance Audit

A key achievement by DMC in 1391 was the completion of an audit of cleared and cancelled land. DMC conducted a joint field audit of 10% of all cleared and cancelled tasks in 1391 with the support of MACCA QA inspectors, which resulted in field visits to 91 tasks. In addition, 20% of all cleared and cancelled tasks were subject to a desktop review. This audit provided very useful feedback on the programme – it demonstrated a high degree of satisfaction among communities of the work of demining teams. This is in line with MACCA's strategy and current guidance to both implementing partners and donors to mine action.

DMC will take the complete responsibility of the post clearance audit in the year 1392 and would independently conduct the audit.

4.12. Reporting on International Treaties

With the technical support of the MACCA, DMC prepared and finalized the Mine Ban Treaty and Cluster Munitions Article Seven reports on behalf of the GoIRA and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is hoped that in 1392, with sufficient capacity development, DMC will be able to prepare this with minimal support from MACCA.

4.13. Government Ministry Outreach Programme

Following the year 1390 and after a new cell was established within the MACCA structure in order to improve coordination with the Government of Afghan Government ministries, in 1391 MACCA managed to hold 4 coordination meetings with 18 ministries focal points and 20 meetings at the ministries discussing their specific projects. MACCA also processed 140 development projects requests for mine and ERW contamination checking, which as a result it was identified that 43 projects are somehow contaminated with Mine/ERW and require demining operations. The table below illustrates the development projects with the Mine/ERW contamination.

Figure 25: Contaminated development projects

Ministry/ Organizations	No of Projects	Contamination By Mine (sq m)	Contamination By ERW (sq m)	Project Type
MoEW	3	1,944,005	35,965	Dam Projects
MoPW (ARAP)	10	806,056	0	Road & Bridge Projects
MRRD (NRAP)	11	3,146,890	0	Road & Bridge Projects
MoPW	3	592,498	145,800	Railway Projects
ABC	1	61,656		Road Project
MoM	3	4,986,549	166,820	Mine Projects
SNC	1	963,827	4,057,693	Amu Darya Irrigation Project
UNHCR	11	2,044,160	590,085	22 Sites of Interest
Total	43	14,545,641	4,996,363	

4.14. Cross-Border Coordination and Cooperation South Sudan Mine Action Delegation in Afghanistan

MACCA/DMC hosted a delegation of South Sudan Mine Action Program including Mr. John Sorbo Head of Delegation and Project Manger of Norwegian People's Aid Mine Action Program. Afghanistan experiences on the coordination, planning, monitoring/evaluation and implementation of mine action projects including the development and submission of the extension request was shared.

4.15. Central Asian Regional Cooperation in Mine Action

In relation to OSCE and ITF initiatives called "Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action" MACCA and DMC participated in the 4th conference on Technical co-operation on explosive hazards reduction and response which was held in Astana Kazakhstan.

4.16. Resource Mobilization

MAPA is mainly supported by the international community with the exception of a few projects which are funded by the government of Afghanistan from the national budget. Resource mobilization plays a very vital role for sustainability of MAPA. In addition to fund raising efforts made by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) globally, MACCA appeals for funds in support of mine action to help the government of Afghanistan meets its obligations in relation to mine and ERW related international treaties.

MACCA maintains up to date and accurate oversight of funds supporting humanitarian mine action in Afghanistan. Funds for the humanitarian sector are contributed through two modalities;

- Multilateral contributions to the VTF, administered by UNMAS and contracted through UNOPS to IPs;
- Bilateral agreements between Implementing Partners and international donors and the Government of Afghanistan.

Funds are made available throughout the year, depending on donor funding cycles and commencement of new projects. In some cases donors make multi-year commitments, and/or their contributions are not aligned with the Afghan calendar, which necessitates an allocation process that divides the contribution between Afghan years.

The funding target for 1391 was $98.6 million and as represented in the table below, the available funding balance covering all mine action operations, including M/ERW risk education, victim assistance and coordination activities was $96.6. This means that MAPA received almost 98% of its required funding in 1390.

A total of $28.9 million was allocated from the UN Voluntary Trust Fund; and the rest $67.7 million was provided through bilateral agreements.

According to this chart, the amount contributed to coordination activities has decreased compared to the $12.9 million spent on coordination in 1390. MACCA is planning further cost reductions for coordination in the coming years, primarily through decreasing the number of both national and international posts. At the start of 1391, 137 national staff were separated from the MACCA and by the end of the year, there are just four international posts The table below breaks down VTF and bilateral support by donor.

Figure 26: Funding breakdown for 1391

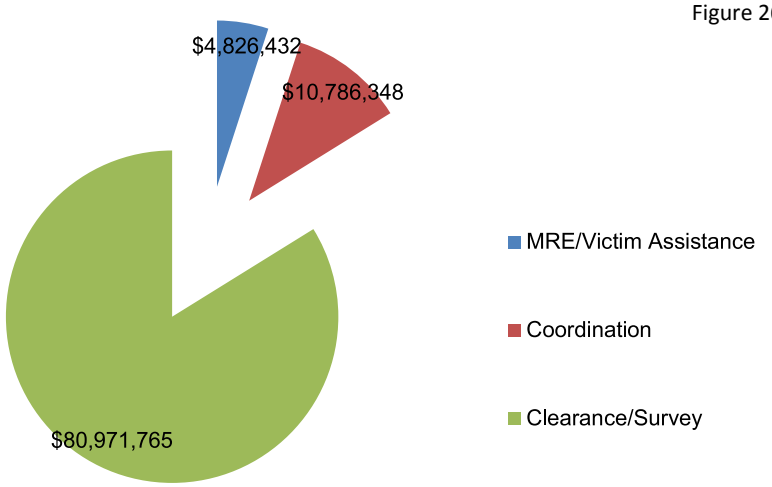


Figure 27: VTF and bilateral funding for 1391

Donors	Contribution to VTF
Canada	9,857,834
Australia	4,903,445
Japan	3,600,823
Germany	2,289,170
Netherlands	2,150,000
Denmark	1,342,955
USA	1,036,144
UAE	1,000,000
Finland	994,720
United Kingdom	604,431
European Commission	587,572
1390 explosives' under spend	192,629
Austria	171,037
Oman	100,000
Korea	49,000
Lithuania	2,940
Total	28,882,700

