



# 1388 MAPA ANNUAL REPORT



# FOREWORD

I am once again proud to be introducing this report on achievements of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan in the last year. You will notice some elements which are the same as last year – we have again separated the coordination function from the implementation activities to make clear how these differ.

However, you will also notice this year's report includes substantive background on the overall vision, policies and planning functions of both the coordination and implementation functions. We have also tried to bring to life more issues with personal stories, photos and maps as tools to visually represent the programme's achievements. Our hope is that this report will provide a more rounded view of the programme, capturing the achievements in terms of the overall vision and strategy as well as reaching down to the level of the individuals being impacted.

In terms of the highlights in the last year, the removal of known hazard has continued apace and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the implementing partners- from the directors to the deminers on the ground – as well as all the donors to the programme for this. Without the continued dedication and commitment of both of these groups, the progress of the last year would not have been possible.

While hazards remain, Mine Risk Education is a vital function of the programme and this report shows how such a large number of vulnerable Afghans have been reached with these messages.

In addition, there have been some highlights in terms of the coordination function. In 1388, the MACCA developed a number of tools and mechanisms to improve the quality management and monitoring of implementation of mine action throughout the country. For example, the launch of a Balanced Scorecard for MAPA implementing partners and a project monitoring tool to assess the progress of individual projects.

I hope that you enjoy reading about these, among many other positive developments, in this report.

In conclusion, I am encouraged by the progress being made on all fronts and hope that this report will be a positive encouragement to all who read it. If you have any feedback or questions about the programme, we are always open to innovative approaches and ideas for improvement, so please do contact us if you have any input or issues you would like to discuss.



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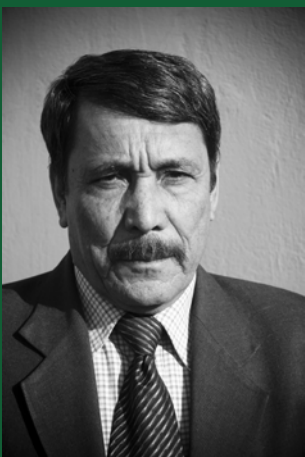
Dr Haider Reza, Programme Director,  
Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

# INTRODUCTION

Representing the Government of Afghanistan, I am also proud to be introducing the annual report of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan. Over the last year, the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) has become increasingly involved in the coordination functions of the programme, most specifically the external quality management of both mine clearance and mine risk education, auditing of cleared land and training such as the Landmine Safety Programme. Working closely with our colleagues in the MACCA, we have been able to take on various increased responsibilities and are eager to continue in this vein over the next year.

In addition, there are many MACCA technical experts now fully embedded in various Ministries such as the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health. The achievements in these areas, particularly affecting Mine Risk Education and Survivor Assistance is a powerful example of how these programmes are most effective once embedded in national, sustainable structures which can serve my fellow Afghans for many years to come.

I hope that you will find this report interesting, informative and inspiring as we all continue to work towards the vision of *"a country free landmines and other explosive remnants of war"*.



Abdul Haq,  
Department of Mine Clearance,  
Government of Afghanistan

## BACKGROUND: SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM, DESIRED END STATE VISION AND STRATEGY

- PART ONE: IMPLEMENTATION OF MINE ACTION
  - SECTION ONE: HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE
  - SECTION TWO: COMMERCIAL MINE CLEARANCE
  - SECTION THREE: MINE RISK EDUCATION
  
- PART TWO: COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION
  - SECTION FOUR: MINE ACTION PLANNING AND COORDINATION
  - SECTION FIVE: ENSURING EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF MINE ACTION
  - SECTION SIX: TRANSITION
  - SECTION SEVEN: QUALITY MANAGEMENT
  - SECTION EIGHT: JOINT ACTIVITIES WITH GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES
  - SECTION NINE: COORDINATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION
  - SECTION TEN: NATIONAL MINE ACTION DATABASE
  - SECTION ELEVEN: COORDINATION OF SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE
  
- PART THREE: OVERARCHING ISSUES
  - SECTION TWELVE: GENDER
  - SECTION THIRTEEN: SECURITY
  - SECTION FOURTEEN: FUNDING

Note on case studies and photographs

**Please note that names and photographs have been changed in case studies appearing in this report to protect identities.**

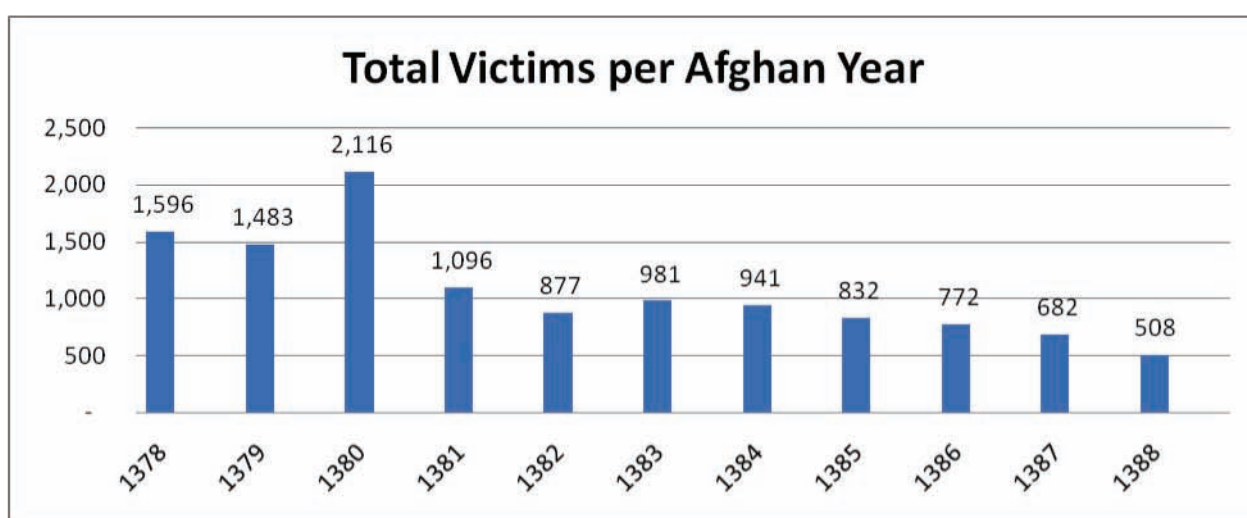


## BACKGROUND

This annual report is prepared and published by the MACCA on behalf of the MAPA and encompasses all mine action activities, whether funded through the UN, bilaterally or commercially.

### SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

As of 31st March 2010 (the end of 1388), Afghanistan's 6,684 known minefields covered 647 sq km of land throughout the country. Although the casualty rate has reduced dramatically since the high point of 2,116 in 1380, with 682 registered victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war in the last year, Afghanistan is still one of the most heavily impacted countries in the world<sup>1</sup>. The table below shows the progress achieved by the programme over the last decade in terms of reducing casualty



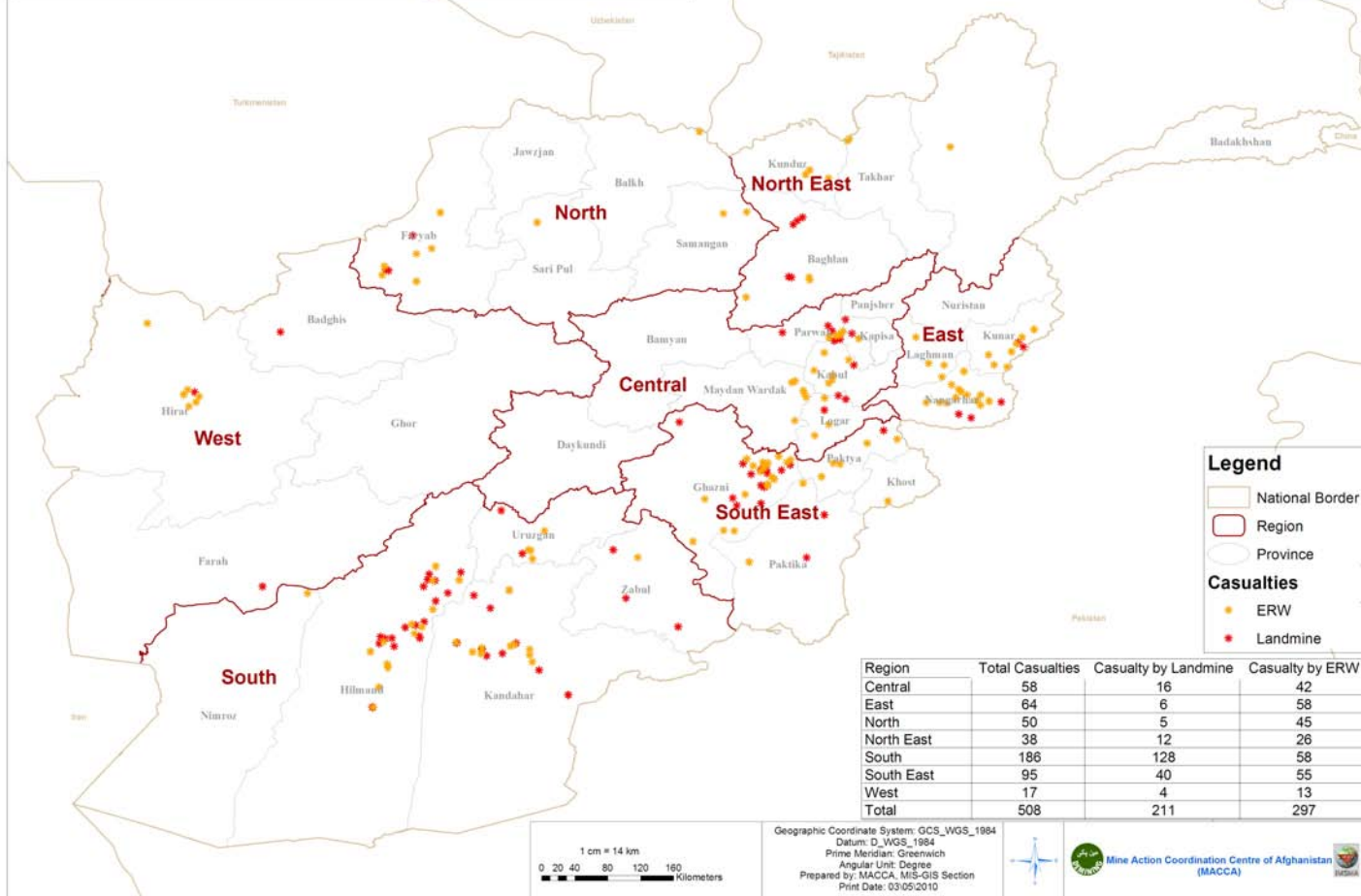
The maps on the following pages (Maps 1, 2 and 3) show the spread of casualties across the country in 1388, the devices that caused the casualty (i.e. landmine or other explosive remnant of war) and also the proportion of casualties who were children. Consistently, children bear the heaviest burden in terms of casualties of landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

<sup>1</sup> See Landmine Monitor:

[http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/publications/display?url=lm/2009/es/mine\\_casualties.html](http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/publications/display?url=lm/2009/es/mine_casualties.html)

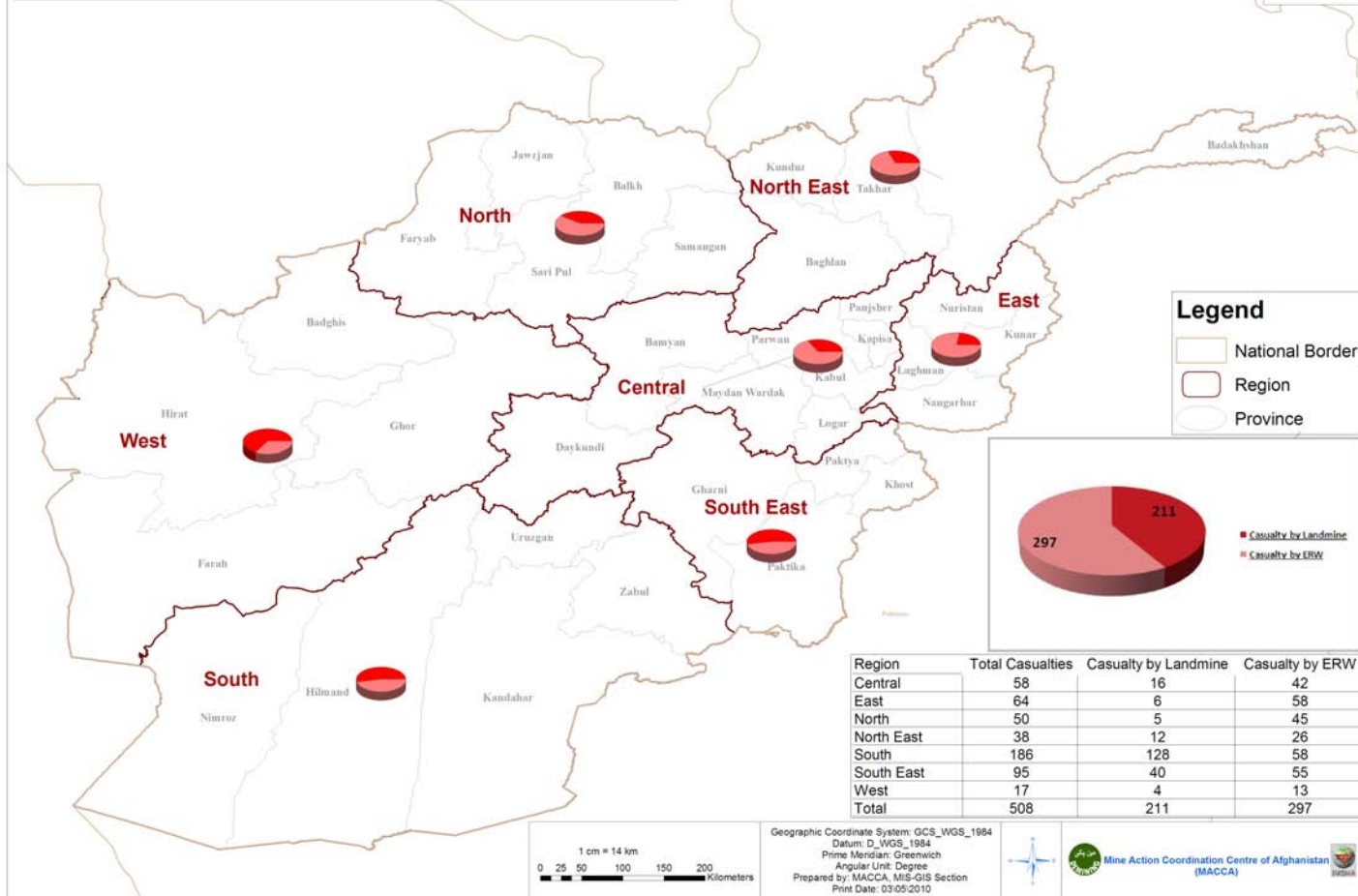
# 1388 CASUALTIES : LANDMINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

