



MAPA
Annual Report

1389

English, Dari & Pashto

1389

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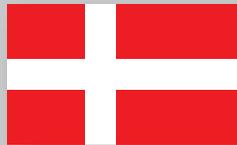
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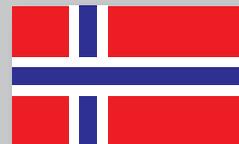
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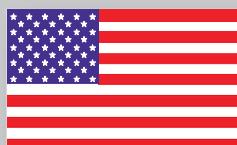
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Foreword

Since starting in 1988, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan has overcome many challenges and achieved great success. The year covered by this report demonstrates a continued building on a bedrock of over 20 years of professionalism - the implementers of mine action, national and international non government organizations and private companies have delivered survey, clearance and mine risk education work throughout the country. Community based demining approaches in which local people are trained, mentored and led by core staff continue to enable implementers to work in difficult areas and solve problems. The results are impressive and we hope this report does justice to the efforts of the deminers, educators, managers and leaders who make this programme so successful.

Since the beginning of the programme, tens of thousands of hazardous areas have been cleared, resulting in the complete clearance of 1,699 communities and the reduction of impact in 104 districts. You will also see the casualty figures outlined in this report have fallen dramatically since the high point almost ten years ago.

The opportunity exists in Afghanistan to reduce the impact of mines and unexploded ordnance to a low level over the next decade. The professional capacity and capability is proven and with continued support in the next few years, whole provinces can be made safer. It is important to recognize that the work of hazard removal and management will be necessary in Afghanistan for decades to come and whilst a region may have no known minefields remaining the unknown can still be discovered, whether a single item of unexploded ordnance or a previously unrecorded minefield.

This annual report is written and published by the MACCA on behalf of the MAPA. You will notice the design revolves around portrait photography of people affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war as well as those who are working to tackle the problem. These photos are courtesy of renowned portrait photographer Marco Grob, who volunteered to come to the programme this year to help raise awareness of the continued constraints mines and explosive remnants of war impose on development and livelihoods. Although this report has many facts, figures and statistics, we hope that these images, along with the beneficiary case studies, will highlight the faces behind these figures.



Alan Macdonald,
Programme Director,
Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan

Introduction

The vision of the Government of Afghanistan is for *“a country free from landmines and other explosive remnants of war 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 have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled”*

We are pleased to join with the MACCA in presenting this annual report which highlights the steps that the many different implementing partners of the MAPA have worked together to achieve. This is not to undermine the challenges, which have been significant over the past year. For example, the Government treaty known as the Afghan Compact had set the goal of the programme clearing 70% of all known hazard by the end of this year. However, since that goal was set, the level of known contamination has increased greatly through the process of surveying and the discovery of much previously unknown hazard as millions of Afghans have returned to their long-abandoned villages. As a result, we are currently 69% towards the goal of clearing 70% of the known contamination in terms of the number of hazards. Nevertheless, we believe that the time is approaching when the discovery of previously unknown hazard will level off enabling us to embark of a rapid reduction of overall hazard and ensuring substantive progress towards the Ottawa, or Mine Ban, Treaty goal of complete clearance.

We are thankful to the donors, implementing partners, United Nations and partner Government ministries who have enabled this progress and look forward to continuing to work together, remaining focused on our joint vision and goals.



Abdul Haq,
Department of Mine Clearance,
Government of Afghanistan

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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.

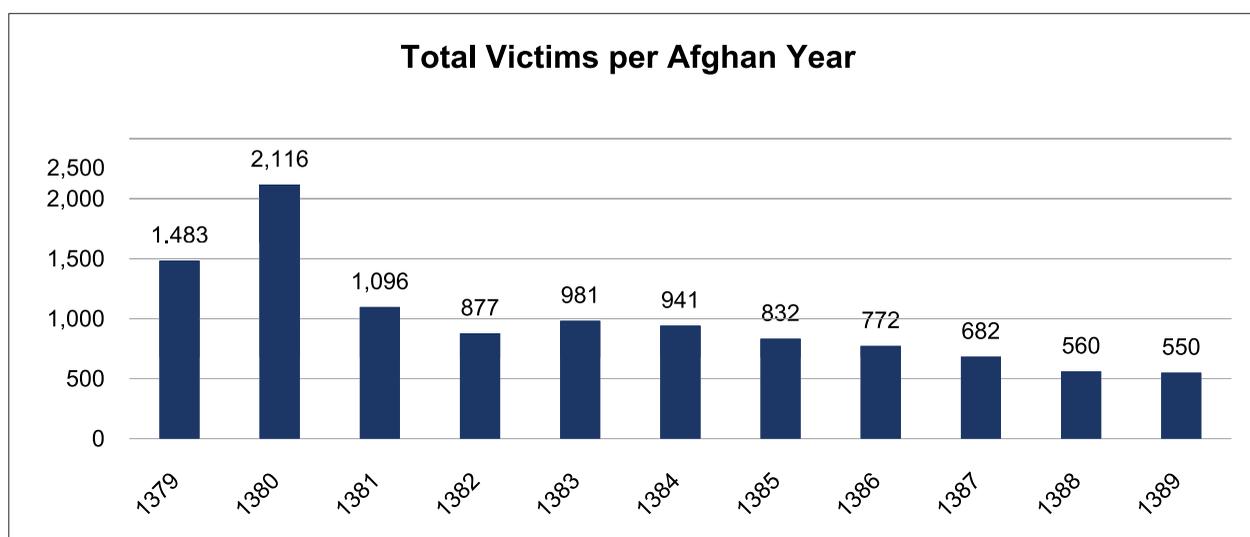


Background

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 2011 (the end of 1389), Afghanistan's 6,545 known minefields covered 627 sq km of land throughout the country. Although the casualty rate has reduced dramatically since the high point of 2,116 in 1380, with 550 registered victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war in the last year,

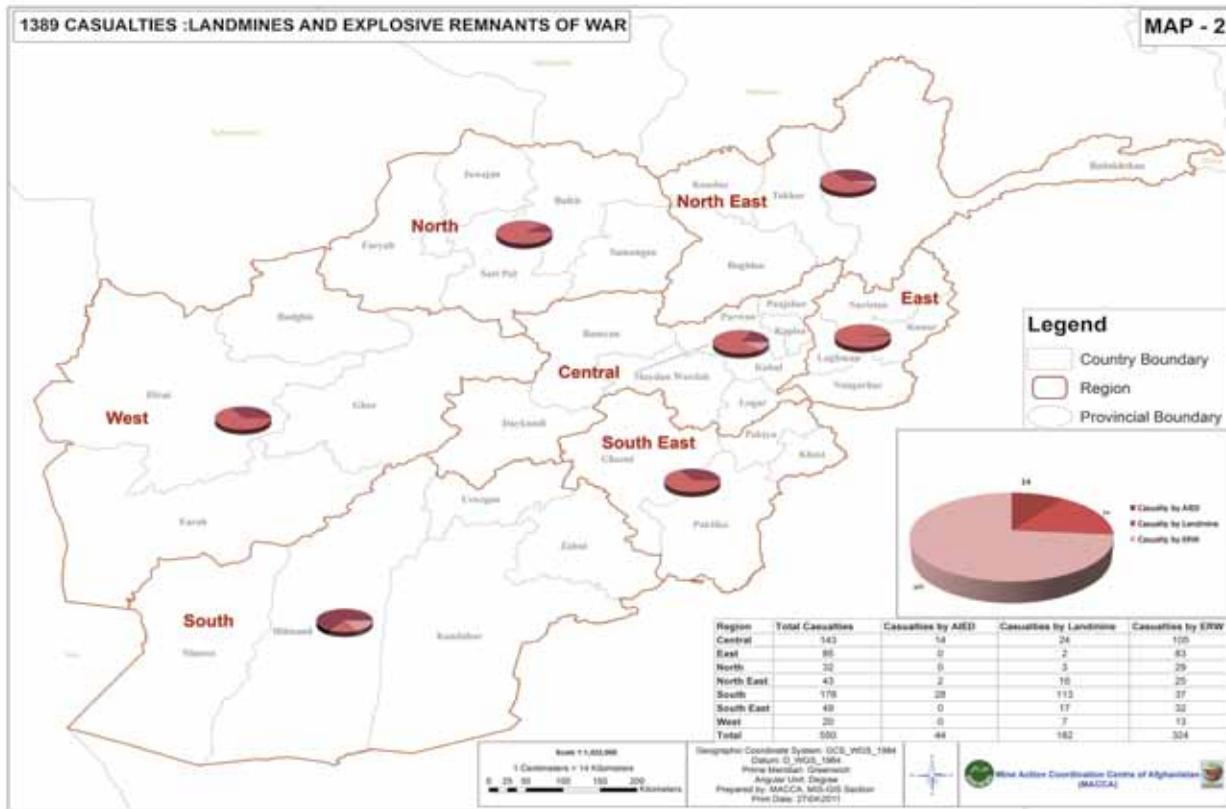
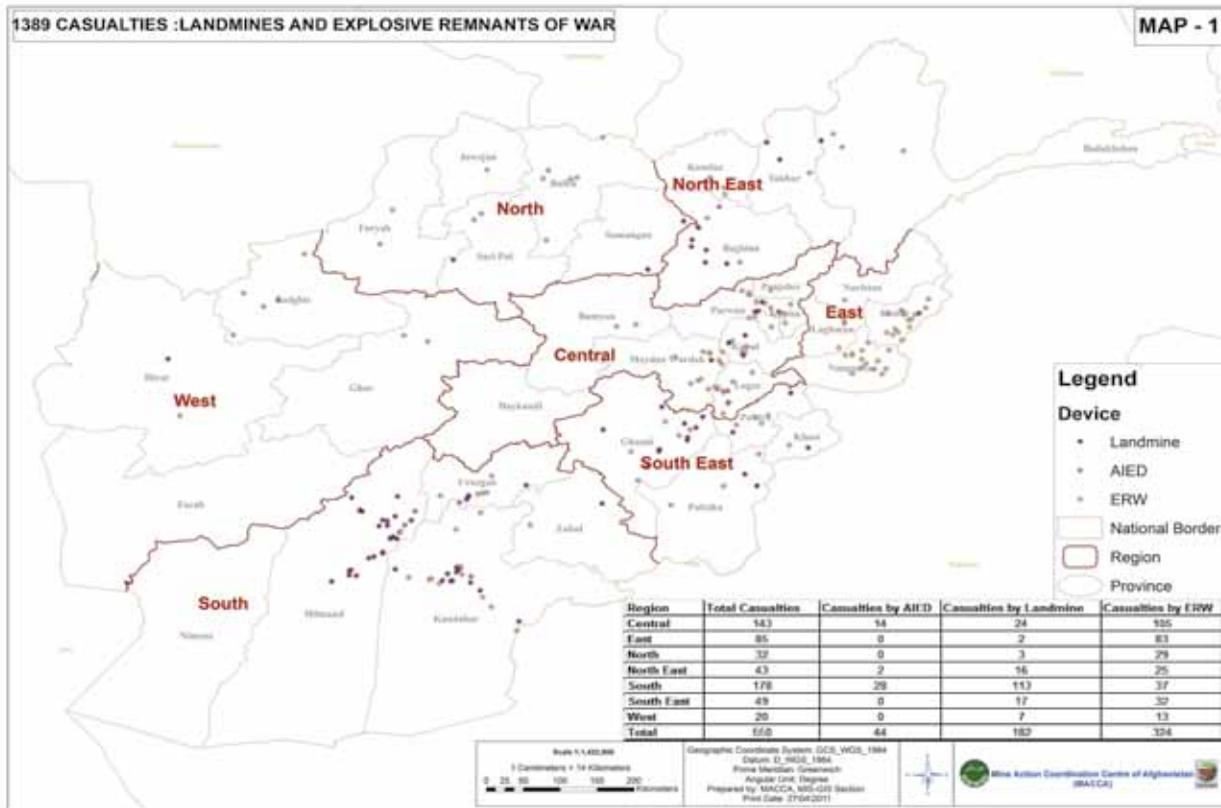