Donors	Bilateral Contribution
USA	32,779,589
United Arab Emirates	12,397,300
Germany	4,574,599
United Kingdom	2,633,432
Japan	2,456,510
Norway	2,441,139
Netherlands	2,176,509
Sweden	1,978,247
Government of Afghanistan	1,874,019
Denmark	1,145,576
Ireland	1,136,109
Finland	857,220
APRP	338,334
PATRIP	585,827
Belgium	306,150
Medico	21,285
Total	67,701,845

4.17. Commercial demining

In addition to humanitarian mine action activities there is a significant commercial sector, generally working in support of large development projects. In the majority of cases commercial operators are conducting a "checking" service whereby land is checked for the presence of mines or ERW as part of a duty of care to development project workers. In the vast majority of cases these activities do not result in the removal of known hazard from the national database. The total value of commercial sector contracts reported to MACCA for 1391 totals approximately $48.4 million.

SECTION 5: REMAINING CHALLENGES

As of end of the year 1391 (March 20, 2013) 4,876 hazards covering over 544.9 square kilometers area contaminated with Mines and ERW existed in Afghanistan. These hazards are located in 1,688 communities, 244 districts and 33 provinces, directly affecting 1,313,341 people and indirectly the whole population of the country. These hazards are all put together under 308 projects, as part of the Afghanistan's request and obligations under the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty. The following table shows the breakdown of known hazards by contamination type, as of end of the 1391.

Figure 28: Remaining contamination as of end of 1391

Contamination Type	Number of Hazards	(Area of Hazards (sq km
Anti-tank Minefield	1,423	301.41
Anti-personnel Minefield	3,255	211.79
Battlefield/ERW Contamination	198	31.74
Total	**4,876**	**544.94**

As shown above, most of the contamination results from the anti-tank mine minefields. With the highest area of minefields, anti-tank mine makes over 55% of the overall contaminations. The table below shows breakdown of the contaminations by region. Just under half of all the AP minefields are located in the central region (Kabul, Logar, Wardak, Parwan, Panjsher, Bamyan, and Kapisa provinces), accounting for over 40% of the total AP contaminations. Whilst, as demonstrated below a big number of the AT minefields are also located in the central region, however the area contaminated is larger in the south.

Figure 29: Contaminations by region

Region	Number of AP Minefield	Area of AP Minefield ((sq km	Number of AT Minefield	Area of AT Minefield ((sq km	Number of Battlefield	Area of Battlefield (sq (km
East	139	12.08	105	10.95	57	6.30
Central	1,334	85.70	394	59.73	14	4.13
West	73	14.45	236	59.14	30	2.03
South	140	18.54	300	121	40	6.57
North	426	15.03	54	2.15	45	8.67
South East	181	14.42	294	47.48	5	1.49
North East	962	51.57	40	0.96	8	2.53
Total	**3,255**	**211.79**	**1,423**	**301.41**	**199**	**31.72**

In general during 1391, a great deal was achieved by the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan all over the country in all roles, more specifically the presentation and approval of Afghanistan's 10 year extension request to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty. Now Afghanistan has a clearer plan to achieve, with the capacity building efforts undertaken by UNMAS demonstrated in an all-Afghan MACCA undertaking effective and efficient coordination in close partnership with Department of Mine Clearance (DMC). The programme is well set up for 1392, though it can be challenging if required support is not offered by the Afghan government and donors.

ACRONYMS

ACL	Afghan Campaign for Landmine
ADC	Asadborthers Demining Company
AGD	Afghan Greenfield Demining
AIED	Abandoned Improvised Explosive Device
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
AMDC	Aims Demining Company
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANSA	Afghanistan National Standards Authority
AOAD	Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled
AP	Anti-personnel
AT	Anti-tank
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
BPHS	Basic Package of Health Services
BSC	Balanced Score Card
CBD	Community Based Demining
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CDC	Community Development Councils
CMCC	Country Mine Clearance Company
CPO	Child Protection Officer
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DAO	Development and Ability Organization
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DMC	Department of Mine Clearance
DSCG	Disability Stakeholder Coordination Group
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EODT	EOD Technology
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
HALO Trust	Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organization Trust
ICFE	Inclusive and Child Friendly Education
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IOF	Integrated Operational Framework
IPs	Implementing Partners
KDC	Kawoon Demining Company
KMCC	Kabul Mine Clearance Company
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan

MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MCPA	Mine Clearance and Planning Agency
MDC	Mine Detection Centre
MEIFCS	Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs And Disables
MoM	Ministry of Mines
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M/ERW RE	Mine/Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NDSS	National Demining Support Service
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
OTA	Orthopedic Technician Assistant
P&O	Prosthetic and Orthotic
PIPS	Project and Implementing Partner Selection
PRT	Proposal Review Team
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RFP	Request for Proposal
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SADC	Storm Afghanistan Demining Company
SDC	Standard Demining Company
SDG	Safi Demining Group
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SMCC	Salam Mine Clearance Company
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TC	Technical Committee
TDC	Trust Demining Company
TDG	Titan Demining Group
UADC	United Asia Demining Company
UN	United Nations
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VA	Victim Assistance
VTF	Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
WDC	Wahdat Demining Company