MAP - 1



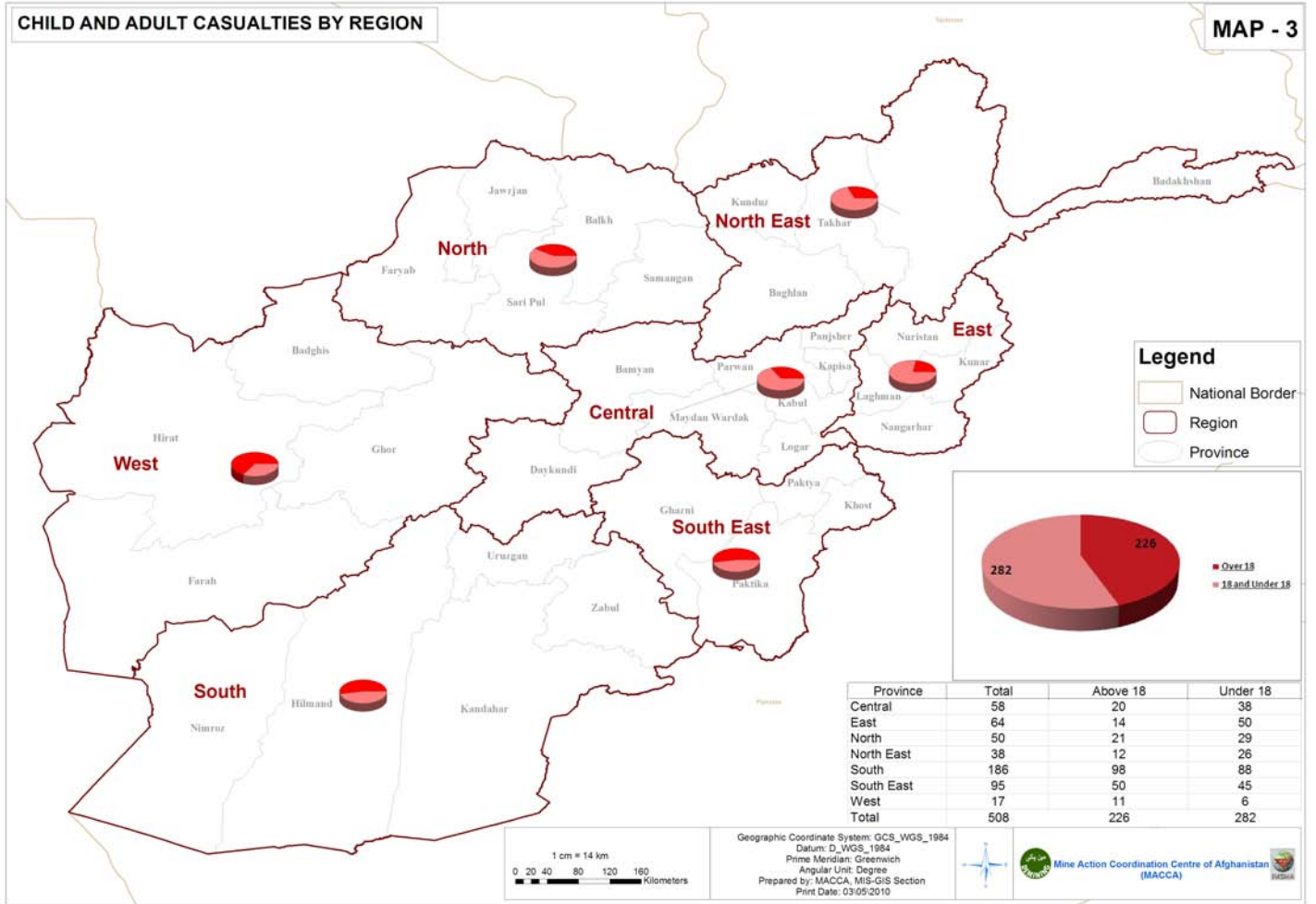
# 1388 CASUALTIES :LANDMINE AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

MAP - 2



# CHILD AND ADULT CASUALTIES BY REGION

MAP - 3



# GOVERNMENT END STATE POLICY FOR MINE ACTION

## Government of Afghanistan's Mine Action Strategic Goals

The most recent government endorsed strategy for mine action in Afghanistan was issued in May 2006. It was based on the Government of Afghanistan's vision of

“a country free from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), where people and communities live in a safe environment conducive to national development, and where landmine and ERW survivors are fully integrated in the society and thus have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled.”<sup>2</sup>

In order to realize the End-State Vision, the following end goals must be achieved:

### **Goal 1      *Demining***

The End Goal for demining<sup>3</sup> will be achieved when all known mine/ERW contaminated areas are cleared. Once this goal has been reached, there will continue to be an effective mines/ERW demining capability to respond to unknown residual risk and continuing raising of public awareness on how to recognize and report suspicious items for disposal by qualified authorities. Mapping of cleared areas will be complete and accurate and this data will be made available as needed to the public and designated institutions. All post-clearance documentation will be complete and all cleared land will have been handed over in accordance with national standards.

### **Goal 2      *Mine/ERW Risk Education (MRE)***

The End Goal for MRE will be achieved when a comprehensive and sustainable system is in place to educate and raise awareness throughout people and communities nationwide regarding the residual mines/ERW threats. This includes sufficient information to recognize and report these items to the appropriate authorities.

### **Goal 3      *Stockpile Destruction***

The End Goal for mine stockpile destruction will be achieved when all known illegal, abandoned or otherwise unwanted munitions have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of\*.

\*This task was completed in October 2007

### **Goal 4      *Mine/ERW Survivor Assistance***

The End Goal for Mine/ERW survivor assistance will be achieved when mine/ERW survivors are reintegrated into Afghan society, with support provided through a national system that incorporates the rights and needs of people with disabilities.

### **Goal 5      *Advocacy and Coordination***

The End Goal for advocacy and coordination will be achieved when relevant institutions and civil society cooperate and support the fulfillment of Afghan commitments to the eradication of mines/ERW, and the importance of mine-action for communities and national development.

<sup>2</sup> Mine Action in Afghanistan: The Way Ahead, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Saur 1385 (May 2006).

<sup>3</sup> Demining is defined as comprising: technical survey; mapping; clearance; marking; post-clearance documentation; Community Mine Action Liaison and handover of cleared land



## Obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty<sup>4</sup>

Afghanistan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty also known as Ottawa Convention on 11 September 2002 and became a State Party on 1 March 2003. Thus Afghanistan has made a commitment to establish a complete ban on anti-personnel mines through the implementation of an overarching framework for mine action. This framework requires the clearance of all emplaced anti-personnel mines within ten years, destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines within four years, provision of MRE, assistance to landmine survivors and a requirement to meet international reporting obligations.

## The Afghan Compact<sup>5</sup>

The Afghan Government articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020<sup>6</sup>. Consistent with those goals, the Compact identified three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of the Compact:

1. Security;
2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; and
3. Economic and Social Development.

Within this framework<sup>7</sup> are a number of targets specifically related to mine action. The obligations of the international donor community and the Government of Afghanistan in terms of the Ottawa Treaty and the Afghan Compact stipulate that:

- By March 2011 the land area contaminated by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) will be reduced by 70% (Afghan Compact)
- All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by first of March 2007 (achieved)
- By the end of 2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed
- By March 2013 all known mined areas will be cleared (Ottawa Convention)

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<sup>4</sup> Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

<sup>5</sup> In 2006, the Afghan Government and 80 international delegates met in London to agree the strategies for development for the next 5 years. The conference concluded with a commitment to the 'Afghan Compact' and donors promised \$10.5bn to achieve the targets set.

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.and.s.gov.af/src/src/MDGs\\_Reps/MDGR](http://www.and.s.gov.af/src/src/MDGs_Reps/MDGR)

<sup>7</sup> Under Security – but now (2009) understood to be more cross cutting

## PROGRESS TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TREATIES

In January 2006, when the Afghan Compact was signed, the baseline of known hazard was 719 sq km, therefore the target of clearing 70% of the hazard required a removal of 503 sq km. The benchmark table below shows that to date, 574 sq km has been cleared. This would mean the MAPA would have now exceeded the goal of 70% clearance, if the baseline had remained the same. However, the baseline set at that time was in fact an incomplete picture of the overall hazard in the country. To establish the true nature of the hazard, MACCA amalgamated and reconciled three databases. For a full explanation on these changes, please see p25-27 of the 1389 Integrated Operational Framework, available on [www.macca.org.af](http://www.macca.org.af). In short, however, this has resulted in an increase in the baseline.

The current baseline and progress is shown in the benchmark table below. However, as people continue to return and resettle in Afghanistan, new hazard continues to be discovered. In addition, there is new hazard being laid by the insurgent forces in some parts of Southern Afghanistan, although not in traditional high-density mine belts. Therefore it is expected that the baseline will continue to change and the progress towards these goals may fluctuate as the challenges to meeting these goals increases.

Indicator	Adjusted Baseline at end 1388/ 31 March 2010	Remaining Contamination at end 1388/ 31 March 2010	Clearance Processed at end 1388/ 31 March 2010	Compact Target of 70% of Hazards	Progress toward Compact	Treaty Target of 100% of Hazards	Progress towards Treaty
Number of Hazards	11,736	6,684	5,052	8,215	61%	11,736	43%
Hazardous Area (sq km)	1,231	657	574	862	67%	1,231	47%

# UN Interagency Vision and Strategic Goal

The vision of the United Nations is a world free of the threat of landmines and ERW, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where the needs of mine and ERW victims are met and they are fully integrated into their societies. The United Nations Interagency strategy for Mine Action can be accessed at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org).

The UN Strategic Goal is defined as:

“The UN will work with national authorities and in partnership with NGOs, the private sector, international and regional organizations and others to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war, at which point UN mine action assistance will no longer be necessary.”

## MACCA / DMC Coordination and Consultation

In 2002, the Government entrusted interim responsibility for MAPA coordination to the United Nations. As of January 2008, the Government through the modality of the Inter-Ministerial Board for Mine Action (IMB) designated the DMC - under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - to work jointly with MACCA. MACCA and DMC co-located in May 2008, and are currently working on national capacity development for quality assurance, maintenance of mine action standards, accreditation, mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance. Throughout this document when MACCA is written the implication is that it is MACCA / DMC as DMC representatives attend all Mine Action related meetings internally and externally.

It is intended that in 1389 United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and IMB will publish a transition timeline.

MACCA<sup>8</sup> is financially supported through the VTF, which is administered by the (UNMAS). UNMAS execute the MACCA project through the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The director of MACCA represents UNMAS in Afghanistan. MACCA has a close advisory role to UNMAS when UNMAS is seeking to design proposals for donors to the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF). For the purposes of VTF funding, MACCA assists UNMAS to design either large over-arching proposals to support MAPA or proposals that are focused on one or two discrete projects.

UNMAS contracts the delivery of VTF projects through UNOPS North America Office. A UNOPS contract office, administratively supported by MACCA, manages the delivery of all VTF funded projects. As to any donor office, MACCA provides progress, outcome and quality assurance data to the UNOPS contract office. The MACCA can assist bilateral donors to develop project ideas and can review project proposals if asked to do so. Likewise the MACCA can report the progress their bilateral IP project is making as it is implemented.

<sup>8</sup> The DMC receives some limited administrative support from MACCA but as a Government Department it is funded by the Government of Afghanistan.