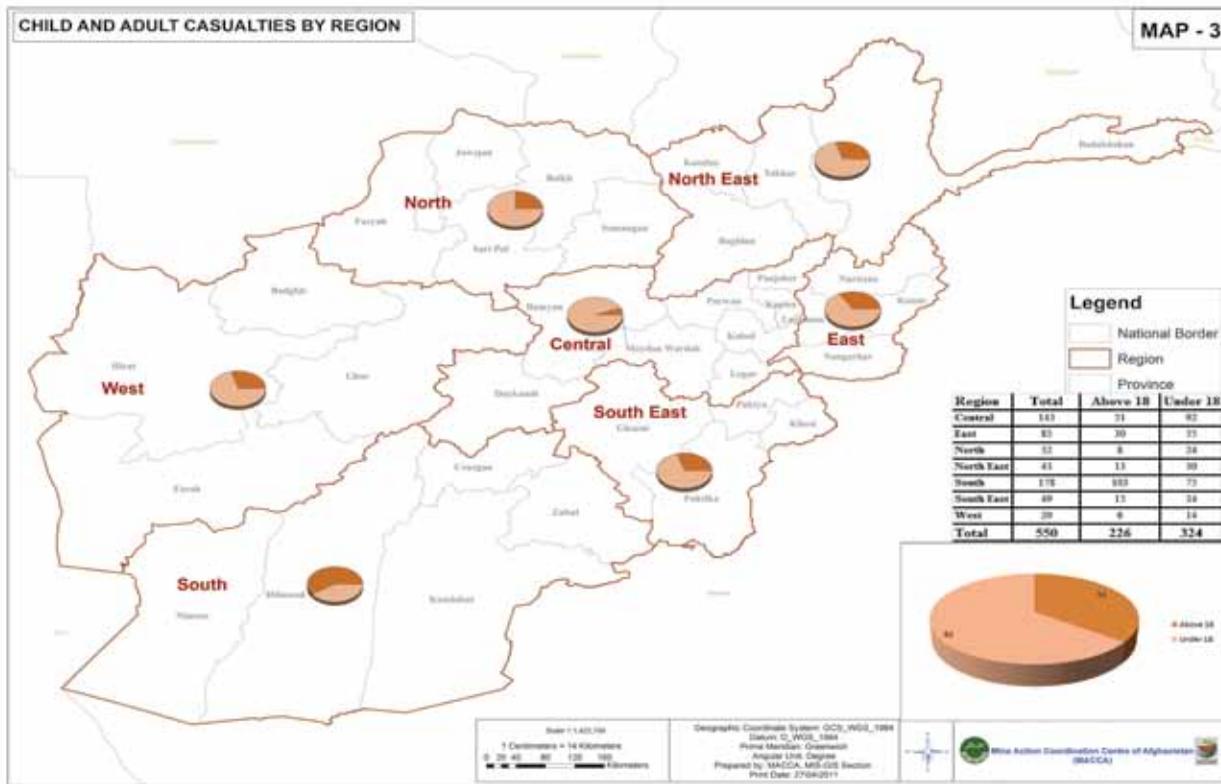
Afghanistan is still one of the most heavily impacted countries in the world . The table below shows the progress achieved by the programme over the last decade in terms of reducing casualties.

The maps on the following pages (Maps 1, 2 and 3) show the spread of casualties across the country in 1389, 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.

¹ See **Landmine Monitor**:

http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/publications/display?url=lm/2009/es/mine_casualties.html





One Survivor's Story

I was 13 years old when the Soviets came to Afghanistan. Our village was a frontline between the Mujahidin and Soviets and so both sides used landmines to try to stop the others crossing into their territory.

One day my friend and I were walking in that hill you see there to collect firewood. Suddenly, it felt like my foot was trapped by a line and then there was an explosion. Because of that accident, I lost a leg and a hand. Fortunately my friend, who was 10 metres far from me, was totally okay.

My family took me to a hospital in Kabul, but that hospital wasn't able to treat me and so my father took me to Pakistan for treatment. When we came back from Pakistan, we decided that we would not return back to our village and stayed in Kabul till soviets went out of Afghanistan. When the Soviets left, we returned to our village but everything had changed. There were no houses there, all that remained of our own house was four walls. We started living in a tent at first whilst we rebuilt our house.

It was very difficult for us to collect firewood or go far from our houses, because we were worried about mines everywhere. I still remember a woman who had gone to collect wood from that hill and lost her leg because of a landmine. Another woman and a man who were killed by landmines close to the village.

But we had no choice. We had to collect wood and go out of our houses to live, but we were so careful, and always tried to keep our children close to us. Once again we fled to Kabul when the Taliban came. Not only us, all of our villagers left the area; some of them went to Pakistan, some to Iran and some to Kabul. The Taliban burnt all of our houses and gardens. We were living in Kabul, but it was very difficult for us to live there and so when the Taliban left our village, we immediately returned back. Once again, everything was destroyed, and we had to rebuild our houses again.

One day I heard from someone that ICRC was providing people with disabilities with jobs. I immediately went to ICRC, but they said we cannot provide you with jobs, but we can give you a grant, to start a small business for yourself. I got a grant from them and started a small shop.

Our life is so different now the mines have been cleared from the area. I can let my children roam freely and I am not worried about them at all. Boys and girls can go to school, we can use our land for agriculture - we couldn't use them at all when the mines were still here.

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.”²

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

Goal 1 Demining

The End Goal for demining³ 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 continual 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.

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

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

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.

Obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty⁴

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 Compact⁵

The Afghan Government articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005-Vision 2020⁶. 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 framework⁷ 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:

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

⁵In 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.

⁶http://www.and.s.gov.af/src/src/MDGs_Reps/MDGR

⁷Under Security-but now (2009) understood to be more cross cutting

- 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)

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.

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.

MACCA⁸ is financially supported through the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), which is administered by UNMAS. UNMAS executes 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 also assist bilateral donors to develop project ideas and can review project proposals if asked to do so. The MACCA currently reviews bilateral proposals for a number of major donors to the MAPA. Likewise the MACCA can report the progress their bilateral IP project is making as it is implemented.

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

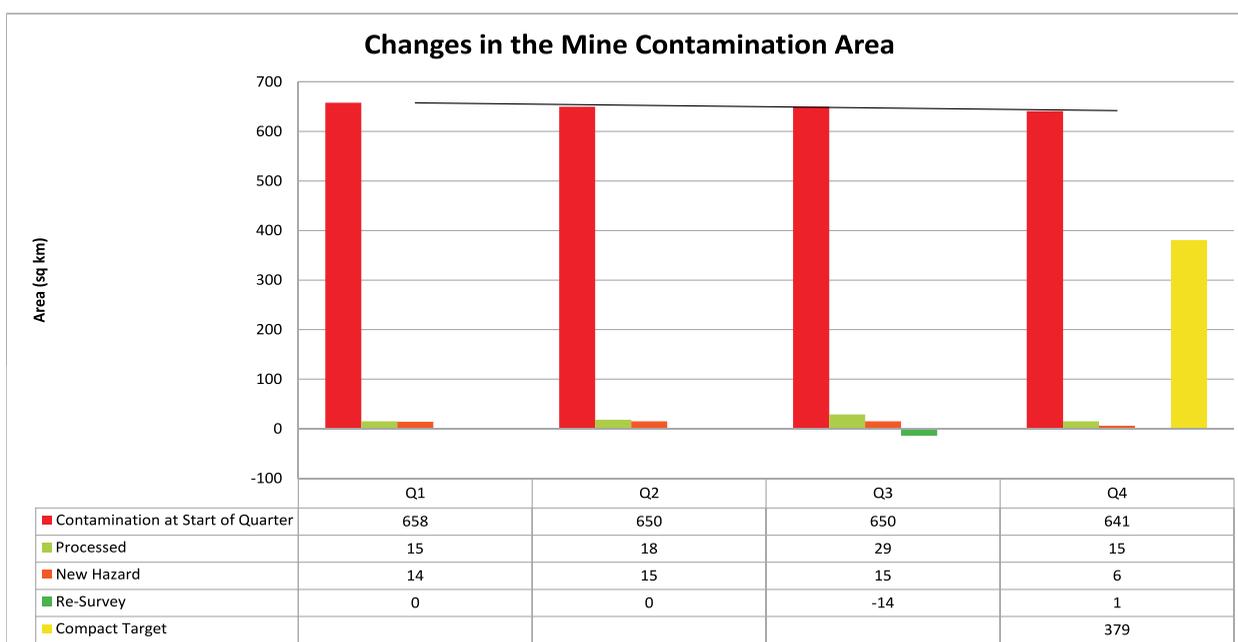
PROGRESS TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TREATIES

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, 657 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 p25-26 of the 1389 Integrated Operational Framework, available on www.macca.org.af. In short, however, this has resulted in an increase in the baseline.

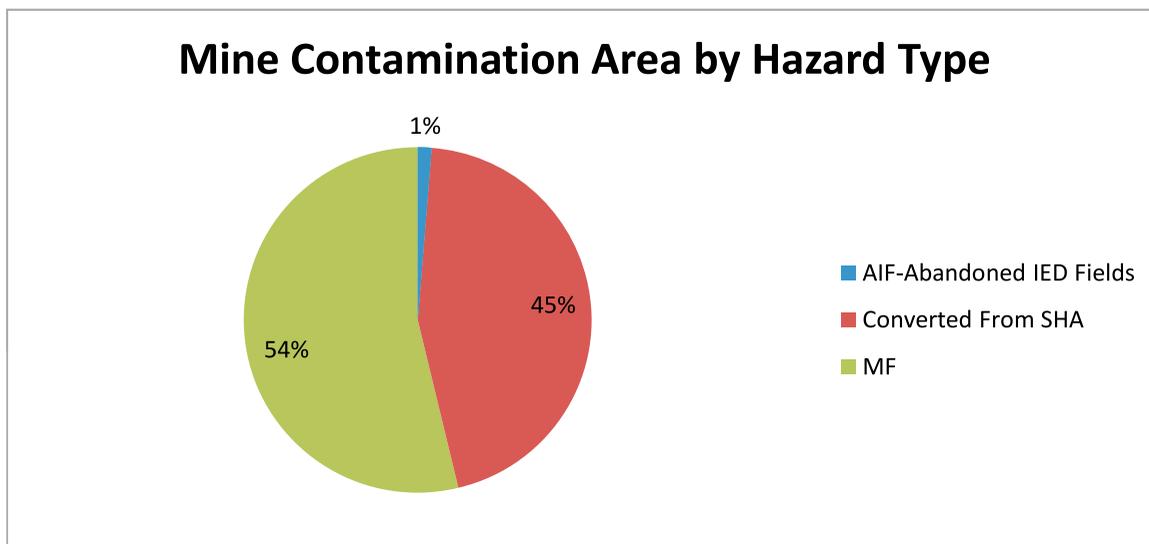
The current baseline and progress is shown in the benchmark table below. However, as people continue to return and resettle in Afghanistan, previously unknown hazard continues to be discovered. In addition, there is a limited area of new hazard due to ongoing conflict in some parts of the country. However, it should be noted that this is in the form of unexploded ordnance and improvised devices; there is no evidence of systematic use of landmines by any party to the current conflict. Therefore it is expected that the baseline will continue to change and the progress fluctuate as the challenges to meeting these goals increases.

Indicator	Adjusted Baseline	Remaining Contamination	Clearance/Processed	Compact Target 70% of Hazards	Progress towards Compact	Treaty Target	Progress towards Treaty
Hazards	12,884	6,545	6,339	9,125	69%	12,884	49%
Area (sq km)	1,284	627	657	905	73%	1,284	51%

The chart below shows how over the last year the significant achievements in terms of clearance are not producing the substantive reduction in overall hazard that would be expected.



The pie chart below shows the breakdown of the type of minefield currently remaining on the database. The 45% which is labeled as being converted from Suspected Hazardous Area needs further investigation as it is based on data from 2004.



Progress Towards UN Inter-agency Mine Action Strategy for 2006-2010

Objective One: Reduction of death and injury by at least 50%

At the beginning of 2006, the annual rate of death and injuries caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war in Afghanistan was 1,073. In 2010, this had dropped to 663 representing a decrease of 38%. It is worth noting however, that this represents a 67% drop from the high point of 2,027 in 2001.

Objective Two: Mitigate the risk to community livelihoods and expand freedom of movement for at least 80% of the most seriously affected communities.

Between 2006 and 2010, the implementers of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan cleared 1,353 communities from landmines and other explosive remnants of war. This represented 62% of the known contaminated communities recorded in the Landmine Impact Survey carried out in 2005. However, unfortunately, the process of survey was resulting in the discovery of a large number of previously unknown contamination throughout this time period, hence the overall number of contaminated communities currently still stands at 2,056. Nevertheless, the clearance carried out from 2006-2010 has expanded freedom of movement for these communities. For example, more than 2,000 of the minefields cleared were blocking access to pasture land and 500 were blocking roads.

The MACCA continually analyses the data and the annual planning cycle specifically ensures that the correct prioritization factors are being considered in planning clearance and therefore there is an annual revision to the ranking of the most seriously impacted communities. The results of this data analysis and the resulting guidance to donors and implementing partners is published in the annual 'Integrated

Operational Framework', which is available on the MACCA website www.macca.org.af.

Changes to the gazetteer (which led to the number of districts in Afghanistan increasing from 330 to 400) makes progress challenging to report. However, the programme has registered significant success in the clearance of complete districts from 2006 to 2010, which should be highlighted:

In 2006, there were only 38 districts (out of 330 = 12%) completely cleared from all known landmine and ERW contamination, in 2010, this figure stood at 105 (out of 400 = 26%).

Objective 3: Integration of mine action needs into national development and reconstruction plans

In the last year, the MACCA has established focal points with key Government ministries to ensure that mine action is considered in any and all development or reconstruction projects. As a result of good coordination with the Government, the Government has provided over \$6 million to mine action in support of the development of Aynak Copper Mine in Logar, which is expected to create thousands of jobs and is a significant landmark in the development of Afghanistan's mining industry.

Objective 4 : Assist development of national institutions to manage the landmine/ERW threat

Since 2006, the MACCA has worked closely with the Government counterpart the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to assist their development and build their capacity. For example, DMC's offices are now collocated with the MACCA's and a MACCA staff member has the specific role of National Capacity Support officer to plan and support the capacity development plan until 2013, when MACCA's mandate from the Government of Afghanistan to coordinate mine action is due to expire.

DMC is now actively involved in all areas of policy, planning, operations and monitoring and evaluation in mine action. An example of this has been an audit DMC carried out of the minefields and battlefields cleared and cancelled in the last year. This audit provided very useful feedback on the programme; it demonstrated a very high degree of satisfaction among communities of the work of demining teams although also highlighted the need for implementing partners to better coordinate with Government at the local level.

Case study from Ghor Project:

My name is Khuda Yar son of Mohammad, resident of Mianjee village, Ghor Province. During the fighting between the Russians and the Mujahedeen, our grazing and agricultural lands were contaminated by mines. Once when I was grazing my sheep, a mine exploded and killed eight of them. After I lost my sheep, our villagers held a meeting and we send a demining request to the UN Mine Action Centre as a result OMAR came to clear our land.

A year ago we were not able to use our land but now we can cultivate wheat and potato and so our income has increased. We can also feed our livestock from the grazing lands without any fear of mines. Most of our people keep livestock, so having more land for grazing has really helped us. I greatly thank the United Nations Mine Action Programme and OMAR for clearing our land and providing employment for hundreds of people in this province.



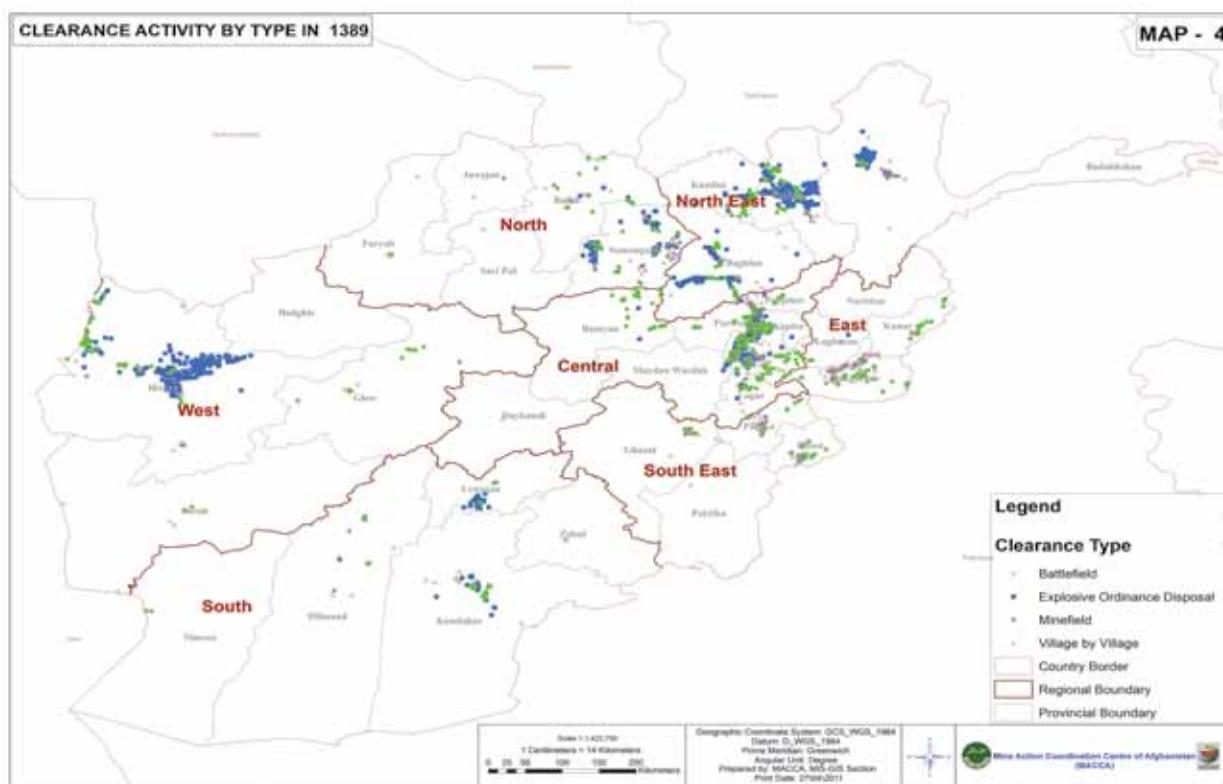


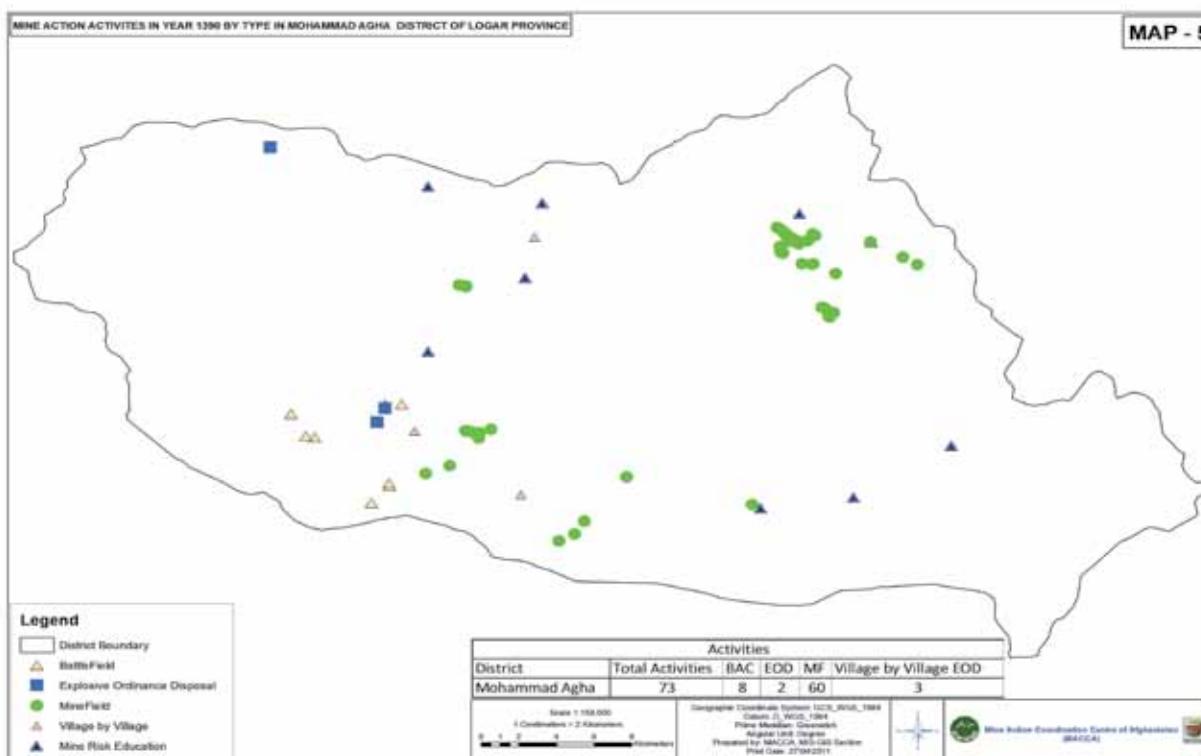
Part One: Implementation

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 the activities of one particular district to give a clearer view on a smaller scale.





1389 Overall Achievement

In 1389, the overall achievement in terms of hazards (minefields and battle areas) cleared and cancelled are summarised in the table below. You can see that 1,527 minefields were cleared and 75 were cancelled. In total, these activities resulted in over 75 square kilometres of hazard being removed from the database.

Activity	Number	Area
Clearance/Processing of Hazards	1,505	71,087,616
Hazards Cancelled	75	4,892,821
Total	1,580	75,980,437

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 this in more detail the specific clearance by organization.

Key

AT - Anti-tank mine

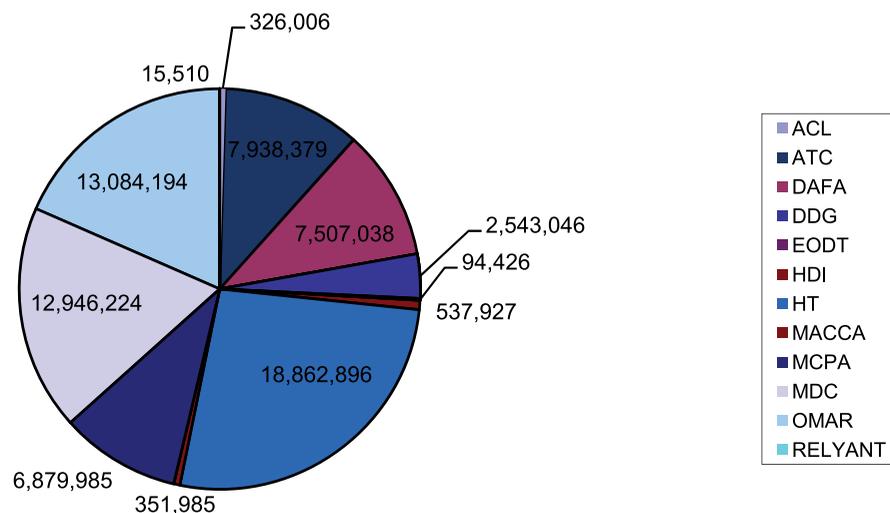
AP - Anti-personnel mine

UXO - Other explosive remnant of war

SAA -Small Arms Ammunition

Clearance Organization	Hazards	Area	AP	AT	AIED	UXO	SAA
ACL	4	326,006	0	0	0	3	0
ATC	220	7,938,379	2,016	57	0	5,198	3,103
DAFA	109	7,507,038	947	60	49	6,155	1,409
DDG	68	2,543,046	3,129	0	0	3,484	3,322
EODT	1	94,426	22	0	0	25	0
HDI	21	537,927	3,667	0	0	10,079	0
HT	539	18,862,896	20,197	162	0	3,855	9,414
MACCA	8	351,985	586	0	0	42	1
MCPA	129	6,879,985	3,643	99	0	1,653	50
MDC	242	12,946,224	2,853	283	149	5,257	72,530
OMAR	163	13,084,194	2,254	93	0	10,099	38,321
RELYANT	1	15,510	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,505	71,087,616	39,314	754	198	45,850	128,150

Area Cleared/Processed by Organization



Case study from Khinjan District of Baghlan Province

My name is Ali Akbar son of Mohammad Khair resident of Malkhan Village, Khinjan District.

When these areas were contaminated, our people could not use the land for grazing and agriculture and were not able to walk on footpaths and areas around their houses.