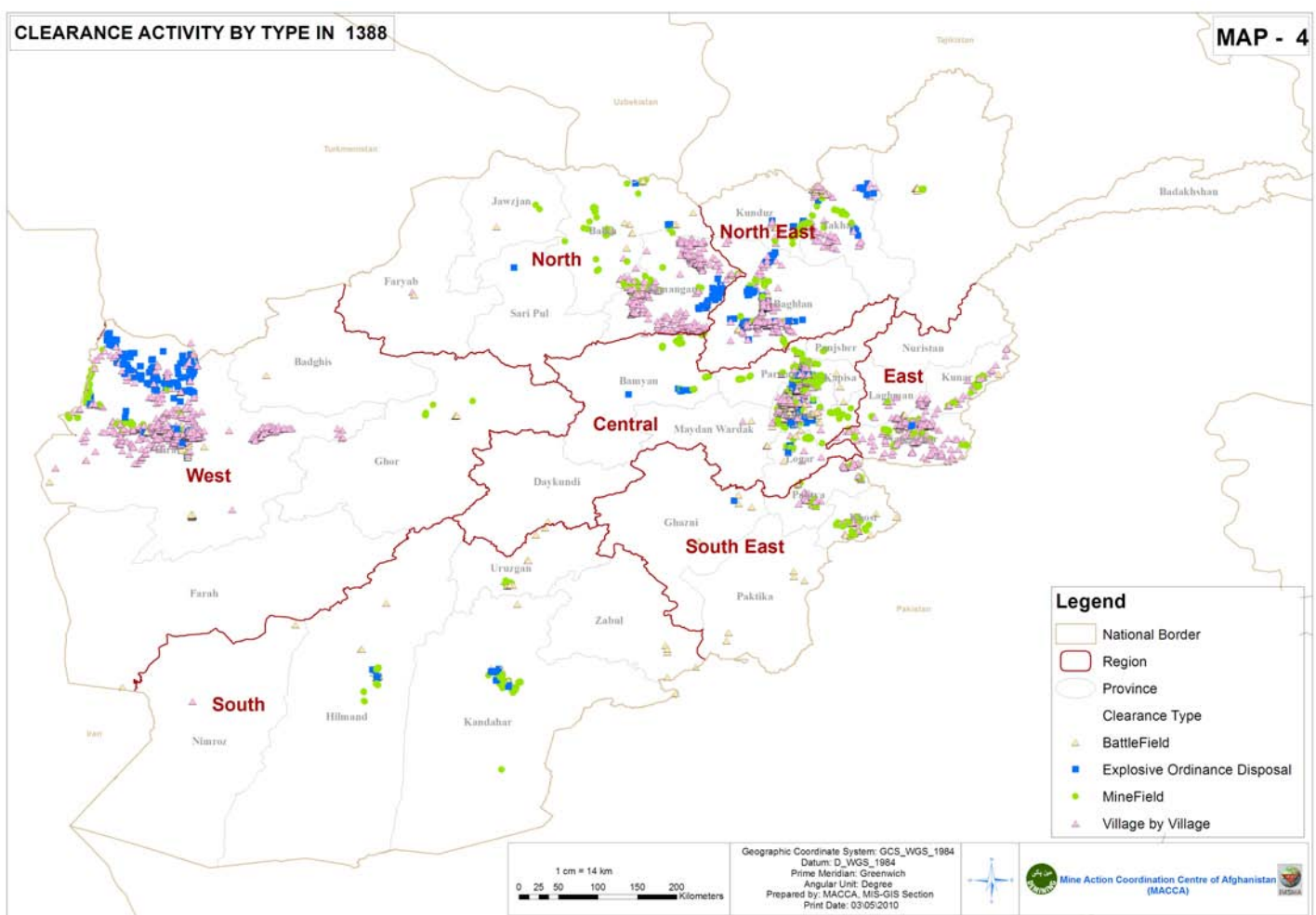
## PART ONE: IMPLEMENTATION

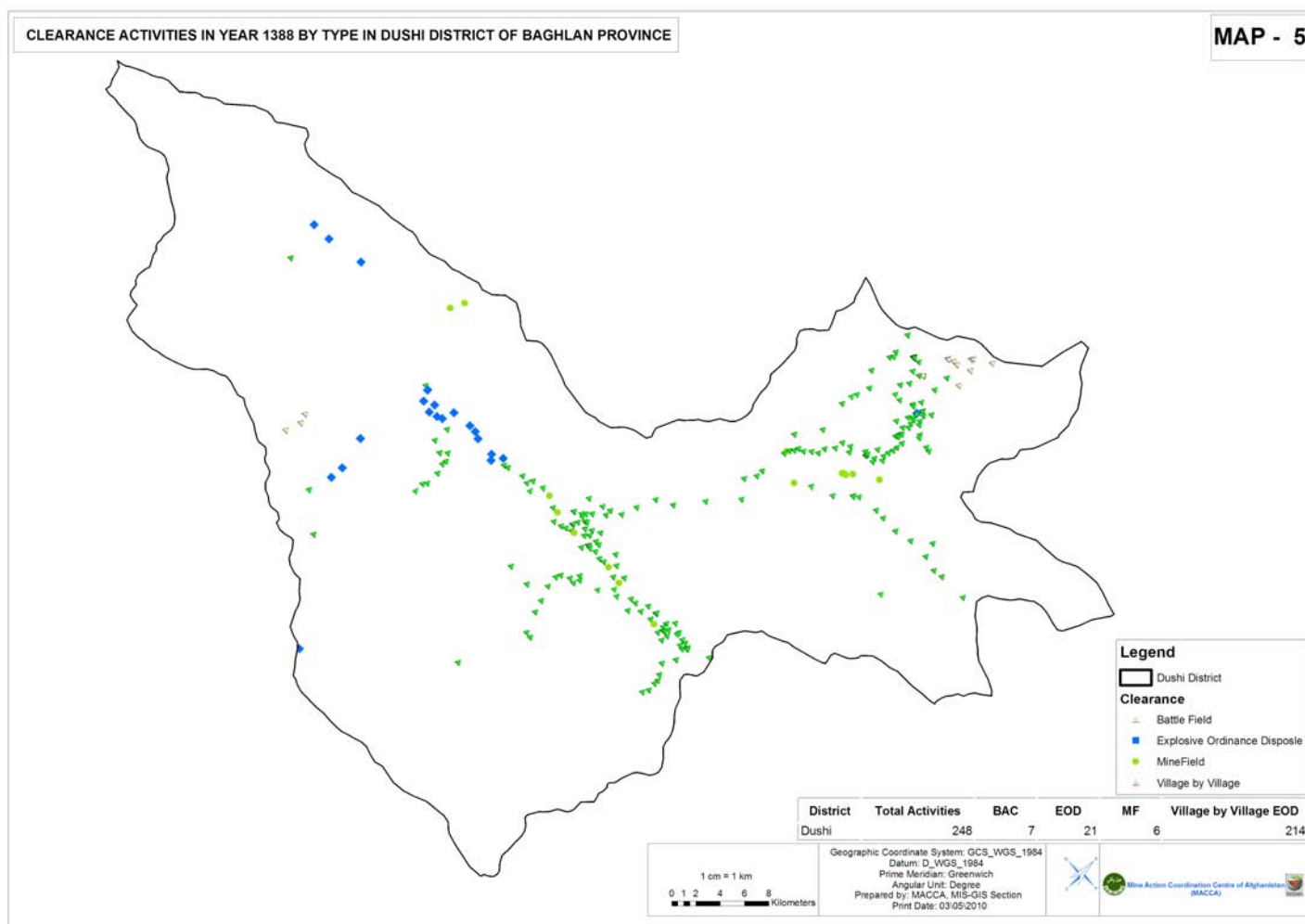


## SECTION ONE: HUMANITARIAN/ NGO MINE CLEARANCE

The majority of humanitarian mine clearance in Afghanistan is carried out by seven major NGOs, five national and two international. This section does not go into detail about the activities of any specific NGO, but rather aims to capture the overall outcomes of their joint efforts. The MACCA holds full and complete results that support the data presented in this report.

Mine clearance takes place throughout the country, which is highlighted by Map Four below which shows the spread and variety of activities carried out by the various implementing partners. Map Five shows in more detail that activities of one particular district to give a clearer view on a smaller scale.





## 1388 Overall Achievement

In 1388, the achievements of these implementing partners are shown in the graphs below.

Activity	Number	Area
Clearance/processing of Hazards	1,559	82,840,768
Hazards Cancelled	200	10,398,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>93,239,389<sup>9</sup></b>

<sup>9</sup> Note: 93 sq km out of the 128 sq km had been cleared/processed yielding 73% delivery of the operational plan.

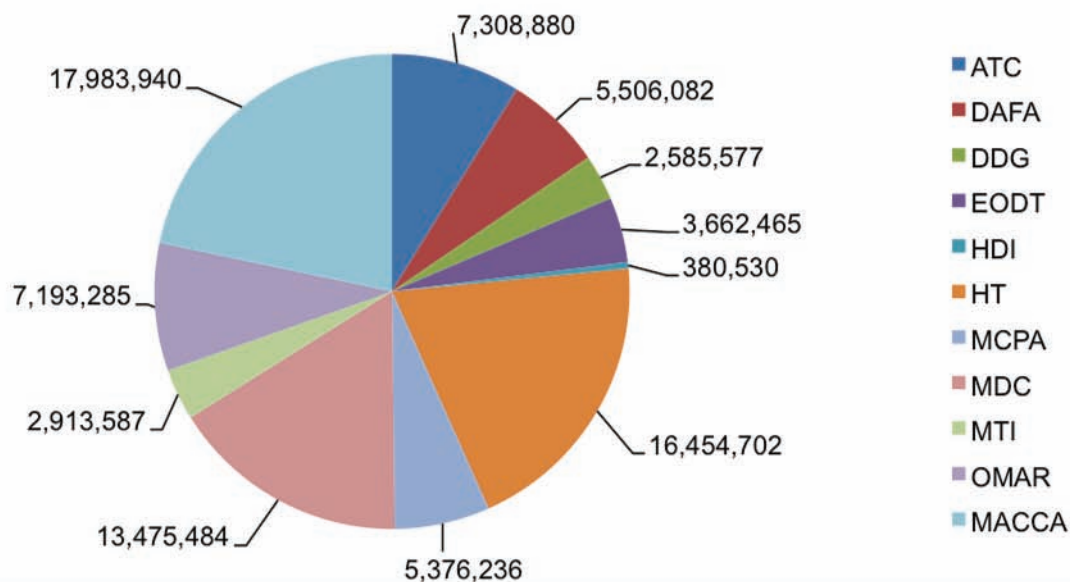
# Overall Clearance/Processing Summary of Minefields by Organization

As highlighted above, the humanitarian mine clearance is carried out by a number of organizations which are part of the collective known as the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan. The table below shows in more detail the specific clearance by organization

Clearance Organization	Hazards	Area	AT	AP	UXO	SAA
ATC	137	7,308,880	58	1,973	20,167	1,871
DAFA	113	5,506,082	12	1,110	6,570	0
DDG	93	2,585,577	6	6,948	7,373	325
EODT	2	3,662,465	11	0	110	717
HDI	19	380,530	0	3,544	3,878	0
HT	567	16,454,702	172	42,760	23,952	12,641
MCPA	132	5,376,236	61	2,406	3,305	1,288
MDC	209	13,475,484	350	3,028	9,653	51,720
MTI	3	2,913,587	4	0	0	0
OMAR	100	7,193,285	46	2,862	13,179	39,044
MACCA <sup>10</sup>	184	17,983,940	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>82,840,768</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>64,631</b>	<b>88,187</b>	<b>107,606</b>

AT – Anti-tank mine  
AP – Anti-personnel mine  
UXO – Other explosive remnant of war  
SAA – Small Arms Ammunition

## Area Cleared/Processed by Organization



<sup>10</sup>Note: 184 hazards with associated 17,983,940 sqm were done through MACCA management processes such as database clean-up activities.

## Battle Area Clearance in 1388

Battle Area Clearance (BAC) is a generic term that is used to describe the searching of an area, not recorded as a known minefield, for explosive remnants of war. However, sometimes it does result in landmines being discovered, for example if a landmine is reported to the team by a household, or in the example of Halo Trust below, where a large number of previously unknown landmines is discovered in an area. BAC mostly consists of searching on the surface of the land, although sometimes sub-surface searching is involved. BAC is carried out by both humanitarian NGOs and the commercial sector. The graph below shows the number of landmines and other explosive remnants of war found by MAPA implementing partners in 1388.

### BAC Searching for 1388 by Implementing Partners

Clearance Organization	Area Searched	AT	AP	UXO	SAA
ATC	4,074,267	1	3	151,578	1,520
DAFA	3,534,359	23	10	139,573	0
DDG	4,153,746	0	0	29,652	13,330
HT	69,302,099	196	14,717 <sup>11</sup>	175,086	210,019
MCPA	1,287,835	0	1	4,461	0
MDC	91,661	2	10	102	2,397
OMAR	171,651	0	0	1,564	855
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,615,618</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>14,741</b>	<b>502,016</b>	<b>228,121</b>

### EOD and Village by Village Device Summary by Implementing Partners

In addition to BAC, Village by Village for ERW is a coordinated action plan developed by AMAC managers to ensure a systematic search approach takes place. The ERW destroyed through this process in 1388 is summarised in the chart below.

Organization	AT	AP	UXO	SAA	Fragments
ATC	0	1	47,310	0	0
DAFA	2	43	4,533	0	0
DC	18	19	57,905	5,512	1,530
DDG	1	94	2,143	3,036	0
HT	41	428	67,865	78,013	0
MCPA	3	0	25	0	0
MDC	6	12	5,070	3,122	0
OMAR	0	0	4,225	14,328	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>189,076</b>	<b>104,011</b>	<b>1,530</b>

<sup>11</sup> One record for HT figures more than 12,000 AP mine were destroyed in one task in Baghlan Province, the district of Dushi in village of Kaylahgay where an old Russian military base were located.



## SECTION TWO: COMMERCIAL MINE CLEARANCE

In Afghanistan, there is a growing commercial mine action sector, which is largely in support of macro-development infrastructure projects. The work considered is mostly the 'checking' of land designated for such a project for any contamination, largely for insurance purposes. All the checking carried out by these implementers is recorded and captured by the national database.