Now HALO Trust has cleared the area, people use the land for grazing and agricultural activity, they now can walk on footpaths to collect firewood. As a result of mine clearance operations, two communities were completely cleared and 1,117 people freed from threat of mines and ERW.



Case study from Akakhel Village, Bagram District of Parwan Province:

Akakhel Village is around 70 Km to the North of Kabul City and was heavily contaminated by landmines. At the beginning of project, the village had over 500,000 sq m of landmine contaminated land. The landmines were laid by the former Soviet Union troops and later on by Taliban and Northern Alliance between 1997 -2001. 200 families live in the area and were badly affected by the minefields, for example a girl named Shekeba lost her life and three other men from the village were wounded as a result of landmine accidents. In addition, a tractor was also destroyed as a result of mine blast when it was ploughing the land, holding back farmers in the area from sustaining their basic livelihoods.

During the project, ATC, the implementing partner which carried out the clearance, hosted the film star who played the lead role in ‘The Hurt Locker’, Jeremy Renner, along with a large number of international and national media, which raised awareness of the problems in the area and the clearance being funded by the Government of Japan.

Battle Area Clearance in 1389



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 other explosive remnants of war such as old rockets or grenades. 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 stockpiled 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 1389.

BAC1389

Clearance Organization	Area Searched	AT	AP	AIED	UXO	SAA
ATC	3,530,229	0	0	0	12,932	4,911
DAFA	1,707,228	0	0	0	82,139	135
DDG	6,142,058	2	4	0	4,084	7,641
HT	44,058,547	136	6,294	0	89,377	155,348
MCPA	2,072,381	0	0	0	6,322	0
MDC	1,008,679	0	0	0	1,017	6,228
OMAR	1,811,333	0	1	0	5,114	23,094
Total	60,330,455	138	6,299	0	200,985	197,357

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Village by Village Device Summary by Implementing Partners

In addition to BAC, 'Village by Village' searching for ERW is a coordinated action plan developed by AMAC managers to ensure a systematic search approach takes place. In addition, the programme carries out emergency response when ERW is discovered and reported. The ERW destroyed through these processes in 1389 is summarised in the chart below.

Clearance Organization	Area Searched	AT	AP	AIED	UXO	SAA
ACL	2,704,456	0	0	0	1,021	87
ADC	404,966	0	0	0	139	0
AG	136,943	0	0	0	29	7
AGD	49,751	0	0	0	377	0
AMDC	10,322	0	0	0	0	0
CMCC	287,372	0	0	0	140	0
DC	107,450	0	0	0	2,067	186
EODT	17,053,568	2	10	0	21,161	52,256
G4S	2,984,766	0	0	0	1,044	3,330
HDI	62,400	0	0	0	6	0
KMCC	1,569,587	0	0	0	7	300
OMARI	95,642	0	0	0	2,227	5,150
RELY	9,719,894	0	7	0	720	241
RONCO	10,834,708	3	25	0	49,018	24,279
TDC	2,518,965	0	0	0	899	0
TDG	63,715	0	0	0	124	712
UADC	1,117,000	0	0	0	490	0
UXB	48,085	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49,769,590	5	42	0	79,469	86,548

SECTION TWO: COMMERCIAL MINE CLEARANCE

The commercial mine action sector in Afghanistan is significant, and as seen in the funding section of this report, mirrors the value of the humanitarian mine action sector. Commercial mine action works largely in support of macro-development infrastructure projects such as the construction of buildings and roads and in some cases the release of large areas for security infrastructure development. The majority of macro development does not directly intersect with known hazard but due to over three decades of conflict, there is a justified concern for the ‘checking’ of areas for potential contamination prior to construction or use.

The table below shows why checking for contamination is important. Note also, alongside significant amounts of UXO, mines are sometimes encountered in this checking process.

Clearance Organization	Area Searched	AT	AP	AIED	UXO	SAA
ACL	2,704,456	0	0	0	1,021	87
ADC	391,966	0	0	0	139	0
AG	136,943	0	0	0	29	7
AGD	49,751	0	0	0	377	0
AMDC	10,322	0	0	0	0	0
CMCC	287,372	0	0	0	140	0
DC	107,450	0	0	0	2,067	186
EODT	17,053,568	2	10	0	21,161	52,256
G4S	2,984,766	0	0	0	1,044	3,330
HDI	62,400	0	0	0	6	0
KMCC	1,569,587	0	0	0	7	300
OMARI	95,642	0	0	0	2,227	5,150
RELY	9,719,894	0	7	0	720	241
RONCO	10,463,731	3	25	0	48,565	24,159
TDC	2,518,965	0	0	0	899	0
TDG	63,715	0	0	0	124	712
UADC	1,117,000	0	0	0	490	0
UXB	48,085	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49,385,613	5	42	0	79,016	86,428

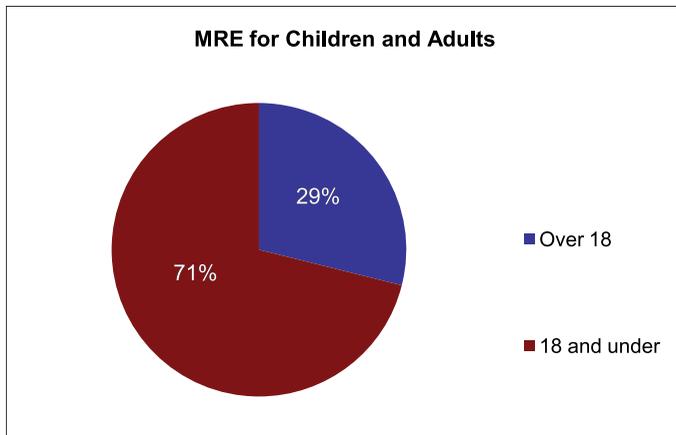
All the checking carried out by these implementers is recorded and captured by the national database. In some cases, macro development projects are impacted by known hazards and when this occurs, the MACCA records this in the database as clearance of known hazards. The outcomes of such activity carried out in 1389 is summarised below.

Clearance Organization	Hazards	Area	AP	AT	AIED	UXO	SAA
ACL	4	326,006	0	0	0	3	0
EODT	1	94,426	22	0	0	25	0
HDI	21	537,927	3,667	0	0	10,079	0
RELYANT	1	15,510	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	973,869	3,689	0	0	10,107	0

SECTION THREE: MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE)

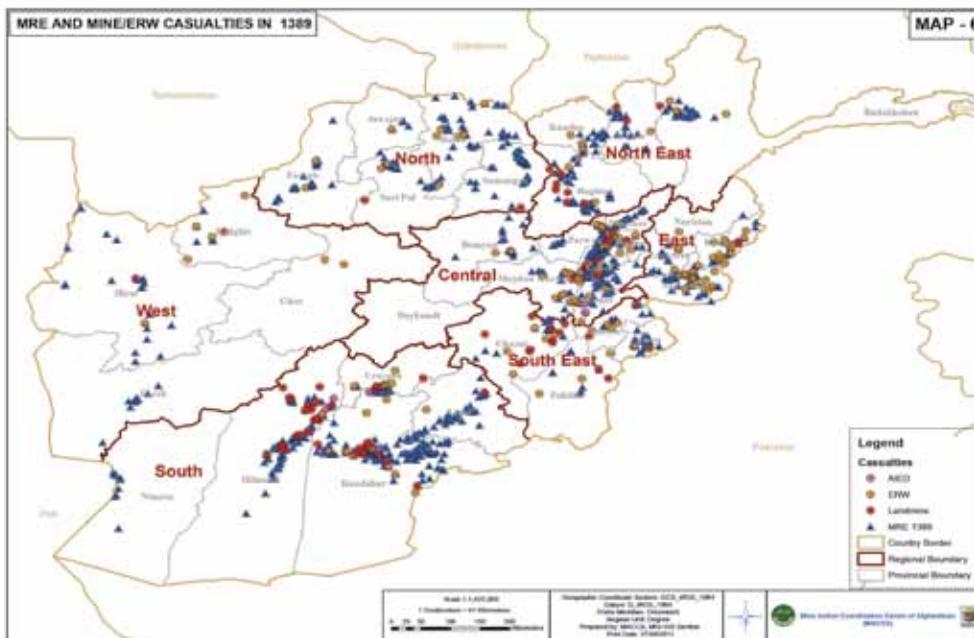
All MRE assets of MAPA MRE IPs (ARCS, Handicap International, AAR Japan, OMAR and Mobile Mini Circus for Children) carried out a range of MRE activities in line with the strategy and plans agreed in the 1389 Integrated Operational Framework.

As a result, 1,123,640 people (men, women, boys and girls) including returnees were provided with MRE. The graphs below show the focus on children, which is due to the large number of casualties who are under 18:



During 1389, 85 MRE radio spots were broadcast through Radio Arman, Killid, Watandar, ERTV and Radio Afghanistan.

The maps on the following pages highlight how closely the implementing partners have planned and adapted their activities in 1389 according to where casualties occur in the country (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 1389 integrated operational plan was developed in 1388. And the 1390 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 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 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 1389 and those planned for 1390 - please note this covers all sectors, both humanitarian and commercial, funded via the UN or bilaterally. This shows an overall increase in the demining assets available in 1390, driven mainly by an increase in UN Voluntary Trust Fund funded assets.

MAPA Assets in 1389 Vs. Assets Proposed for 1390

Funding Source	1389	1390
	No of Teams	No of Teams (Proposed)
Humanitarian Demining Assets		
VTF Funded Humanitarian Demining Assets	212	236
Bilaterally Funded Humanitarian Demining Assets	461	438
VTF Funded Humanitarian MRE Assets	60	65
Bilaterally Funded Humanitarian MRE Assets	14	14
Total Humanitarian Demining/MRE Teams	747	753
Commercial Demining Assets		
Commercial Demining Assets	139	139
Commercial MRE Assets	1	1
Total Commercial Demining/MRE Teams	140	140
Total Humanitarian + Commercial Demining Assets	887	893

Community Based Demining

Community Based Demining (CBD) was developed by the MACCA in partnership with the implementing partners in 1387 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 mine contaminated community and work with the local leadership 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.

Story of Community Based Deminer

“My name is Dost Mohammad living in Mullah Abdullah village. I started working as a deminer in 1388, after one month’s training. Before I joined the demining programme, I was working as a farmer, and sometimes as a driver in Spin Boldak highway.

Since working as a deminer, I have been able to save some money for myself and buy a vehicle of my own, so that when the demining programme is finished, I can earn money by using it as a taxi (see picture). Also I am planning to open a shop to sell vehicle spare parts when the demining programme is finished in our village. Not only me, all the villagers are very happy about the mine action programme, because young people now

have jobs in their own village and also our agricultural lands and canals are being cleared from mines.”

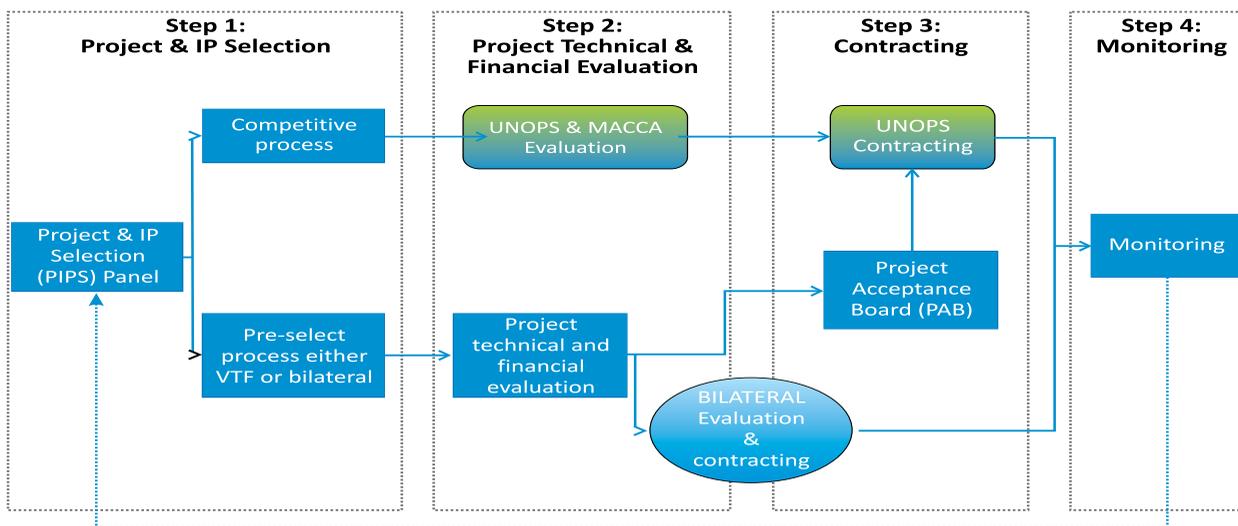


SECTION FIVE: ENSURING EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

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 only 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^[1] against donor preferences and MACCA policies. The PIPS panel also makes decisions concerning funding through a

^[1] As part of 1389 and 1390 planning process IPs have submitted “aspirational plans” - projects they would like to deliver should funds be made available

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.

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,^[2] 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.

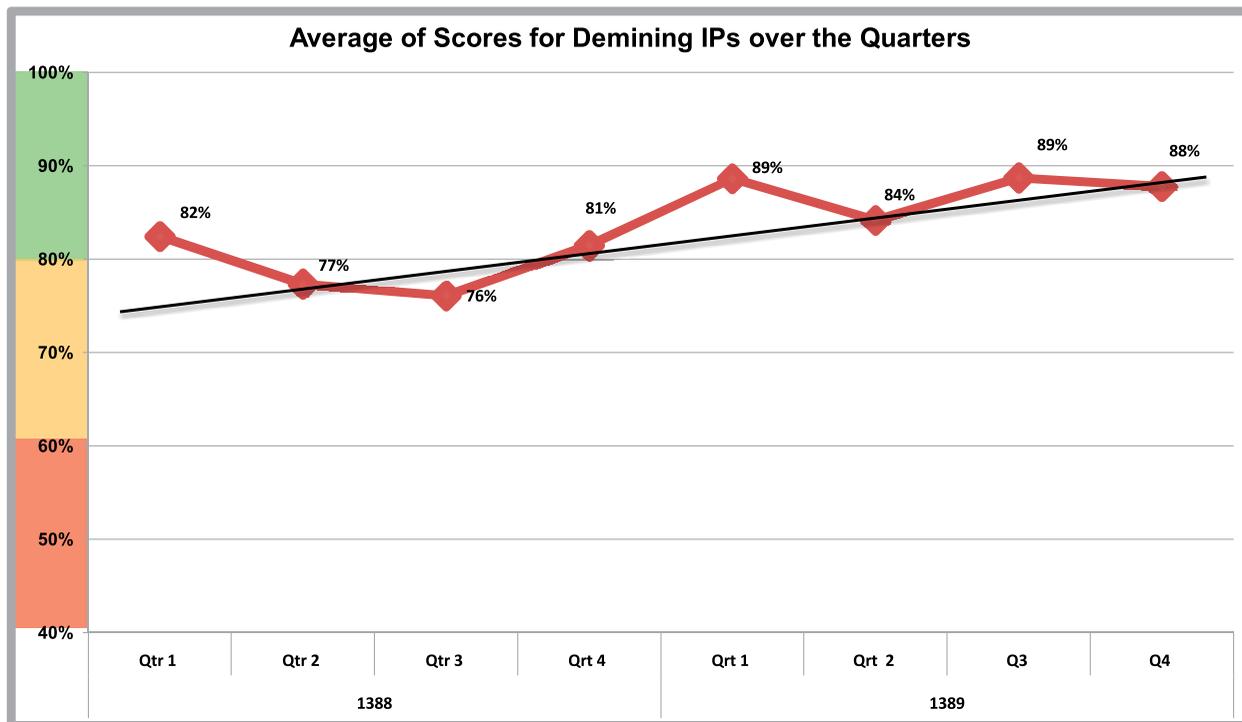
The BSC was introduced at the beginning of 1388 and measures each IP against a specific set of criteria. The tool enables MACCA to monitor the output, quality and effectiveness of each IP against the same set

^[2]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

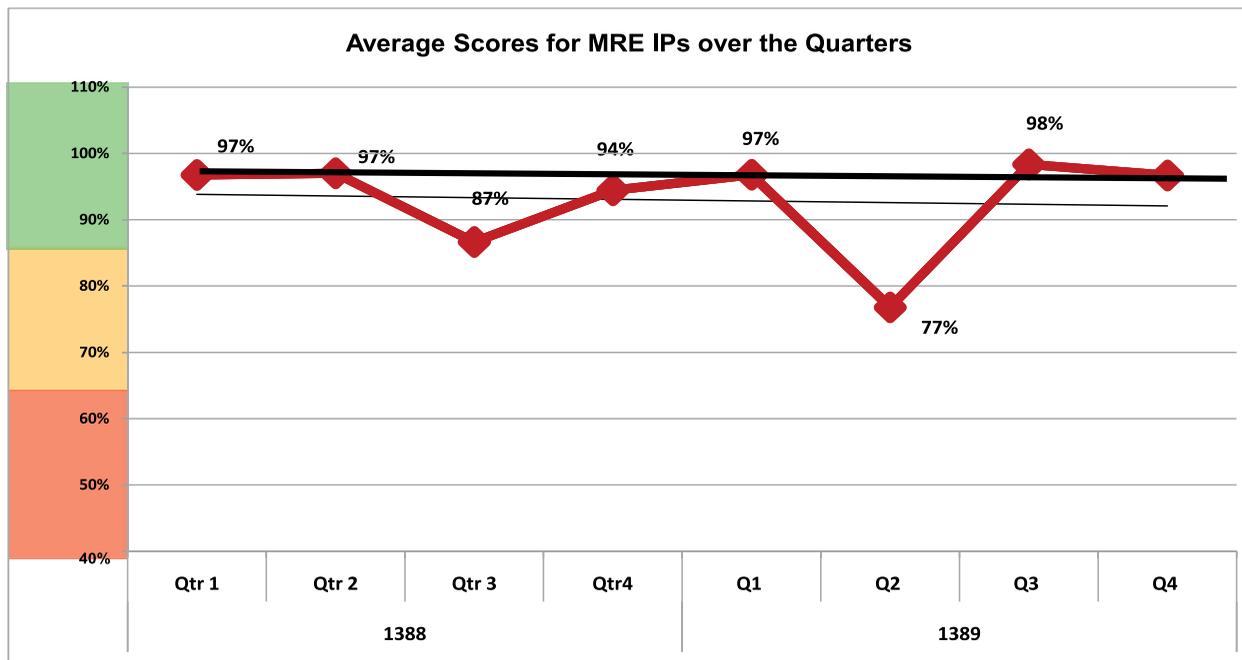
of indicators on a quarterly basis. Not only does the tool allow for comparison between implementers, information which could be useful for donors in funding decisions, but also provides IPs with a baseline for their own improvement and development.

The total possible score (100%) is divided between 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%, 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 on the MACCA website.

The graphs below show the average results for seven clearance IPs (ATC, DAFA, DDG, HALO Trust, MCPA, MDC, OMAR) and five MRE/VA IPs (AAR Japan, ARCS, Handicap International, OMAR, MMCC) measured over the four quarters of 1388 and 1389. 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.



The graph above shows an improvement in the performance of demining Implementing Partners over time although the scores have gone up and down over the quarters. The average score in Qtr 1 of 1388 was in the amber zone which is deemed acceptable by MACCA; by Qtr 4 of 1389 the average score had moved into the green zone which is considered highly satisfactory by MACCA.



The graph above indicates that the performance of MRE Implementing Partners has been highly satisfactory in all quarters except Qtr 3 of 1388 and Qtr 2 of 1389. In these quarters MRE operators could not access some of the areas they had planned due to insecurity and parliamentary election days. Though they lost points in terms of productivity the quality of their work and their reporting remained high. MACCA considers the underperformance in these two quarters acceptable, given external factors beyond the control of the operator.

The dip shown for two of the MRE IPs in the second quarter of 1389 results from activities affected negatively by security and the election process.

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. The chart below shows the average scores across all clearance IPs for each quarter of 1388 and 1389. The graph demonstrates improved quality in 1389 compared to 1388.

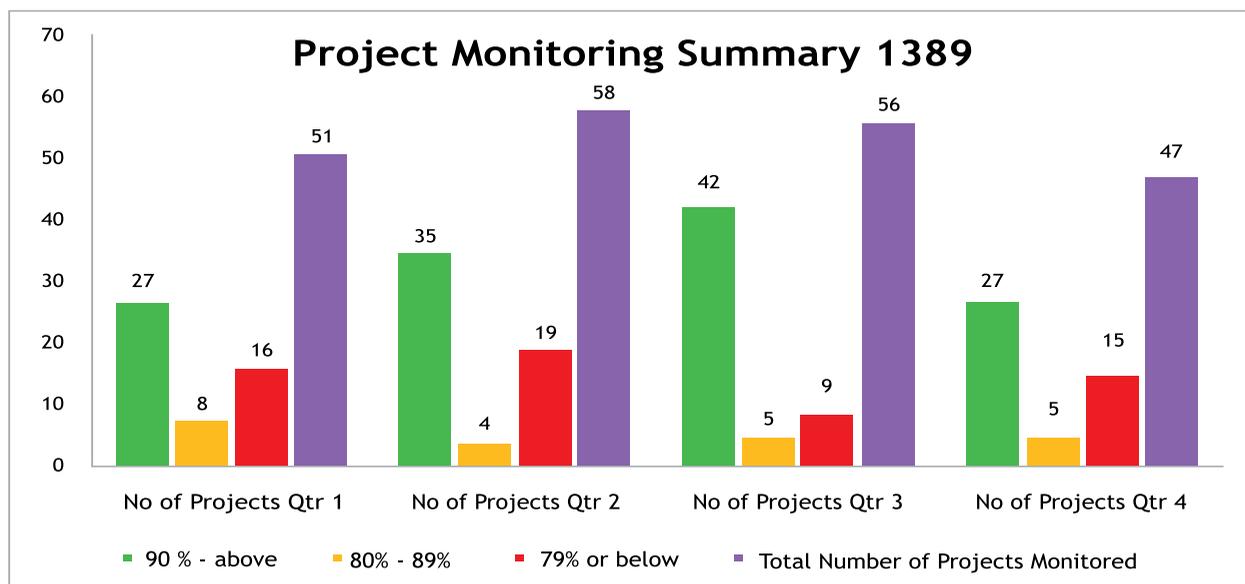
Project Monitoring Tool

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 planned outputs. During 1389 the “Project Monitoring Tool” measured, on a monthly basis, the progress of each project against planned outputs and outcomes. Effective from the beginning of 1390, the Project Monitoring Tool will be completed on a quarterly basis. 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 outputs.