### BAC Searching for 1388 by Commercial Organizations

Clearance Organization	Area Searched	AT	AP	UXO	SAA
ACL	3,823,127	0	1	2,320	4,100
ADC	2,759,802	0	0	4,268	0
AG	964,352	0	3	695	1,788
CMCC	1,942,549	0	0	0	0
DC	0	0	0	180	80
EODT	1,838,269	0	0	562	285
HDI	237,307	0	0	5,470	0
KMCC	265,912	0	0	1,593	0
NDSS	1,384	12	0	78	0
OMARI	13,704	0	0	21	33
RONCO	6,058,505	5	64	17,423	16,097
TDC	1,533,619	0	0	48,116	0
UXB	253,049	0	0	41	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,691,579</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>80,767</b>	<b>22,783</b>

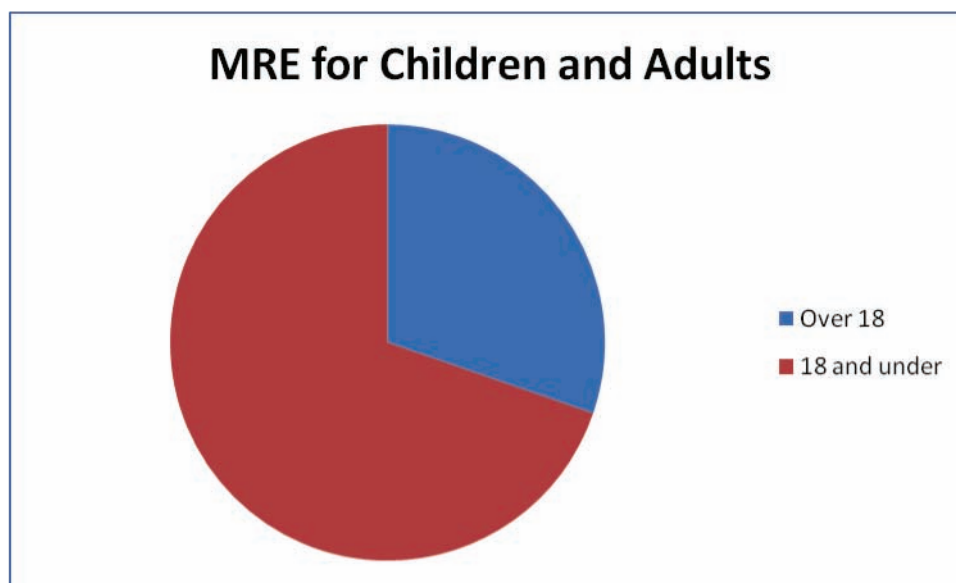
In some cases, however, infrastructure projects are impacted by known hazards and when this occurs, the MACCA records this in the database as clearance of known hazards. The outcomes of such activity carried out in 1388 is summarised below.

### Overall Clearance/Processing Summary of Minefields by Commercial Organizations

Clearance Organization	Hazards	Area	AT	AP	UXO	SAA
EODT	2	3,662,465	11	0	110	717
HDI	19	380,530	0	3,544	3,878	0
MTI	3	2,913,587	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6,956,582</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>3,988</b>	<b>717</b>

## SECTION THREE: MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE)

All MRE assets of MAPA MRE IPs – ARCS, Handicap International, AAR Japan, OMAR and Mobile Mini Circus for Children carried out a range of MRE activities in line with the strategy and plans agreed in the 1388 Integrated Operational Framework. As a result, 1,025,283 people (men, women, boys and girls) including returnees were provided with MRE through MAPA MRE implementing partners during 1388. The graphs below show the focus on children, which is due to the large number of casualties who are under 18:



In terms of mass media, over 250 radio spots on five radio stations throughout the country broadcast MRE messages.

### Case Study: Educating Returnees on the Dangers of Mines

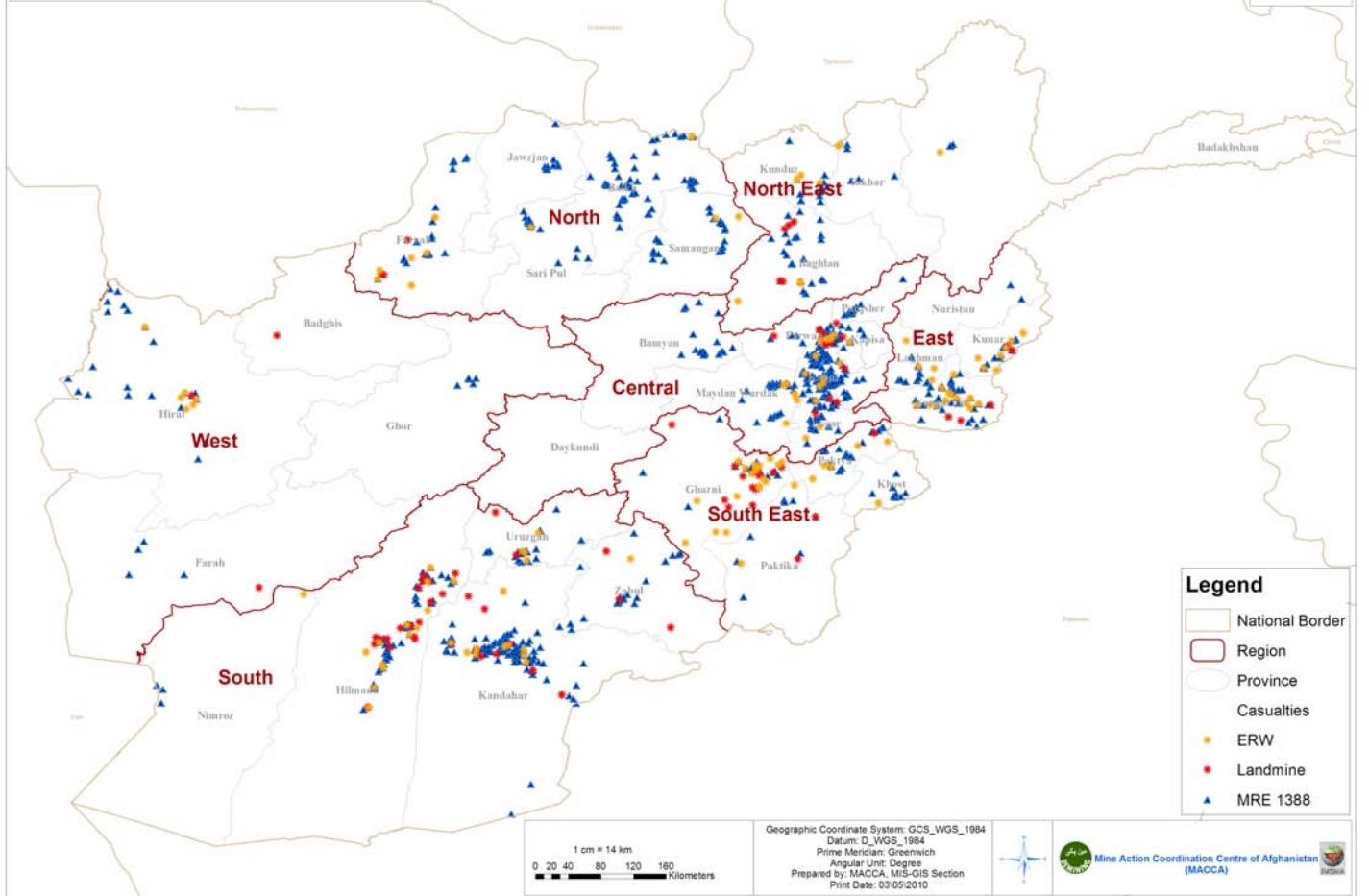
One of the vital places for MRE to be carried out is at the UNHCR's Transit Camps or 'Encashment centres' where returnees come to orient them on re-entry to Afghanistan. Returnees are particularly at risk of mines and other explosive remnants of war as they may return to their village, which didn't have any mines when they left and therefore think that it is safe, only to find mines there.



The maps on the following pages highlight how closely the implementing partners have planned and adapted their activities in 1388 according to where casualties occur in the country (Map 6).

# MRE AND MINE/ERW CASUALTIES IN 1388

MAP - 6







PART TWO: COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION  
MINE ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE OF AFGHANISTAN  
(MACCA)/ DEPARTMENT OF MINE CLEARANCE (DMC)



## SECTION FOUR: MINE ACTION PLANNING AND COORDINATION

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

The MACCA Plans department works closely with implementing partners and other stakeholders. The department continuously updates a database that links individual teams and donor resources against hazards. Alongside IMSMA the Plans database gives the MACCA a powerful tool to analyse progress against defined targets and identify priority gaps to be addressed.

Each year the Plans department works towards developing the indicative plan for the following year. Thus the 1388 integrated operational plan was developed in 1387. And the 1389 aspirational plan now outlined in the current Integrated Operational Framework was developed in this reporting year.

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

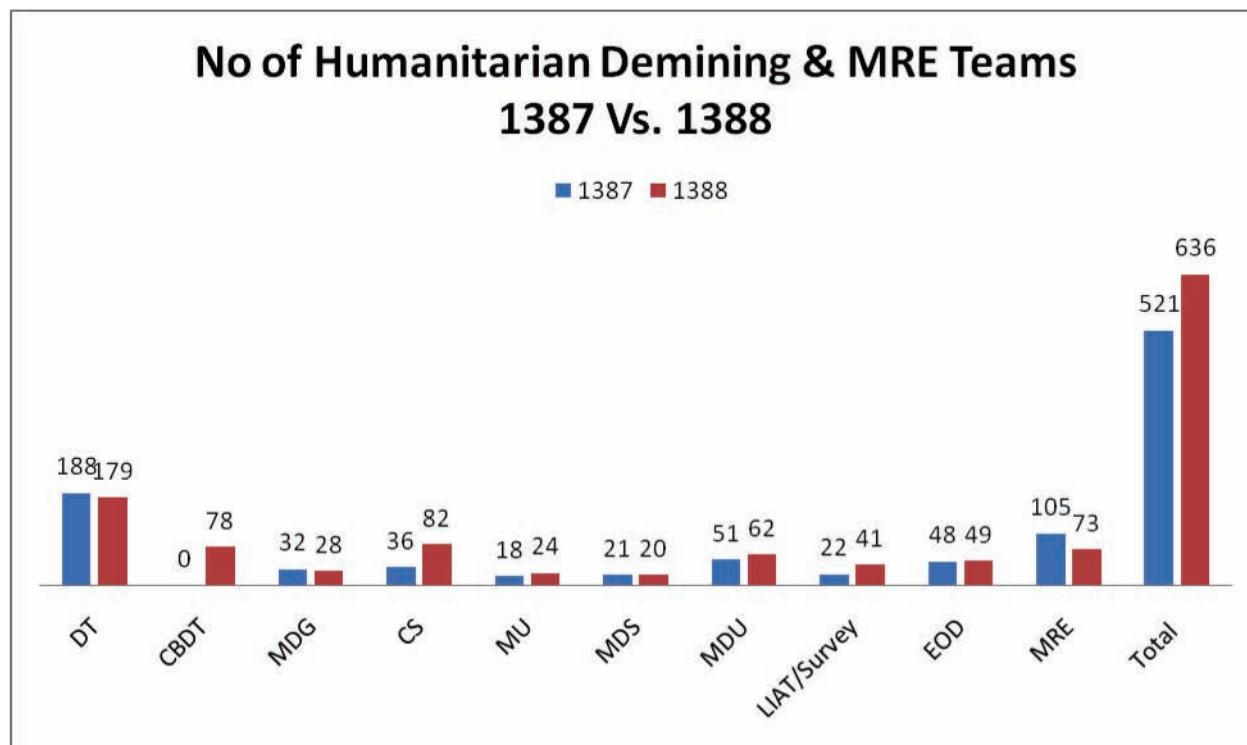
A large part of the MACCA analysis of implementation delivery is associated with managing an understanding of how work carried out now translates into anticipated progress. Thus enabling the MACCA to establish what hazard remains and, at the appropriate time, to move forward into the cycle of project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

The scale of the coordination challenge can be seen in the table below which shows all of the mine action teams active in Afghanistan throughout 1388 – please note this covers all sectors, both humanitarian and commercial, funded via the UN or bilaterally.

Funding Source	No of Teams
VTF Funded Humanitarian Demining Assets	179
Bilaterally Funded Humanitarian Demining Assets	385
VTF Funded Humanitarian MRE Assets	58
Bilaterally Funded Humanitarian MRE Assets	14
<i>Total Humanitarian Demining/MRE Teams</i>	<b>636</b>
Commercial Demining Assets	116
Commercial MRE Assets	1
<i>Total Commercial Demining/MRE Teams</i>	<b>117</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>753</b>

# The Changing Shape of Humanitarian Demining

One interesting aspect of the programme over the last year is the shift in the way that humanitarian demining is being carried out. The graph below shows particularly how Community Based Demining (CBDT in the graph below) has grown significantly as an approach.



## Key to above chart

Code	Type of Team
DT	Demining Team (Mobile)
CBDT	Community Based Demining Team
MDG	Mine Dog Group
CS	Clearance Section (used by DDG)
MU	Manual Unit (HALO Trust uses this for small hazard removal teams)
MDS	Mine Dog Set
MDU	Mechanical Demining Unit
LIAT/Survey	Landmine Impact Assessment Team
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
MRE	Mine Risk Education

# Community Based Demining

Community Based Demining (CBD) was developed in 1387 by the MACCA in partnership with the implementing partners in order to reach areas in Afghanistan where security is a significant challenge. The core concept of CBD is that the traditional Implementing Partners establish links with the local leadership of a particular mine contaminated community and work with the local community to develop a project, recruiting and training local people to carry out the clearance in their own communities. This has proved a very successful way of reaching communities otherwise considered inaccessible.

As an additional benefit, the economic boost provided to these communities through the salaries to deminers, rental of buildings etc, supports stabilization and enables the community to have a platform for development once the contaminated areas are cleared. Since demining is a half-day activity, the local deminers can earn extra income in the mornings, but still look after their land in the afternoons; with the additional income enabling them to expand or develop new micro-businesses.

## Case Study of Community Based Demining in Khost Province

In a small village in Khost, a young Afghan works to remove landmines in his village. Several weeks ago, he was struggling to make a living from his small farm and worried about supporting his family. He would travel long distances looking for work. Now, he is employed locally as a deminer by MAPA implementing partner MCPA, and returns home every afternoon to see his wife and children.



*"Before this I was working only as a farmer, it was hard work and I could only make a little money. Now, working as a deminer, I have a good salary and the work is rewarding. I think it is good that we demine our own communities since we know where the minefields are better than anyone and we appreciate the jobs that the programme creates for us."*

Behind this story was a lot of work carried out by implementing partner MCPA to build relationships with the community elders, or Shura, establish a relationship of trust and then work with them closely to design the project and recruit the team needed to carry out the task. As a result of the project, 120 locals in the area have been provided medium-term employment. With the additional income, they will be able to expand their current micro-businesses (such as farming and shop-keeping) and improve the economy of their own communities.