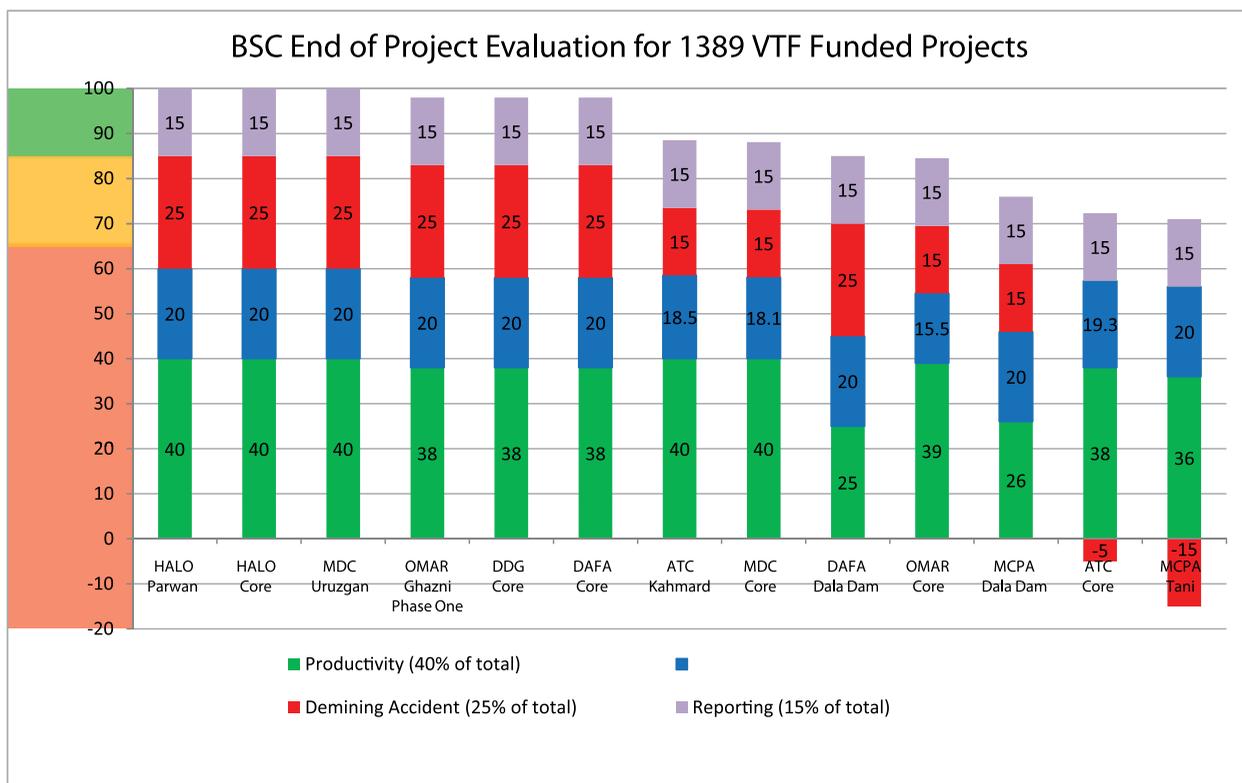
The chart below shows the number of projects monitored by MACCA in each quarter of 1389 and breaks down those projects which are within 90% of the target, those between 80% and 89% of the target and those falling 79% or more behind target. As can be seen the majority of projects are achieving expected outputs and performance has improved during the year. Where the Project Monitoring Tool identified a problem this was discussed with IPs and solutions identified.



The change in the total number of projects being delivered across quarters is mainly due to seasonal variations; fewer projects were delivered in the final quarter (winter). As can be seen in all quarters the majority of projects demonstrated above 90% achievement against the plan. The graph demonstrates an increase in the number of projects achieving above 90% through quarters one and three. The decrease in the number of projects achieving their objectives in the last quarter is due to weather conditions. Project managers should factor this in to their plans.

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.

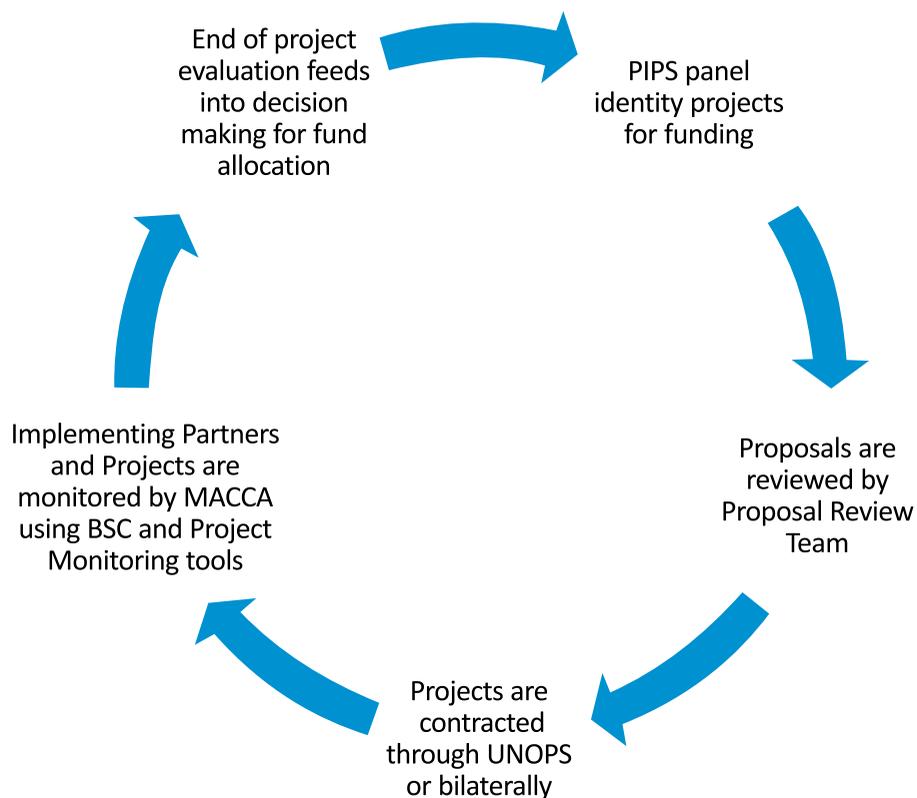


⁹ In 1388 MACCA did not have enough information about the expected outputs of bilaterally funded activities to be able to apply BSC to those projects.

The colour breakdown shows how each project scored within the parameters of productivity, Quality Management, demining accidents and reporting. As can be seen, with the exception of two projects, productivity was high and all achieved their anticipated outputs. Quality Management was good in all projects, in fact most scored maximum marks. Demining accidents caused four projects to lose ten points and in the case of two projects resulted in negative scores. In all projects reporting was of a very high standard.

Out of 13 projects ten achieved total scores above 85% and were deemed highly satisfactory by MACCA. Three projects achieved scores between 65% and 85% and were deemed acceptable. Although not very clear in the graph, the -15 score for accidents in the MCPA Tani project has the net effect of cancelling out the positive scores in other sectors and results in an overall score of 56%, which is deemed as poor by MACCA.

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 AND GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

During 1389, further steps were made to increase the national capacity through the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) including a Capacity Development needs assessment and four year development plan (to be completed in 2013) developed for DMC. In the last year, in order to build on skills necessary for communication and coordination, DMC staff have attended courses in IT and English Skills. Also, five DMC staff participated week's training on Evaluating Mine Action Workshop. Finally, a delegation of DMC/ MACCA participated in the 'Modeling of Cross-Border Cooperation in Mine Action' Workshop held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Furthermore, three new posts were created within DMC, these new staff will deal with both internal DMC administration of demining organizations' inventories and other finance related issues .

DMC Post-Clearance Audit

A key achievement by DMC in 1389 was the completion of an audit of cleared and cancelled land. MACCA first provided a two day training in fundamental techniques of auditing cleared land, such as gathering information from local communities.

DMC conducted a field audit of 10% of all cleared and cancelled tasks in 1388, which resulted in field visits to 117 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. Some issues that were highlighted included a lack of AMAC and IP coordination with local Government authorities and a community request for planning to emphasise complete clearance of communities rather than focusing on individual high-impact minefields. This is in line with MACCA's strategy and current guidance to both implementing partners and donors to mine action.

Reporting on International Treaties

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 1390, with sufficient capacity development, DMC will be able to prepare this with minimal support from MACCA.

Transition plan

A transition roadmap was developed as a discussion document between MACCA and UNMAS in 1389. In the year ahead, the technical details of transition will be the subject of a series of meetings to be held between the new management of ANDMA and MACCA/ DMC. From these meetings, an agreed Government UNMAS document will be created and the expectation is that this will be in the form of an Memorandum of Understanding.

Involvement of DMC in all Coordination Functions

DMC is now involved in all program management and coordination activities performed by MACCA, with DMC staff now performing some activities with minimal support, such as processing demining organizations' requests for importing of equipment and explosive transportation.

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 Nangahar as well as MRE monitoring missions in Northern, Eastern, Central, North-Eastern and Western regions.

In 1390, MACCA/DMC plans to present the mine problem at regional and district level and prepare with Government a prioritized list of hazards for clearance.

Official Legislation of Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS)

The initial meetings for Mine Action law / decree and AMAS legislation was conducted with the Ministry of Justice and it was agreed to draft a decree for mine action which then will be followed by Mine Action law, the decree was drafted which need further process for approval and dissemination. An initial meeting was conducted with Afghanistan National Standards Agency (ANSA) and it was agreed that mine action program to submit AMAS for potential incorporation.

Government Ministry Outreach Programme

In 1389, MACCA launched an outreach campaign to improve coordination with the Government of Afghanistan ministries. As a result, focal points for mine action were established at 18 Ministries and MACCA supported the ministries with information on mine contamination and where necessary coordinated clearance assets to deliver clearance, a number of significant projects such as:

- Demining of site identified for the development of a copper mine in Logar Province, which once developed is expected to provide thousands of jobs in Afghanistan and develop the industry mining the country's most valuable natural resources.
- Providing contamination information to the Ministry of Information and Culture about 10 areas in Ghazni Province in support of renovation and maintenance of the Islamic heritage sites for 2013 when Ghazni will be designated Centre of Islamic Civilisation by ISESCO.
- Providing contamination information to the Ministry of Public Works on Kabul - Jabalussaraj highway.
- Demining of a water drainage system which brings water from Panjshir River to Kabul New City. Kabul New City will be located to the north east of current Kabul city and will cover an area of 750 sq km.
- Demining of a planned railway line from Hairatan to Mazar.

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

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.

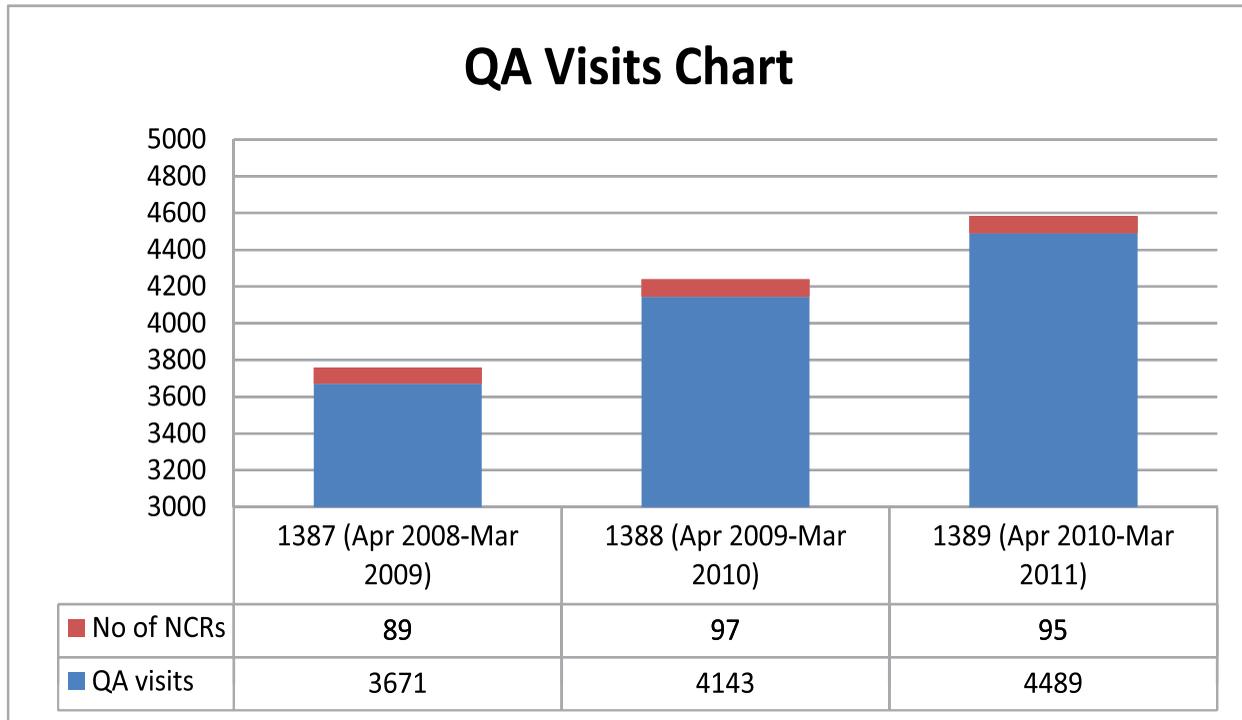
In 1389, the MACCA also employed the 'Quality Circle' methodology as a problem solving and quality improvement tool. Quality Circle is a methodology whereby a small group of people in the same industry commit to meeting regularly to identify, analyze and solve some of the problems faced in their industry. In 1389, some of the topics tackled by the MAPA Quality Circle included: audit of accredited demining organizations, effective clearance methodology for large minefields and randomly anti-tank contaminated minefields, Community Liaison, IMSMA formats, use of IMSMA by all implementing partners and effective EOD/ERW clearance methodology.

Some outcomes of these Quality Circles were:

- The audit of accredited organizations found that the accredited organisations were effective in building their Quality Management systems
- Front End Loaders and Mine Lab F3 detectors confirmed as effective tools for anti-tank contaminated areas. Mine Lab F3 detectors have been bought by some of the organizations and used in AT contaminated areas,
- AMAS of Community Liaison amended to ensure that community liaison is carried out by all MRE, demining and EOD teams
- IMSMA forms have been updated based on the requirements of IMSMA NG and all the organizations are now using IMSMA database for their planning purposes.

Finally, the MACCA quality management department ensures quality within the MACCA and launched an internal audit process based on ISO QMS (Quality Management System) standards. This section is now preparing for ISO certification. The intent is for the MACCA to be externally audited by ISO in 1390.

Outcomes



The non-compliance with a requirement of AMAS or an organisation’s documented and approved management processes or operating procedures. For example using a prodder at a 30 degree angle is a requirement of AMAS and SOP.

The above chart shows the number of Quality Assurance visits in comparison to the number of Non-conformity reports over the last three years. It shows clearly that the number of non-conformities reported is very small compared to the number of QA visits conducted.

Although there was an overall reduction in the number of accidents and a significant reduction in severe consequences of demining accidents in the core capacity, there were some accidents in some specific community based demining projects where the deminers and command group had been hired from the community and the access to external QA visitors was limited. The accidents occurred in Naw Zad of Helmand province, Tani of Khost province and Tandan of Paktya province community based projects. In total, 11 accidents occurred in these projects which resulted in 4 fatal cases, 5 injuries and 2 damages to the machines. MACCA took immediate and serious action in response, even halting operations of the project in Tani until the implementing partner had developed a management solution to ensure the rate of accidents was dramatically cut.

Quality Management of Mine Detection Dogs

Another specific part of quality management is the testing and accreditation of mine detection dogs. In 1389, the MACCA process of testing and accreditation supported the availability of the current capacity, which is as follows:

Organization	Total Capacity 1389	Number of operational MDDs	Currently in training
ATC	11	11	0
DAFA	09	09	0
EODT	19	19	0
MCPA	11	11	0
MDC	124	124	20*
OMAR	08	08	0
RONCO	12	12	0
MT	0	0	0
UXB	0	0	0
Total	194	194	20

SECTION EIGHT: VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND DISABILITY AWARENESS

The MAPA activities to support victim assistance and disability awareness focus on supporting key ministries to build sustainable capacity within the Government structures to provide support for survivors of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In 1390, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Education all had MACCA technical experts embedded within them to support this development. Recognising its role in survivor assistance, in 1390 UNMAS established a new sub-project to coordinate and expand disability related activities in Afghanistan. The Afghanistan Disability Support Programme (ADSP) will increase the level of technical support to ministries and expand activities to include psychosocial support and increased physiotherapy training.

Within Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, in 1389 the 4th National Disability Workshop was held which brought together key stakeholders to raise awareness of the new National Disability Law and monitor the progress of its implementation. On a regular basis, the Disability Support Unit within this ministry also held Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group meetings to ensure coordination, monitoring and reporting on disability related activities throughout the country. For the first time in 1390, these meetings were held in regional centres, rather than being solely in Kabul. Finally, two Inter-Ministerial Task Force meetings were held to raise awareness of the statute in the National Disability Law which requires 3% of all those recruited into government ministries to be people with disabilities.

In the Ministry of Public Health, MACCA technical experts support the Disability and Rehabilitation Department to implement the National Disability and Rehabilitation Strategy. One key success in 1390 was the Ministry's provision of a budget to develop a rehabilitation centre in Khost, which is currently under construction. Another development was the progress towards integrating disability and physiotherapy services into the Basic Package of Health Services. Monitoring shows that ten provinces are implementing physiotherapy services, whilst 24 are yet to begin the implementation. In addition a physical rehabilitation guideline for the inclusion of orthopedic services in the Essential Package of Hospital Services was developed and is currently awaiting approval by the ministry.

Case Study of the Impact on a Doctor from Maimana

Before this training, I was only considering the most visible disability which is physical disability. After this week of training though, I understood that almost half of the people with disabilities in our country have sensory disabilities which are not visible and noticeable in the society.

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 also have more knowledge of the causes of disabilities and more importantly the need for teamwork in the rehabilitation of people with disabilities. My knowledge was very limited in regard to the Physiotherapy and Orthopedic workshop and now I will be able to work closely with the rehabilitation professional in the future.

Afghanistan became a member of the South-East Asia Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) network in 1338 and in 1389 monthly CBR taskforce meetings were led by MoPH. The plan is to pilot and field test a strategy developed by World Health Organisation in the coming year. In preparation, 109 physiotherapists were trained in CBR in Mazar, Hirat and Jalalabad.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, 80 school teachers and 180 children and parents were trained in 'Inclusive Education' in 1390 to support the inclusion of children with disability in all educational activities.

The work of implementing partners in the areas of disability awareness and survivor assistance in 1390 should also be recognized. For example, Mobile Mini Circus for Children (MMCC) creatively raises awareness of the rights and value of persons with disabilities through theatre and community outreach and Disability and Ability Organization ran capacity building sessions for government staff in 22 provinces and through a media programme which included 92 radio programmes and 72 TV shows. DAO's specialist disability publication 'Gadoon' was produced in Braille as well as English, Dari and Pashto. In addition, 60,000 copies of educational publication 'Tarbeyat' including both mine risk education and disability awareness messages was published on a quarterly basis to schools throughout the country. Finally, implementing partner IAM was supported to develop the 'Physiotherapy Training Institute' to train more Afghan physiotherapists, essential for rehabilitation of survivors.

SECTION NINE: COORDINATION OF MINE RISK EDUCATION

Coordination of MRE was based on a joint plan of action developed jointly by MoE, MACCA MRE OPS and DMC during 1389. Mine Risk Education activities carried out by implementing partners and MoE schoolteachers were monitored through regional offices. 17 joint monitoring missions were carried out in 1389 by MACCA/DMC/MoE and aimed to further strengthen the regional coordination of MRE activities. 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 schoolteachers were monitored and evaluated as being effective, efficient and sustainable. In addition, the new National Curriculum textbooks for grades 7-9 which include complete MRE lessons were printed and distributed to schools throughout the country during the 1389. The books for grades 10-12 is underway and will be printed in 1390. 1,936 teachers received MRE training during 1389 including 233 teachers in Helmand province. In 1390, female teachers will also be trained to reach other women in their communities.

Teachers Believe Teaching Mine Risk Education is Their Duty

Bibi Samim, 18, is a sports teacher in Surobi High School. She remembers when a boy she taught lost his fingers in an explosion: “A child called Javed was trying to hit an unexploded bullet with a stone, the bullet exploded and the boy lost his fingers,” She said: “To avoid such accidents, we need to educate children on risks of mines.”

28 year old Khalid is also a teacher in Surobi High School. When he came back from Pakistan after being there for six years, he found out many places were contaminated with landmines and explosives.

“We had many problems in the village; we were not able to walk anywhere we wanted. We did not know anything about the risks of mines and explosives and on how to deal with it.

My family and I as well as others in the village were in real need of mine risk education,” Khalid said.

Khalid believes it is particularly more important for women to attend Mine Risk education sessions, because if they are teachers, they can share their knowledge with students and if they are mothers, they can

educate her children at home. “I think children are in real need of knowledge regarding mine risks, because they spend most of their time out of home and there is more possibility for them to face with a landmine or other explosives and if they have no idea about mines, they will lose parts of their body and probably their lives.”Khalid added.

Hamesha Gul, 15, recently attended a MRE class at his school. He said: “I had no information about risks of mines before I attended the classes of mine risk. Now I can protect myself from the risks of mines and warn my friends to keep away from unknown items.”

In addition, the regional work of the programme was highlighted when MRE materials produced in Azerbaijan were translated into Dari and 10,500 were printed.



The intention is to pilot the use of these books in some schools of Kabul, Parwan and Panjsher provinces during the first quarter of 1390.

The use of MACCA's MRE Balanced Score Card (BSC) in 1389 further ensured that IPs activities were monitored and analysed. The results were shared with individual MRE IPs to support improvement of MRE delivery. According to the BSC results, all MRE IPs performed extremely well, with all IPs scoring an average of xx%.

Mine Risk Education Coordination with Government Ministries

During 1389, MACCA/DMC worked with the Ministry of Information and Culture (MoIC) on further development of MRE media related activities under the umbrella of MoIC through Radio Afghanistan , National TV and Government-run newsletters to increase the reach of mine risk education messages to affected groups, in particular women who are more easily reached through media as due to cultural restrictions, many cannot leave the home to attend open sessions. As a result, Memorandums of Understanding were signed with Radio Afghanistan and national TV for regular free broadcasting of the mine risk awareness messages in 1390. During 1389, 85 MRE radio spots broadcasted through radio Arman, Klid, Watandar and ERTV and over 125 MRE messages released through newsletters.

Proactive outreach to the Ministry of Religious affairs led to the Ministry agreeing to support agreed mine action by including mine risk awareness messages in its magazine (Payam-e- Haq) and also through Friday's sermons given by Mullah Imams. This will be piloted and evaluated in 1390.

Finally, a partnership was established with MRRD/National Solidarity Programme (NSP) which will result in the NSP Community Development Councils linked being trained in MRE to increase the reach of the messages, particularly among women. The second phase will begin in June 2011 when 29 NSP implementing partners' focal points will be trained.

SECTION TEN: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The MACCA holds the National Database for mine action, the software platform used is the industry-standard known as IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action), which was developed by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

During 1388 IMSMANG (New Generation) was piloted and various systematic problems were identified and consequently addressed by GICHD. In 1389, IMSMANG was formally rolled-out and adopted as the preferred information management system for Afghanistan. In addition, the 'add-ons' database was customized to be used with IMSMANG as a support tool for analyzing data quality and to produce MACCA standard reports. The latest release of the software addressed the major performance problems identified during the pilot and the use of IMSMA v3 platform was formally suspended following the successful roll-out of IMSMANG.

Afghanistan is the largest national programme to successfully transition to enhanced software to manage mine action operations and information using these advanced technologies. 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 1389 MACCA conducted three IMSMANG training sessions at regional and national level where 35 key operations staff were trained to use IMSMANG. Various training sessions are planned for 1390 which will include the remainder of the regional office staff and IPS/Commercial companies.

1389 was also «landmark» year with the development of advanced GIS terrain analysis model and the introduction of these results into hazard prioritizing mechanisms to inform operational planning processes, this is evident in the 1390 integrated operational framework (available on MACCA's website). This also resulted in the introduction of various new and different data sources such as landscan population data, land cover and altitude. The successful introduction of a new MRE community classification tool has resulted in an improved MRE planning processes which targets the most highly impacted communities.

SECTION ELEVEN: RESEARCH

Landmines and Livelihoods Research Project

Background, approach and objectives

In 1389, the MACCA embarked on the first year of a three year research project to better understand the development outcomes of mine action. In order to engage professional livelihoods and economics researchers, UNMAS formed a partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to assist in the design and implementation of the project. Furthermore, the Afghan Institute of Rural Development, within the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development were engaged to work alongside the international researchers for the research and analysis of the results. As for the research team, this was drawn together from staff of the various implementing partners, as well as MACCA and DMC staff. GICHD provided training and oversight in the Sustainable Livelihoods approach and research methods for this team.

The pilot survey carried out in 1389 surveyed 25 villages in the North and North East regions in June and July, followed by a stakeholder workshop the following February to discuss findings.

The survey had four main objectives:

1. Learning - to gain a better understanding of the development outcomes and impacts accruing from demining and how to enhance these through:
 - revisions to criteria for selecting priorities and adaptations to the priority-setting process
 - enhanced linkages with rural and community development organisations
1. Accountability - more complete reporting to the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and donors on the contribution made by the MAPA to Afghanistan's development
 - Capacity Development - ensure the MAPA, in partnership with Afghan livelihoods experts, can conduct and analyse such surveys on a periodic basis
4. Quality Management - inform the post-clearance survey efforts of demining operators (internal QA) and the MACCA/DMC (external QA plus national standards) on quality at the development outcome level

The full report is in the final stages of being drafted and will soon be published and available in full on the MACCA website. In the meantime, the following gives a brief summary of the findings.