## SECTION FIVE: ENSURING EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

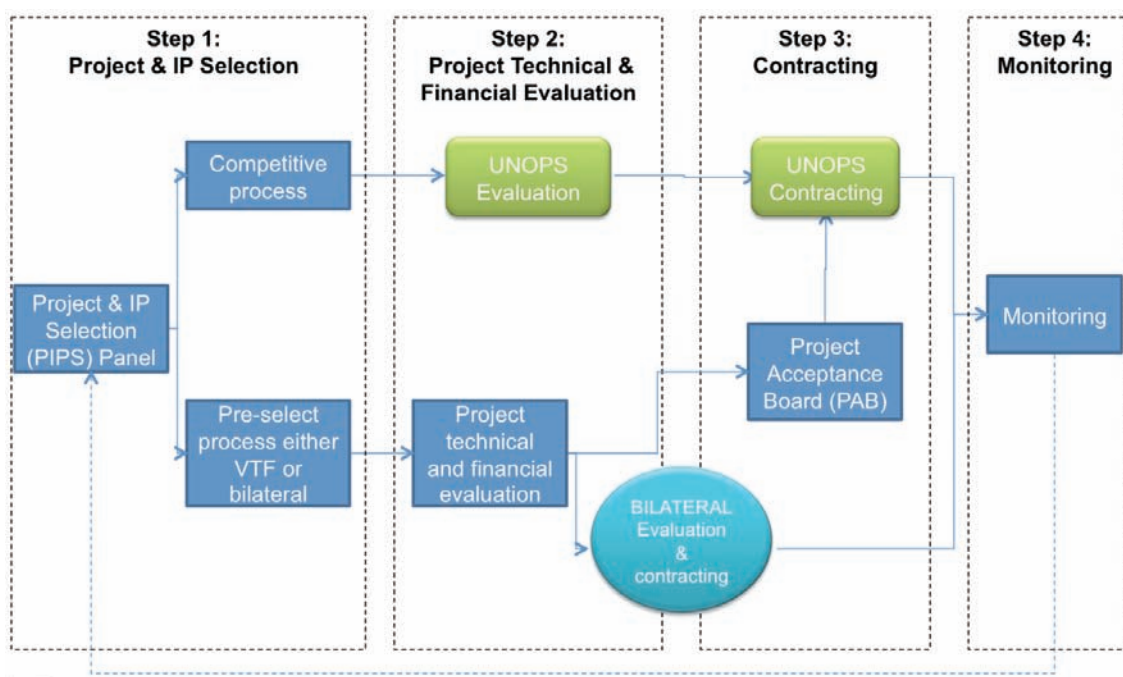




# MACCA PROJECT PROGRAMMING CYCLE

Another significant change that has taken place within the MAPA is the move away from donors funding a 'capacity' of a certain number of mine action teams, towards implementing partners designing and delivering time-bound projects with clearly defined outputs and project deliverables beyond square metres of land cleared. This change is supported by MACCA; achievement should be measured in terms of minefields removed rather than the number of teams deployed or the number of square metres cleared. All VTF funds are now apportioned to specific projects and bilateral donors are increasingly requesting their Implementing Partners submit proposals for projects with definite outputs in terms of minefields removed.

The processes undertaken within MACCA support the concept above and are in line with standard project cycle management principles. The diagram below outlines the steps MACCA takes to progress donor interest in supporting mine action in Afghanistan to the delivery of a well planned and executed mine action project.



## Step 1: Project and Implementing Partner Selection (PIPS)

One of MACCA's roles is to provide advice to donors on the best use of funds earmarked for mine action in Afghanistan. Since UNMAS became the UN agency responsible for mine action in Afghanistan, MACCA has diligently executed this responsibility in terms of allocation of Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF) contributions for Afghanistan. MACCA believes the process by which MACCA advises UNMAS could provide significant value-add to bilateral donor decision making and welcomes and strongly encourages bilateral donor participation in the PIPS process.

The PIPS panel, comprised of DMC, senior MACCA managers and donor representation (in the case of UNMAS), considers un-funded projects which Implementing Partners aspire to deliver<sup>12</sup> against donor preferences and MACCA policies. The PIPS panel also makes decisions concerning funding through a competitive process for projects which do not appear in aspirational plans but which MACCA believes are important. In certain cases an implementing partner can be selected based on their advantages for a given area. MACCA supports increased competition to encourage cost efficiency and innovation.

The outcome of the PIPS process is either a request for a detailed project proposal from an identified Implementing Partner or the issue of a Request for Proposals within a competitive process.

<sup>12</sup>As part of 1389 planning process IPs have submitted "aspirational plans" - projects they would like to deliver should funds be made available

## **Step 2: Proposal Review Process**

The Proposal Review Team, comprising DMC and representatives from MACCA Operations, Plans, and Programme departments, reviews proposals on behalf of MAPA donors. The team ensures each project has clearly defined outputs, verifies information concerning the hazards Implementing Partners intend to clear, ensures the project is in line with MACCA and Government priorities for clearance and AMAS, and represents good value for money. Once MACCA is satisfied with the project design and proposal, either a recommendation to a bilateral donor to fund a particular project is provided or, in the case of the VTF, a recommendation is made to UNMAS to contract the project through UNOPS.

A number of bilateral donors consistently request MACCA's endorsement prior to confirming fund allocations, however there are some who are not using the services of MACCA's proposal review process; MACCA strongly encourages bilateral donor involvement 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. RFP competitive evaluations are carried out by the Proposal Review Team in line with the appropriate UNOPS competitive rules and regulations.

## **Step 3: Contracting**

For VTF-funded projects contracting is undertaken through UNOPS North America Office, supported by MACOA (Mine Action Contracts Office of Afghanistan), a sub-office currently co-located in the MACCA compound. Bilaterally funded projects are contracted directly between the donor and the Implementing Partner.

## **Step 4: Monitoring**

As well as delivering a Quality Assurance function at field level which looks specifically at operational quality, MACCA monitors and evaluates Implementing Partners and their projects across a broader set of indicators through the use of two monitoring and evaluation tools. The first, based on the principles of a balanced scorecard,<sup>13</sup> measures the quality of work delivered by Implementing Partners and the second measures progress of projects against stated objectives.

### **Balanced scorecard (BSC)**

As part of the goal to continually improve the efficiency and effectiveness of MACCA's coordination function, at the end of 1387 MACCA developed a balanced scorecard that centralized the results of monitoring and evaluation of Implementing Partner (IP) activities that were successfully being conducted concurrently in different departments of MACCA. IP planning and operations were monitored by MACCA Operations department, Quality Assurance was managed by the QA Section, and budget analysis was undertaken by the Programme Department. The aim of the BSC is not to replace these activities, which are still ongoing, but to draw together the results of these monitoring activities.

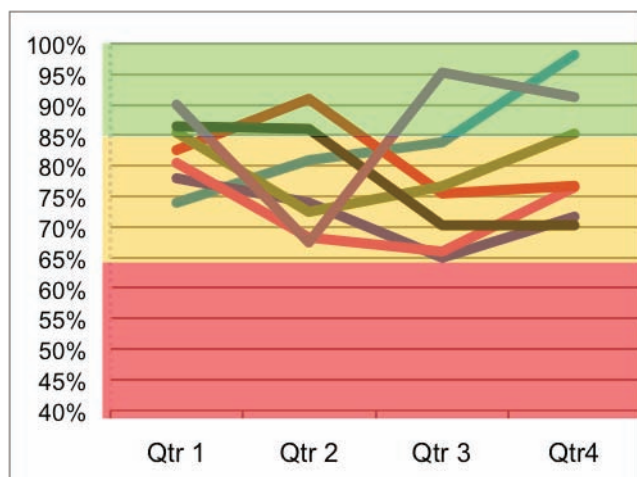
The BSC was introduced at the beginning of 1388 and measures each IP against a specific set of criteria. The tool enables MACCA to monitor the output, quality and effectiveness of each IP against the same set of indicators on a quarterly basis. Not only does the tool allow for comparison between implementers, information which 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 five indicator sets; operations, quality management, demining accidents, cost 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.

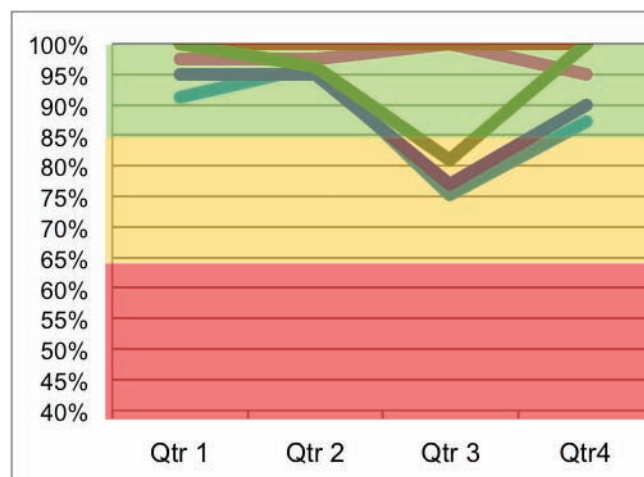
<sup>13</sup>A strategic planning and management system that is used extensively in business and industry, government, and nonprofit organizations worldwide to align business activities to the vision and strategy of the organization

The other indicators are divided almost equally and account for 15%, 20%, 10% and 15% of the total score respectively. Each indicator set is further divided into a number of subsets - or questions - which 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.

The graph below shows the results for seven clearance IPs (ATC, DAFA, DDG, HALO Trust, MCPA, MDC, OMAR) measured over the four quarters of 1388. However, the identity of the IPs has been withheld here; MACCA believes results should be collated over a longer timeframe before definitive assessment of an IP's quality can be measured.



**Clearance IPs**



**MRE/VA IPs**

Please note the use of “traffic light” warning system, which is very often associated with balanced scorecards.

**GREEN:** BSC results between 85% and 100% are determined highly satisfactory by MACCA. A score within this range indicates an IP is executing its plan, delivering high quality services, has a low accident rate and reports on time and accurately to MACCA. The green colour code indicates activities should be continued.

**AMBER:** BSC results in the range of 65% - 85% are deemed acceptable by MACCA, though follow up of the issues that are lowering the IP score should be highlighted and followed up by the IP. The amber colour code indicates caution.

**RED:** MACCA views a BSC result of below 65% as poor. IPs should take immediate corrective action and MACCA would anticipate that an extended period in the red or “stop” zone would result in suspension of operations. Accreditation may be removed from the IP and in the case of VTF funding a re-allocation of funds to IPs demonstrating better BSC scores may result.

MACCA believes the BSC links the quality of the work of the deminer in the field or the site officer completing reports to senior managers responsible for decision making. All staff of an IP can impact on the score, and the score can impact IP accreditation or funding. The BSC completes the circle of responsibility and accountability within the IP.

## Project Monitoring Tool

As highlighted above, Implementing Partners have begun 'projectising' their mine action activities, and so to further support this move, the MACCA has developed a tool able to monitor each project against its stated objectives. The "Project Monitoring Tool" measures, on a monthly basis, the progress of each project against planned outputs and outcomes. Data provided by the Project Monitoring Tool feeds into the "operations" criteria set of the BSC, increasing the efficiency of MACCA's monitoring and evaluation processes, and avoiding duplication of work.

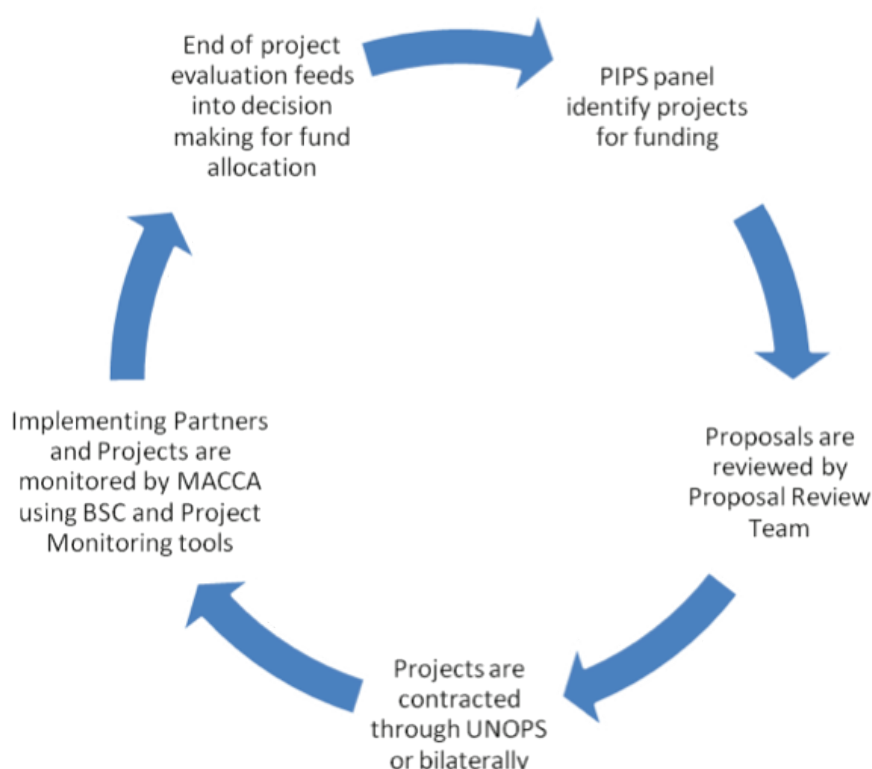
MACCA undertakes project monitoring activities on behalf of all donors, whether the project is funded through the VTF or bilaterally. If MACCA observes a project falling behind its targets MACCA will advise the Implementing Partner and the relevant donor.

Central to the concept of project monitoring is the objective-setting process prior to project commencement. Without a target against which to measure progress it is impossible to determine a project's success or failure. Some Implementing Partners are still not taking a projectised approach to all their work and continue to deploy a capacity rather than to allocate specific resources to remove specific hazards. In these cases MACCA is unable to use the Project Monitoring Tool, but continues to encourage IPs and their donors to consider the benefits of delivering projects with clearly defined outcomes.

## End of project evaluation

The final process of monitoring and evaluation comes at the end of the project, which in many cases coincides with the end of the Afghan year. Each project is evaluated against every indicator set in the BSC and the project is given an overall score out of 100.

Lessons learned during the project and findings of each evaluation feed into project funding decisions for the following year, or project cycle. The following diagram summarizes the Project cycle:





## SECTION SIX: TRANSITION ACTIVITIES





# Planning for Transition

In 1388, significant progress was made in the development of a transition plan for the coordination of mine action in Afghanistan and as mentioned in the background above, this should be published in 1389. This transition plan has two elements:

- A capacity development plan for DMC, which is being prepared for presentation to the GoA.
- A roadmap for UNMAS, outlining how the UN will transition responsibility for coordination to the GoA.

Crucial to the overall plan is a capacity and skills assessment of DMC staff to be carried out in 1389 by a third party to provide recommendations on specific aspects of how transition can be carried out.

The development of these plans and the progress in many areas of transition was supported in 1388 by the newly created post within MACCA of 'Capacity Support Project Manager' thereby establishing a key focal point of liaison between MACCA and DMC. As a result, an audit of the roles and responsibilities of MACCA and DMC was carried out and the 'MACCA/DMC Partnership Framework' was developed.

## ***Transition of Accreditation of Mine Action Organizations***

Transition of accreditation made progress in 1388, with a good understanding of the process and procedure being established within DMC. This was highlighted by the participation of DMC in the accreditation of nine commercial demining companies.

## ***Transition of Custody of National Standards: Afghan Mine Action Standards (AMAS)***

In 1388, 80% of the AMAS were translated into local languages. The approval of AMAS by GoA is now in progress.

## ***Transition of Quality Assurance (QA)***

In 1388, DMC conducted 80 QA and monitoring visits of demining operations in the North, Central, Eastern and Western regions. In addition, DMC were represented on the Board of Inquiry for two demining accidents. A review of government requirements for QA is planned for undertaken in 1389.

## ***Transition of Article Seven Reporting***

With the technical support of the MACCA, DMC prepared and finalized the Mine Ban Treaty's Article Seven report on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is hoped that in 1389, with sufficient capacity development, DMC will be able to prepare this with minimal support from MACCA.

## ***Transition of MRE coordination***

DMC and MACCA have formed a joint MRE department and works closely on all MRE related issues. DMC leads inter-ministerial outreach activities with guidance and technical support from MACCA. DMC and MoE have a strong working relationship fostered by the MACCA technical advisor to MoE. DMC was actively involved in MRE Training of Trainer workshops in Kabul and Nangarhar as well as MRE monitoring missions in Northern, Eastern, Central, North-Eastern and Western regions.

## ***Fundraising for Mine Action via Government Channels***

In 1388, DMC facilitated the \$2.7m fundraising for the mine clearance of the area around Mis-e-Aynak Copper Mine project.

## ***Exploration of contracting capacity within DMC***

Investigations into GoA processes in terms of how a mine action contracting facility would be handled are ongoing and it is hoped that this will be concluded in 1389.

### ***Chairing of Inter-ministerial Board for Mine Action***

DMC chairs the Inter-ministerial Board (IMB) with minimal support from MACCA.

### ***Landmine Safety Programme***

The coordination of the Landmine Safety Programme, which trains humanitarian workers and others on the dangers of mines and other explosive remnants of war, was officially handed over to DMC. A recent example was a three-day training for 153 police officers in Logar. MACCA MRE section continues to provide technical support to DMC and conducts the English language Landmine Safety trainings for UN aid workers and NGOs working in Afghanistan.

### ***National Mine Action Centre Construction Project***

Land for the new National Mine Action Centre compound has been secured.

### ***Regional Cooperation***

In November 2009, MACCA and DMC jointly participated in 'Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Cooperation in Mine Action' conference in Tajikistan. A letter was drafted by DMC/ MACCA offering technical and political support for regional coordination and cooperation. An exchange programme was also created between the Azerbaijan and Afghanistan mine action programme. Eleven DMC staff visited the Azerbaijan programme and two delegations from Azerbaijan visited Afghanistan.

### ***Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Belief Survey***

DMC was involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and data collection of Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Belief survey in North, North-East, Eastern and Western regions of Afghanistan. Please see section six for more details on this.



## SECTION SEVEN: MACCA/DMC QUALITY MANAGEMENT





# Overview of Function and Roles of MACCA Quality Management

One of the key functions of the MACCA is external quality management of over forty demining operators working in Afghanistan. All organizations carrying out mine action in Afghanistan must first be accredited by the MACCA in order to enable them to carry out operations. Once operating, they must satisfy the MACCA that they are following National Standards – Afghan Mine Action Standards (AMAS). MACCA is the custodian of these national standards and is responsible for ensuring they are continually updated and refreshed according to the changing context and needs of the programme. In 1388, seven of the AMAS chapters were updated and a new chapter was developed. Although all implementing partners have their own quality management systems, the external quality management by the MACCA is monitored through a process of visits, reporting and follow-up.

In 1388, the MACCA also adopted the 'Quality Circle' methodology as a problem solving and quality improvement tool. Quality Circle is a methodology whereby a small group of people in the same industry commit to meeting regularly to identify, analyze and solve some of the problems faced in their work. In 1388, some of the topics tackled by the MAPA Quality Circle included: demining accidents, follow up methodology behind intrusive machines and tools for confirming the reports of implementing partners. As a result, in combination with Quality Assurance visits to mine action operators, Quality Circle played a role in reducing the number and severe consequences of demining accidents; the follow up behind intrusive machines is improved and a tool for checking IP reports has been developed.

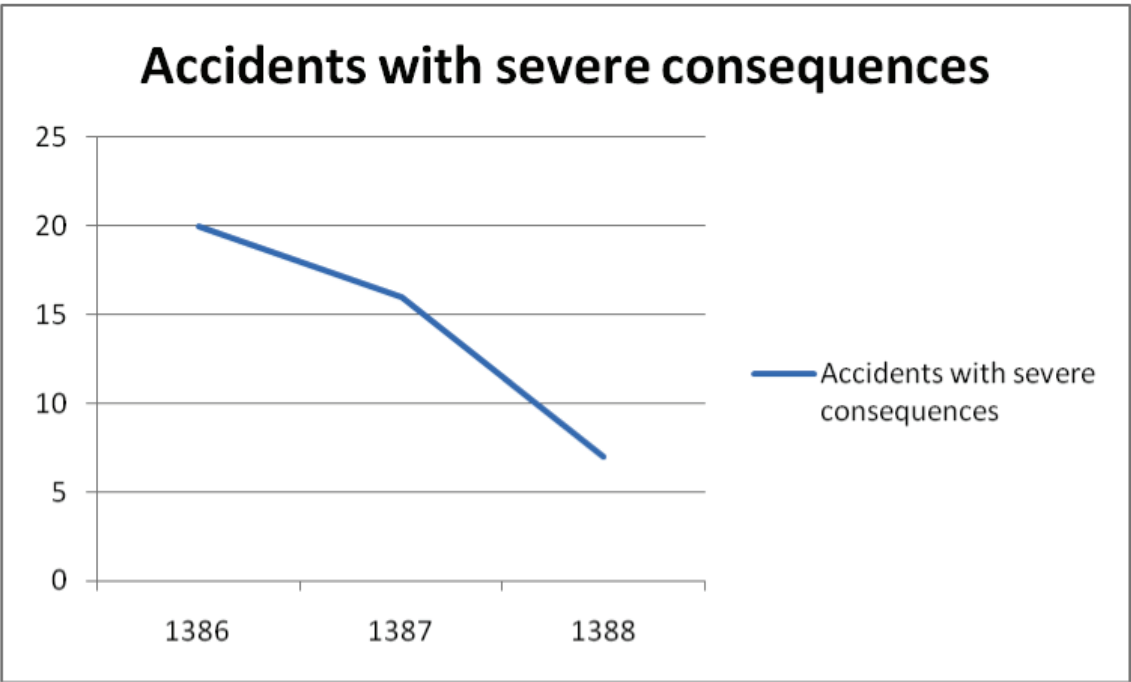
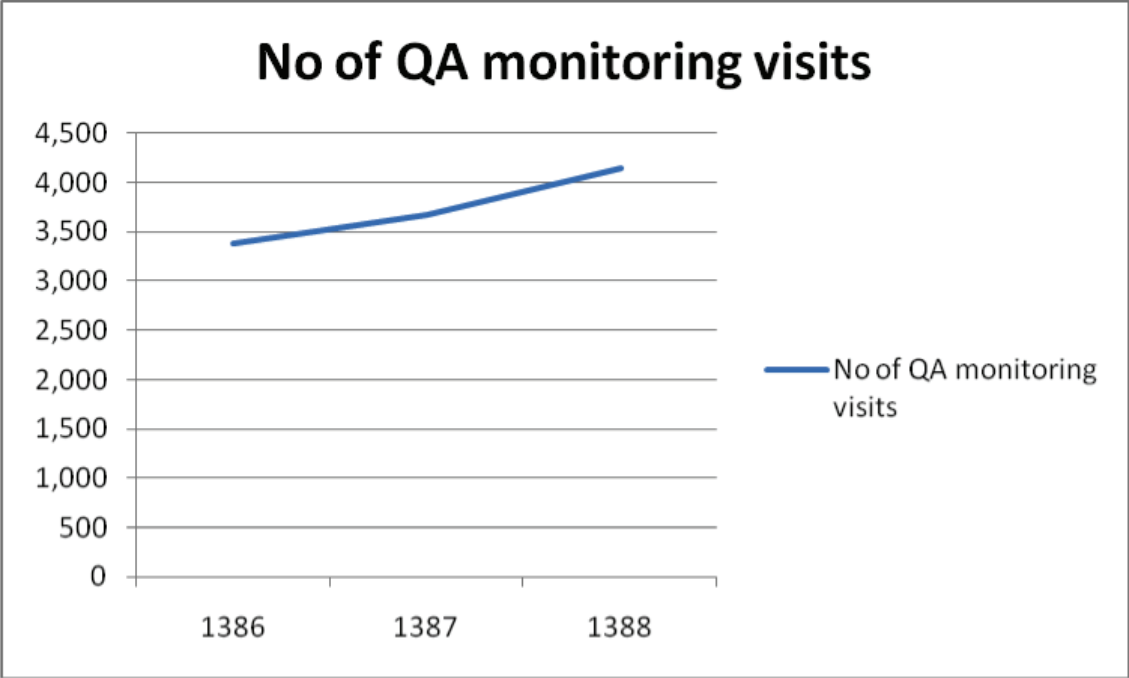
Finally, the MACCA quality management department is also ensuring quality within the MACCA and launched an internal audit process. So far, 90% of the audits of the operations and AMACs have been completed. Key MACCA personnel have been trained in ISO audit and through the year have internally audited the MACCA / AMAC systems - the intent is to have the MACCA externally audited in 1389.

## **Outcomes**

There were 4,143 QA visits conducted in 1388, compared to 3,671 in 1387. This represents a 12% increase in the number of visits, and an 8% decrease in Major Non Conformity reports, clearly demonstrating the positive impact of this increased monitoring. There was also an overall reduction in number of accidents and significant reduction in severe consequences of demining accidents.

*A major Non-conformity is: any conditions or actions on site that indicate systemic failure or may lead directly to the delivery of a non-conforming product or a direct safety breach*

The charts below show both the increase in the number of Quality Assurance monitoring visits as well as the reduction in demining accidents with severe consequences over the last three years:





A photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground, there are large, light-colored rocks and some sparse vegetation. In the middle ground, there is a valley with some buildings and a river. In the background, there are snow-capped mountains under a cloudy sky. A green banner is overlaid on the image, containing the text "SECTION EIGHT: MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN JOINT ACTIVITIES".

## SECTION EIGHT: MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN JOINT ACTIVITIES



The transition of responsibility for Mine Risk Education took a step forward in the last year with a Mine Risk Education directorate being officially included in the 'Tashkil', or organisational structure, of the MoE.

## Inclusion of MRE in National Curriculum

The latest version of new curriculum/textbooks for grades 7-9 (Dari, Pashto and social science subjects) were updated as needed for inclusion of MRE and disability awareness messages. The messages have also been integrated into National Curriculum textbooks which will be printed and distributed to schools during 1389. Additionally, as a resource for continued and future MRE curriculum development, a guideline was developed and published by MACCA for the MoE Curriculum Department.

## MoE Teacher training

In the last year, 929 school teachers in 474 schools in Central and Eastern regions were trained in Mine Risk Education and Disability Awareness. Below is the story of how one Biology teacher's experience of the impact of mines has made him passionate about teaching MRE in his school:

### One School Teacher's Story



*"My name is Nadir Ali, the head of the Biology department of Habibya high school, Kabul. As part of the curriculum, I also teach MRE twice a month. I am passionate about teaching MRE because of my own experience. When I returned to my country from Pakistan, I received an MRE session in Pul-e- Charkhi, the gate to Kabul city. I learned a lot about mines and other explosive remnants of war there because before that I didn't know anything about them. Then five years later, during the Nawroz celebration in Karte Sakhi hill, I heard an explosion and it turned out that a mine had exploded and a child had been killed. Everyone was really upset and fled the area.*

*It was then that I decided to do something for our children. Last year I heard that MACCA in partnership with the Ministry of Education provides MRE training for teachers in schools in order to raise awareness among the school students. I eagerly took part in the workshop and learned how to deliver the right messages to students and their communities. I attended a training and received an MRE kit from MACCA and for the last year I have been using this knowledge and the resources they provided to conduct MRE sessions in classes.*

*As a result of the classes, I see that the behavior of the students has changed and now they are much more careful not to touch things when they don't know what they are. One night my little daughter told me that she saw a pen in the street, but she didn't touch it, because she was told that some mine are made like pens, radios and toys.*

*Now I understand the number of incidents has reduced throughout the country. As a teacher, I am very happy with MRE activities being carried out in schools and strongly recommend such trainings for all schools of Afghanistan, because mines and UXO are one of our biggest problems."*

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE AND MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

In 1388, DMC led in establishing new partnerships with two ministries that had not been in a direct relationship with MACCA before: the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. As a result of various meetings, an agreement was made with these ministries for joint working with the mine action programme, specifically to raise awareness of the threat of mines through the information channels available to these ministries. As a result, these ministries will regularly broadcast MRE messages through their various radio, TV, newsletters and magazines.

## MINISTRY OF LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS, MARTYRS AND DISABLED (MoLSAMD)

MoLSAMD is responsible for the coordination of disability issues through the Disability Support Unit (DSU), supported technically by the MACCA and financially by the UN VTF. The DSU worked directly with the deputy minister to develop the action plan for 1388 and monthly regional meetings of disability stakeholders were held to monitor and support its implementation.

The DSU was established in 2007 and supports the MoLSAMD regular Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meetings to monitor the implementation of the disability related aspects Afghanistan's National Development Strategy. In 1388, three DSCG regional meetings were held in different provinces of Afghanistan. A further 39 training sessions in general disability awareness were conducted in 13 provinces, training 810 staff of Government, NGOs and other organizations working with persons with disabilities

### **Third National Disability Workshop**

In 1388, the Third National Disability Workshop was held to review the Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan (ANDAP). This involved over 250 stakeholders and the outcomes were as follows:

- Commitment from NGOs to implement all the economic reintegration projects of persons with disabilities in accordance with ANDAP.
- Government and private sector participants committed to ensuring 3% of those recruited by their organizations were persons with disabilities.
- MoLSAMD committed to working closely with the private sector to develop an appropriate economic reintegration mechanism for persons with disabilities in Afghanistan.

### **Personal Story of the Impact of Third National Disability Workshop**

*"My name is Muhammed Nazeer Ghafoori and I am a landmine survivor. The accident caused me to lose a leg as well as injuring my arm permanently. I struggle with feeling sad that I cannot do all the same things as an able-bodied person and that I had to cut my education short because of my injuries. It also hurts me that people tease my children because of my disability.*

*I attended the Third National Disability workshop this year and it really changed my perspective on my disability. Before, I only really thought of it as an inability but this opened my eyes to the many things that persons with disabilities are able to do despite the challenges. I know now that even though a part of my body is disabled, my mind is not disabled and I can achieve a lot. This has made me feel more optimistic and hopeful about my future."*

# MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MOPH)/ DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT (DRD)

In 1388, the Disability and Rehabilitation Department (DRD) was integrated into the new organizational structure of MoPH reporting to the General Directorate of Preventative Medicine and Primary Healthcare. The human resources department of the Ministry approved the proposed structure and size of DRD. So far, seven staff members out of 10 have been recruited and are working with the department.

The two Afghan technical advisors from MACCA embedded in DRD provide support in the areas of management, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and coordination with other disability actors and line Ministries. Based on joint efforts, the DRD convinced the Ministry of Finance to fund the rehabilitation project from the national development budget and also allocate \$150,000 from the national budget for both capacity building of the DRD and service delivery through Khost Orthopedic Workshop to provide physical rehabilitation services for people with disabilities.

## **Integration of Disability Services into Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS)**

Disability and physiotherapy services are now fully integrated in to the revised BPHS, according to the revised BPHS physiotherapy services integrated into 56 District Hospitals. This will mean that in all of these hospitals there should be one male and one female physiotherapist available.

At present, physiotherapy services are available in 63 districts of 17 Provinces in the country. Currently only one training centre - the Physiotherapy Training Institute - is functional in Kabul. The Physiotherapy Training Institute was facing serious funding problems in 2009, however, as a result of AusAID funding through the UN VTF, funding was provided for this current year and as a result three physiotherapy classes for first, second and third year students are running smoothly. Approximately 16 physiotherapists graduate from this each year, however, many more are needed and more physiotherapy training centres need to be established, particularly in the regions.

## **Community Based Rehabilitation**

The DRD organises the monthly national Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) network taskforce meeting. In 1388, they succeeded in hosting a regional networking conference and the 5th South Asian Regional CBR Conference was held in the first month of 1389 in Kabul. The focus of conference was 'Women and Children with Disabilities' and delegations from various countries throughout South Asia attended and much experience and expertise was shared among them. In addition, further support was promised by the Afghan Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled to implement CBR as outlined in Afghanistan's National Development Strategy. MoPH has specifically decided to pilot and field the Eastern Mediterranean Regional CBR strategy in Afghanistan, which was developed by the World Health Organization.

## **Resource Development**

In 1388, a number of resources were developed by the DRD:

- A Disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training manual was translated into Pashto and Dari. 2,000 copies were published and distributed to all health staff who completed a week of disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training. So far, this amounts to 350 trained health staff.
- A Disability Strategy paper was developed with the technical support of two disability and rehabilitation experts provided by the European Union. This was presented to the disability taskforce and Consultative Group on Health and Nutrition (CGHN). In 1389, this will also be presented to the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Executive Board of the MoPH.



- Final draft of the Disability and Physical Rehabilitation Services Guideline (for physiotherapy) was prepared and submitted to the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) revision committee for inclusion in the BPHS revised document.
- First draft of the physical rehabilitation guideline for the inclusion of orthopedic services in the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) was developed and will be shared with the Ministry in 1389.
- A mechanism for the development and drafting of a Community Based Rehabilitation Training Curriculum.

## **Capacity Building**

DRD, with cooperation of BPHS implementing partners, runs disability awareness and physical rehabilitation courses for health staff throughout Afghanistan with the following objectives:

- To improve access of people with disabilities to health care and rehabilitation services
- To facilitate early identification of children with disabilities
- To ensure timely intervention in rehabilitation

In 1388, the following trainings were carried out:

- 350 health staff including doctors, nurses, midwives, community health supervisors and community health workers from 9 provinces participated in a disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training course funded by MACCA.
- 380 newly-graduated doctors and nurses received disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training sessions in the Ministry of Public Health.

The purpose of these training sessions is for health staff to learn more about the issues of disability and physical rehabilitation as well as visiting physical rehabilitation centres where they have the opportunity to see in practice the difference between rehabilitation and medication and how much difference rehabilitation can make to people with disabilities.



Photo: Some of the female medical trainees from Ghazni inside the orthopedic workshop

### **Case Study of the Impact on a Doctor from Ghazni**

*Before this training, I thought that disability was simply a medical problem and if it couldn't be resolved through medication, the person would just have to live with it for the rest of his or her life. After this week of training though, I can see how physiotherapy and orthopedic services can make a huge difference and rehabilitation can even prevent further problems being caused by a disability.*

*This training also helped us to think about the social aspect of disabilities which in many ways is even more important than the medical aspect. I think that this will change the way we behave both professionally and personally towards people with disabilities. Now I have a better understanding of their rights, privileges and how to communicate well.*

*I now know how important early identification, intervention and access to health and rehabilitation services are and plan to work closely with physiotherapists, orthopedic technicians and community rehabilitation workers to help the people with disabilities in my area."*

## SECTION NINE: COORDINATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION





# COORDINATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION

In 1388, the coordination of MRE was based on a joint plan of action developed jointly by MoE, MACCA MRE section and DMC.

## Research-Based Planning

In order to ensure a good understanding of the Afghan population's knowledge and attitudes towards landmines and other explosive remnants of war, in 1388, the MACCA coordinated the development and implementation of a nationwide survey into the Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB). KAPB surveys were previously carried out in Afghanistan in 2004 and 2005.

Twelve teams from MRE implementing partners ARCS, OMAR, Handicap International and AAR Japan were trained in research skills. In total, they interviewed over 1,600 people in ten provinces of Afghanistan. The results of this survey will be published in mid-1389.

## Monitoring of Mine Risk Education

Seven joint monitoring missions carried out in various regions in 1388 by MACCA/DMC aimed to further strengthen the regional coordination of MRE activities between MACCA, AMACs, DMC and MRE IPs. These monitoring missions helped to establish information sharing mechanisms to identify impacted communities, inform priority setting for MRE activities and strengthen the mine /ERW data collection. MRE activities implemented by the MRE teams and MoE teachers were monitored and evaluated as being an effective, efficient and sustainable method for communicating Mine Risk Education messages to school children, and through them, to their communities.

Mr. Ghulam Hazrat Tanha, the head of the educational department of MoE in Herat province, said:

***"I am really happy with the impact of the teachers carrying out mine risk education in schools. Since it started I haven't had any reports of mine accidents in my province. Before, I would hear two or three incidents involving school children in the province every month and so I am fully supportive of this programme continuing."***



## SECTION TEN: NATIONAL DATABASE OF MINE ACTION (IMSMA)





# NATIONAL DATABASE OF MINE ACTION (IMSMA)

One of the major achievements of 1388 was upgrading the national database to the new generation of database - Information Management System for Mine Action New Generation (IMSMA<sup>NG</sup>). This makes Afghanistan the largest national programme to be using this latest version of the global mine action software to manage mine action operations and information.

As a pre-requisite to the pilot of IMSMA<sup>NG</sup>, the existing national database had to undergo a comprehensive clean-up process, which was an extension of the clean-up process started in early 2007. As a result, over 11,000 database records associated with 595 sq km were updated and resulted in the removal of 327 sq km from the national database, saving donors money and providing a much clearer picture on the actual hazard in the country.

In addition, as part of the transition, MACCA decided to simplify the way that minefields are categorized in the database. Both of these activities have contributed to a simplified and more accurate way of reporting against international benchmarks.

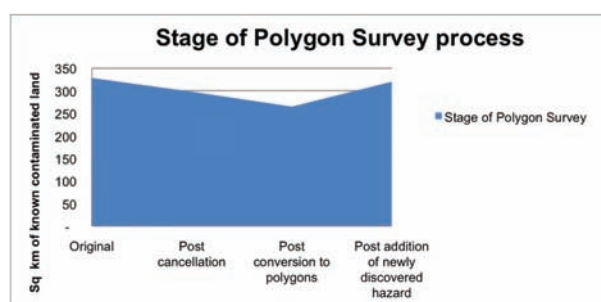
During the pilot phase, various issues were identified and corrected, either in-country or through discussion with Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). As a result of the MACCA pilot, a number of additional enhancements of the IMSMA<sup>NG</sup> system were discussed with GICHD for inclusion in the next major release of the software. The formal roll out of IMSMA<sup>NG</sup> was conducted at the end of 1388 in parallel with IMSMA legacy system, to allow for operational use and testing of IMSMA<sup>NG</sup> system in a production environment. At the time of drafting the 1388 operational plan report some systematic problems have been identified with IMSMA<sup>NG</sup> and these are now being addressed by GICHD. In order to ensure the successful utilization of these advanced technologies, the MACCA will continue to contribute feedback to the developers to ensure continuous improvement of the system, but will revert to the IMSMA v3 platform until 2011. MACCA anticipate attempting the transition to IMSMA<sup>NG</sup> again in 2011.

## POLYGON SURVEY

In 1388, the MACCA operations department also oversaw an extensive surveying project known as the 'Polygon Survey'. The purpose of this project was to survey all known hazards, previously known as 'Suspected Hazardous Areas' (SHAs) and define them more specifically into minefields. The surveying was carried out by Landmine Impact Assessment teams from HALO Trust and MCPA. This was the most extensive national mine contamination survey carried out in Afghanistan since the Landmine Impact Assessment Survey in 2005.

At the beginning there were 1,841 SHAs, covering more than 328 sq km of contaminated land recorded in the national database. Through the process of the Polygon Survey, 255 SHAs were cancelled, resulting in removing more than 30 sq km from the database. In addition, through the process of converting large SHAs into more specific minefields (i.e. polygons), more than 63 sq km was removed from the database.

This would have resulted in an overall reduction of more than 93 sq km of known hazard. However, the survey process also discovered more than 55 sq km of previously unknown hazard. Therefore, the overall reduction of known contamination recorded in the database as a result of this process was 8 sq km. The graph below shows how each stage in the process affected the overall amount of hazard recorded in the database:





# Casualty Data Collection

Another vital function of the National Database is capturing information on the number of casualties as a result of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. This data is collected by a network of Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) data collectors throughout the country, monitored regionally by the MACCA Area Mine Action Centres (AMACs).

In 1388, the MACCA undertook a review of the casualty data collection network and a training session was with MoE Child Protection Officers (CPOs), implementing partner ARCS and regional focal points to ensure the highest standards of victim data collection are maintained. Steps were taken to adapt and improve the collection network and process, for example:

- ARCS casualty data collection network was mapped and reviewed
- ARCS and ICRC conducted joint missions to visit all regions to meet with all regional supervisors, and team members to ensure an update of the health facilities list
- ARCS committed to increasing the number of health facilities involved in casualty data collection
- Mine/ERW casualty data collection initiative has been integrated into MRE Training for National Solidarity Programme/ Community Development Councils (CDCs) to ensure broad reach
- MRE implementers encouraged to establish links with CDCs throughout Afghanistan to involve them in mine/ERW casualty data collection and to coordinate MRE activities
- A coordination workshop on casualty data was conducted among CPOs, ARCS regional supervisors and AMACs Ops MRE/VA focal point. During this workshop, refresher training was provided on how to report accurately on casualties in line with the system. A monitoring mechanism was also established between MACCA regional managers and ARCS regional supervisors.

Existing mine/ERW casualty data collection network was analyzed and the following adjustments made:

- CDCs/National Solidarity Programme representative list shared with all AMACs to coordinate mine action activities such as priority setting and mine/ERW casualties data collection
- Involving AMACs offices to monitor ARCS health facilities list to ensure good cooperation and coordination between ARCS and health facilities
- Coordinate mine/ERW casualty data information with UNAMA on regional level to avoid duplication and ensure IED victims are separated from mine/ERW victims

Casualty data reports are produced by the MACCA and circulated to ministries, embassies, NGOs and other stakeholders to inform their programming and planning.



## SECTION ELEVEN: COORDINATION OF SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE

In order to ensure children with disabilities enjoy Inclusive Education, in 1388 the MACCA supported a number of trainings on this topic. These included training of:

- 491 school teachers and principals
- 159 children with disabilities and their parents
- And a three day workshop for 47 participants from the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, UNICEF and Kabul University.

## **Inclusive Education: The Teacher's Perspective**

*"My name is Sharifa and I am a teacher in Kabul city. Three years ago, I received Inclusive Education training by Ministry of Education with support from UNESCO. Before that, I didn't believe that inclusive education was important. But after the trainings, I understood that everyone should have access to education - that is why I am now a volunteer trainer myself on Inclusive Education for children with disabilities and their parents.*

*The main objective of Inclusive Education trainings is the enrolment of all children into school, including children with disabilities. We also aim to help their parents and society to recognize the abilities of children with disabilities.*


*During the last three years, the programme has trained more than 400 teachers, children with disabilities and their parents. Now the children know they have a right to go to school and their parents know how to enroll them and make sure their abilities are valued. Before the training, the parents were hopeless and thought that their children would not be able to go to school or contribute to society.*

*At the beginning, it was very difficult for us to gather children with disabilities and their parents for weekly or monthly meetings, because they didn't believe in inclusive education, but now the parents arrange the meetings and don't let us to miss a meeting. This shows us that the work is having an impact and people are interested to know and apply inclusive education in their lives. Let me thank MACCA for supporting this programme and encouraging an inclusive society."*

Finally, the MACCA-supported Afghan Mine Action Advisor to MoE and two MoE staff participated in the first International Conference on Child Friendly Inclusive Education which was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh 7th and 8th January 2010. A presentation on 'Inclusive Education in Afghanistan' was presented by the team.



## Disability awareness-raising activities

- 
- 12,000 Gadoon magazines, highlighting the rights and abilities of persons with disabilities was published in English, Dari and Pashto and distributed throughout the country. In 1389, the magazine will also feature a Braille section.
  - 14 Radio and TV shows promoting the rights and abilities of people with disabilities were broadcast of Radio Salaam and on National TV
  - 6,000 Disability Terminology guides were published in Dari and Pashto were published to promote valuing language to be used in relation to persons with disabilities
  - Four TV roundtables and six interviews on disability issues were also broadcast
  - A mission from the Tajikistan Government visited to learn from the achievements of the MoLSAMD in terms of disability.
  - A number of celebrations to promote the inclusion were also supported by this Ministry including Children's Day and International Women's Day.

In addition, a project to design a mosaic for the courtyard of MoLSAMD undertaken by the NGO 'Yamatokai' employed persons with disabilities to undertake this project, thereby demonstrating the abilities of persons with disabilities and supporting their economic empowerment.





## PART THREE: OVERARCHING ISSUES





## SECTION TWELVE: GENDER

Gender issues carry particular sensitivity in Afghanistan, however, in the last year, there has been some excellent work carried out and real achievements made by MACCA and the implementing partners.

Gender awareness training was delivered to 95 MACCA staff along with 8 MRE IP representatives during 1388. Training participants gave feedback that as a result of the training, they had experienced improvements in both their working and domestic environments. Here, one man explains the impact this training has had on his views and family life:

### **A Man's View on Gender Transformed**

*"Before the training, I was not interested in my wife and daughters being educated and unfortunately I was favoured my sons over my daughters. After the gender awareness training though, my perspective changed and so has my behaviour. Now, everywhere I go I try to raise awareness on gender equality. I am closer to my family and there is a good atmosphere at home. The training helped me to see that everyone (men and women) have the right of choice – to study, work, marry and now I love to discuss these things with others."*

Finally, an assessment regarding the gender awareness of other MAPA implementing partners and governmental counterparts' was conducted and a training schedule for these organizations will be conducted during 1389.





## SECTION THIRTEEN: SECURITY

### Background

MACCA itself has representation throughout Afghanistan, with seven regional offices (Area Mine Action Centres). The staff of MACCA consists of 324 National and 13 International staff. As for MAPA Implementing Partners (IPs), approximately 80% are national NGOs. The total number of mine action staff working in Afghanistan is around 10,000 of which 99% are Afghan nationals.

The number of people employed by the MAPA (MACCA and implementing partners) is one of the highest out of any UN Agency Fund or Programme. Therefore, it is notable that less than 1% of all security related incidents reported in Afghanistan during 1388 were targeted at the demining community. A large number of demining teams are actively working in the very high risk areas in Afghanistan – Southern Region (Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzghan and Nimroz provinces); South Eastern Region (Paktia, Ghazni and Khost provinces), Eastern Region (Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman provinces) and Central Region (Kabul-; Kapisa-; Wardak-; and Logar provinces). This can be seen clearly in the maps in the annex of this report showing where mine action activities are taking place throughout the country.

### Mine Action Community (MACCA & IPs) Specific Threats & Incidents

Based on the incidents directly related and affecting the Mine Action Community (MACCA & IPs) in 1388 (see figure 1) the following observations are made:

- Of the more than 11,000 reported incidents reported by UN Department of Safety and Security for Afghanistan in 2009, only 64 incidents were directly related to the Mine Action Community.
- 16 of the incidents (25%) were traffic accidents and collateral damage.
- 21 of the incidents (33%) are described as serious in its affect or possible affect. (Abduction; Armed Attacks & IED related incidents)
- Of the 6 abduction incidents, all were released.

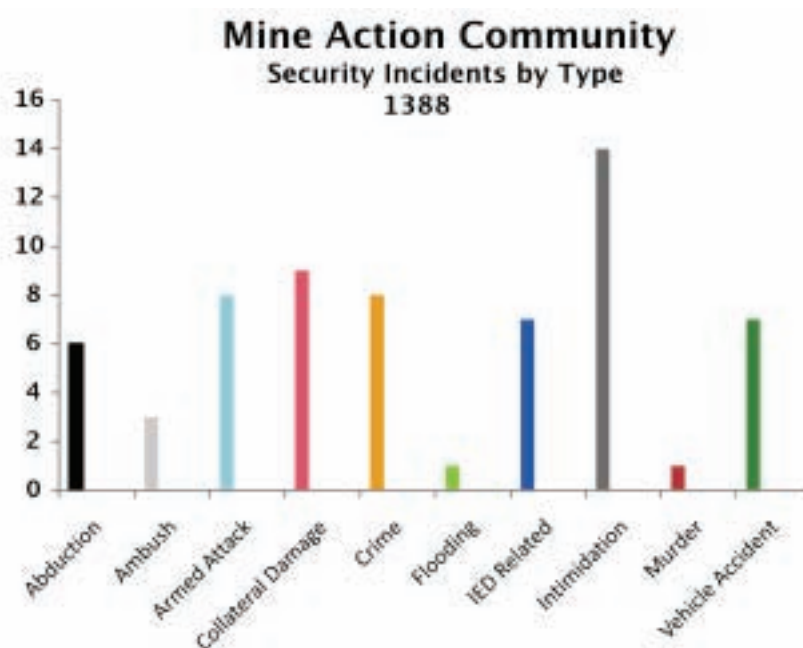


Table 1: Security Incidents related to the Mine Action Community: 1388

In summary, although security is challenging in the current context in Afghanistan, the mine action community views their work as vital and life-saving and are committed to continuing but placing extra emphasis on ensuring security through, for example, enhanced community liaison processes.

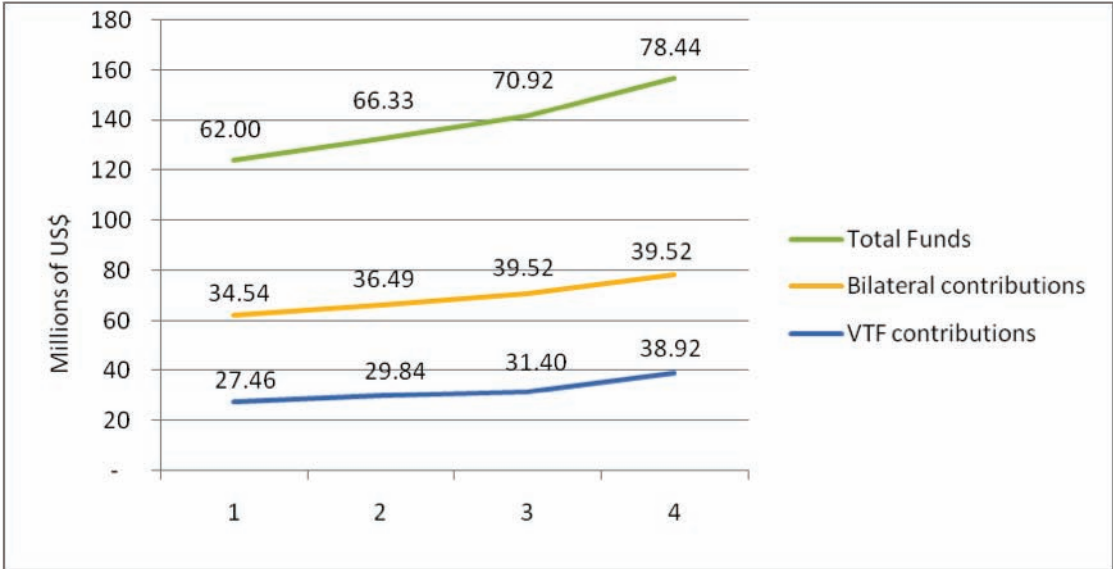
SECTION FOURTEEN: FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF MINE ACTION  
IN AFGHANISTAN FOR 1388

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 Voluntary Trust Fund for mine action (VTF), administered by UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and contracted through UNOPS to Implementing Partners
- 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. The following information takes into account contributions, and parts thereof, which were allocated for activities in 1388.

The graph below shows VTF and bilateral support for activities in 1388, increasing by quarter:



It can be seen that the total contribution to humanitarian mine action in 1388 was just under \$80 million, provided for almost equally by the VTF and bilateral agreements.

A total of \$38.92 million was allocated from the VTF. The table below breaks down VTF support by donor.

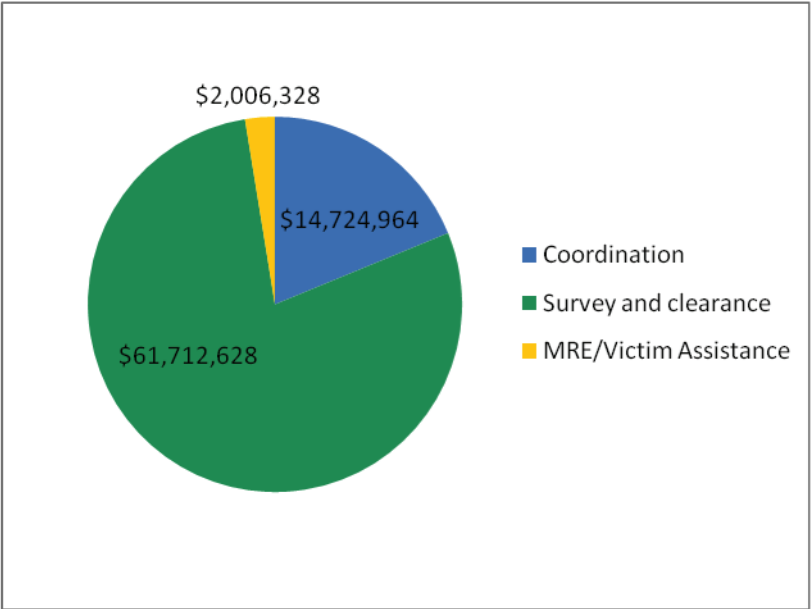
Donor	Contribution to VTF (US\$)
Canada	13,393,900
European Commission	10,167,235
Australia	3,936,077
UN unrestricted funding	4,203,550
Japan	3,000,000
Netherlands	1,216,250
Finland	848,054
Spain	439,215
Denmark	846,310
Austria	520,819
Luxembourg	252,580
Oman	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,923,990</b>

A total of \$39.52 million was provided through bilateral agreements. The table below breaks down bilateral support by donor.

Donor	Contribution (US\$)
USA	18,089,209
Germany	5,244,118
United Kingdom	2,709,118
Netherlands	2,523,129
Japan	2,099,303
Sweden	1,878,384
Denmark	1,787,379
Norway	1,329,368
Government of Afghanistan	1,277,000
Ireland	1,183,105
Finland	1,031,250
Belgium	249,518
Czech & Slovak Federative republic	101,050
UNHCR	18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,519,930</b>



Multilateral and bilateral funds for humanitarian mine action were used for survey and clearance, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Victim Assistance and coordination services delivered by MACCA. The chart below shows the breakdown across activity.



At time of writing funds secured for humanitarian mine action activities in 1389 total \$95 million; \$48 million through the VTF and \$47 million through bilateral agreements. MACCA anticipates an increase of at least 120 mine action assets in 1389 compared to 1388.

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.

The total value of commercial sector contracts reported to MACCA<sup>14</sup> for 1388 totals \$9 million.

<sup>14</sup>Information is incomplete at time of writing

# ACRONYMS

AMAC	Area Mine Action Centre
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDAP	Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan
AP	Anti-personnel mine
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
AT	Anti-tank mine
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
BSC	Balanced Scorecard
BPHS	Basic Package of Health Services
CBD	Community Based Demining
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CDC	Community Development Councils
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DMC	Department of Mine Clearance
DRD	Disability and Rehabilitation Department
DSCG	Disability Stakeholders Consultative Group
DT	Demining Team
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EODT	EOD Technology
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HDI	Hemayat Brothers Demining International
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IMB	Inter-Ministerial Board for Mine Action
IOF	Integrated Operational Framework
IP	Implementing Partner
IPs	Implementing Partners
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan
MACOA	Mine Action Contracts Office of Afghanistan
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MCPA	Mine Clearance and Planning Agency
MDC	Mine Detection Centre
MF	Minefield
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MTI	Minetech International
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
PIPS	Project and Implementing Partner Selection
QA	Quality Assurance
QM	Quality Management
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
Sq km	Square Kilometre
Sq m	Square Metre
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
VTF	UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action