Key Findings

Development Outcomes from Mine Action: Cleared land is mostly returned to its rightful owners and quickly used for productive purposes, although some cases of opportunistic land grabbing by powerful people was recorded. No casualties were recorded in any areas that had been cleared and community confidence in the quality of mine action work was further supported by the rapid use of the cleared land by communities. Most post-clearance use of the land had a tangible economic benefit and a cost-benefit analysis is available in the full report. Economic analysis was carried out as part of the survey, providing cost-benefit analysis for mine action.

Community Development Priorities: The surveyors asked separate groups of men and women in communities about their development priorities. This revealed both a distinction in priorities set by different genders as well as differences in the cohesion and organisational capacity of different communities.

Capacity Development: One aim of the pilot survey was to test the survey tools and capacities of local organisations. The results of the survey show that although the training ran smoothly and there was a high degree of confidence among those carrying out the surveys, the researchers require more training and support in ‘probing’ methods of questioning and observational skills to enhance the level and quality of information obtained.

Assessment of Prioritization of Hazard Clearance: The survey showed that communities were satisfied with the prioritization of clearance within their villages, however, this needs to be monitored as the MACCA is continually empowering the Implementing Partners to prioritize clearance within projects rather than being tasked by the regional MACCA offices (MACCA).

Quality Management: The survey showed that the quality management of the technical outputs (mine clearance) was good and communities were confident to use the cleared land. However, weaknesses were identified in terms of the community liaison carried about by the implementing partners, which do not have a systematic approach to this part of the process.

Next Steps

Other than publishing the survey, MACCA has already put in place actions to respond to the findings and recommendations of the survey. For example, the Afghanistan Mine Action Standards on Community Liaison are being revised in partnership with the implementing partners to establish a systematic approach that will be monitored as part of MACCA’s Quality Management process. When the survey is published, the MACCA will ensure that it is communicated to all key stakeholders and next year’s survey will build on the lessons learned and weaknesses identified through the pilot project.



PART THREE: OVERARCHING ISSUES

SECTION TWELVE: GENDER

Mainstreaming gender issues is a challenge to any programme in Afghanistan given the cultural constraints and background. This is even more pronounced in the typically male-dominated mine action sector. Nevertheless, the MACCA makes great efforts to ensure that gender awareness is cultivated and developed among all those working with the mine action programme.

In order to recognize the contribution of women to mine action in Afghanistan and celebrate International Women's Day in 1389, the MACCA invited women working for implementing partners throughout the MACCA for a celebration to recognize their contribution to the programme and encourage them in their efforts. The below case study was contributed by one of the participants.

Case Study of a Woman Working in the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan

"My name is Leeda Rahimi and I work as a data processor in the IT/Data Cell of HALO Trust. When I first joined, I felt a bit worried as there were no other women and I thought of landmines as something scary - I didn't know what it would be like. I was worried that maybe I wouldn't cope. But now, thanks to the help of my colleagues, I am happy and comfortable working here and am particularly proud to be part of an organisation which is saving lives. I am happy to be part of the mine action programme and think it means I am a strong woman who can be an example to other young women who might think they can never be part of mine action."

MACCA has two appointed gender focal points, who are actively involved in the National UN Gender Working Group and have now been trained as trainers in gender awareness and mainstreaming. The plan for 1390 is for the MACCA trainers to train key staff within implementing partners.

Here is the new MACCA Gender Focal Point's views on the training he has received in the last year:

"This training helped me to understand the importance of gender awareness in project planning as well as ways of raising gender awareness in a diverse society. I'm now able to analyze gender inequality, gender-based violence and men and women's social rights and roles."

An example of the impact of gender mainstreaming on planning in the last year was the outcomes of the Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice and Belief Survey. The responses of women to this survey showed a request from women to have more mine risk education in their homes conducted by female trainers due to cultural restrictions on them attending open sessions in the community. The challenge the MACCA faces in responding to this is partly the low numbers of women currently employed by implementing partners. Therefore, the response has been to look beyond the traditional mine action network and look at partnering with other organisations to reach women more effectively. For example, this year a radio campaign that specifically focuses on the importance of allowing girls to attend mine risk education sessions will be launched. In addition, MACCA is holding meetings with various Government agencies and UN partners to see how mine risk can be incorporated into other public information campaigns, for example the Ministry of Public Health's Education networks.

SECTION THIRTEEN: SECURITY

Background

MACCA has representation throughout Afghanistan, with seven regional offices called AMACs (Area Mine Action Centres). The staff of MACCA consists of 358 National staff and 12 International staff.

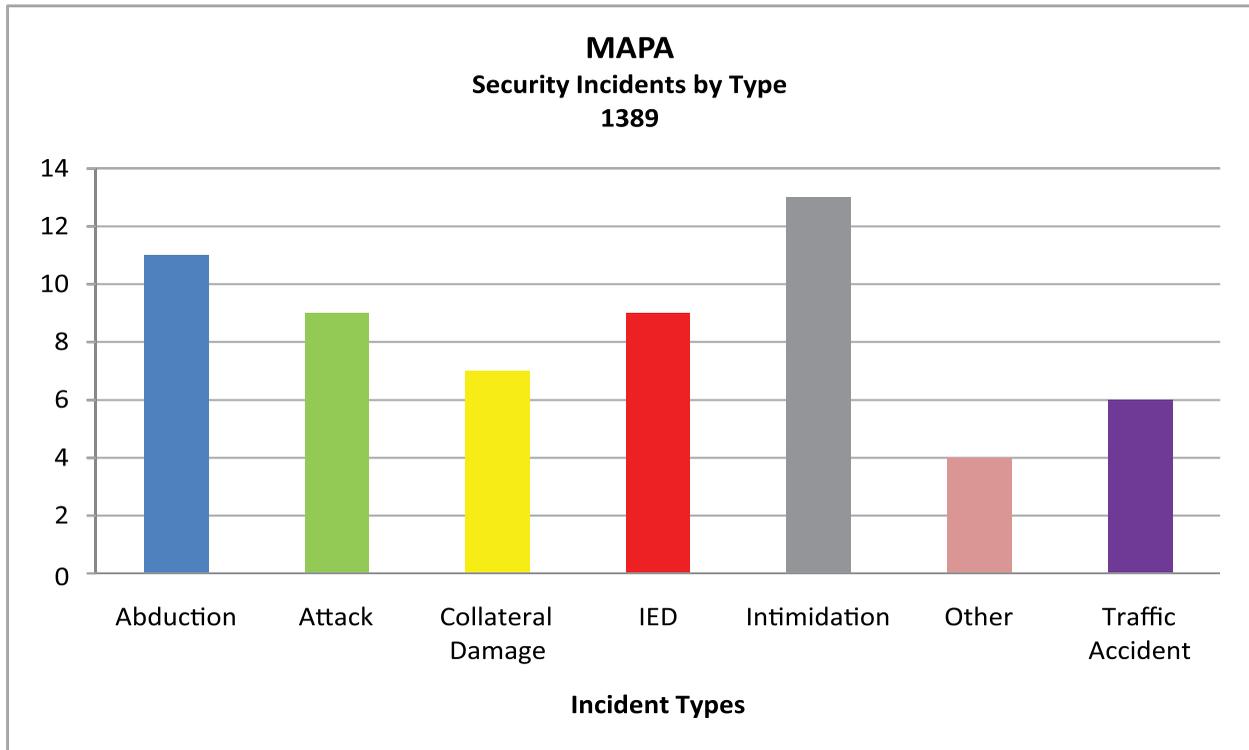
Programme delivery is achieved through the contracting of Implementing Partners (IPs), of which approximately 80% are national NGOs. The total number of deminers working in Afghanistan is in excess of 14,000, of which 99% are Afghan nationals, an increase of 29% from 1388 when the total was approximately 10,000.

The number of people employed by the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (in excess of 14,000) is one of the highest related to any of the UN Agency Funds and Programmes (AFPs) in the country. It is critical to mention that only 0.3% of all security related incidents reported in Afghanistan during 1389 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); Central Region (Kabul, Kapisa, Wardak and Logar provinces) and North Eastern Region (Kunduz province).

Mine Action Community (MACCA & IPs) Specific Incidents - 1389

Based on the incidents directly affecting the Mine Action Community (MACCA & IPs) in 1389 (see Table xxx below) the following observations are made:

- The incident type “Other” consists of three types of incidents: plane crash (1 incident - 2 people KIA); drowning (one incident - one person killed) and arrests (two incidents - two people arrested);
- Of the more than 19,000 reported incidents by UNDSS AFG in 2010, only 59 incidents were related to MAPA.
- Of the 59 reported incidents only 3 (5%) incidents directly related to MACCA. One incident of collateral damage to the AMAC office in Western Region; one incident of an IED where a driver from AMAC South-East region was killed while on vacation and one incident of theft where the MDD site in Charasiyab, CR was raided by insurgents, who stole some mines that were used for training purposes.
- 21 incidents (36%) can be described as serious, causing casualties - either killed or injured. These incidents fall under 5 types of incidents: IED; traffic accidents; attack; collateral damage and other (plane crash and drowning) - see table 2;
- 11 incidents of abduction were reported (19%). All abductees released, the majority of releases were due to the direct involvement of community shura's and elders.



Security Incidents by Type - 1389

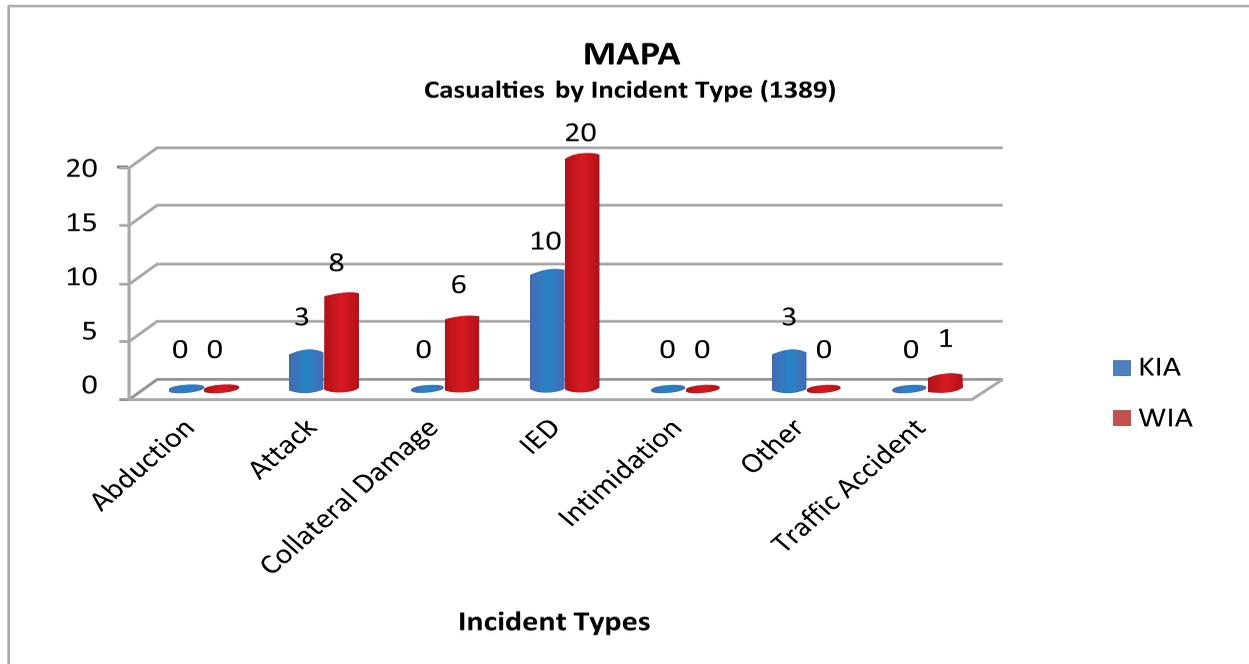


Table 2: Casualties by Incident Type: 1389

Security Incidents: comparison between 1388 and 1389:

The following facts to be kept in mind:

- Increase of 29% in the number of deminers - from approx 10,000 in 1388 to in excess of 14,000 in 1389;
- Increase of 69% of all security incidents reported by UNDSS AFG for 2010, compared to 2009;

In fact, MAPA reported security incidents decreased from 64 in 1388 to 59 in 1389, a decrease of 8% despite the large increase in the number of deminers and the number of security incidents during the past year.

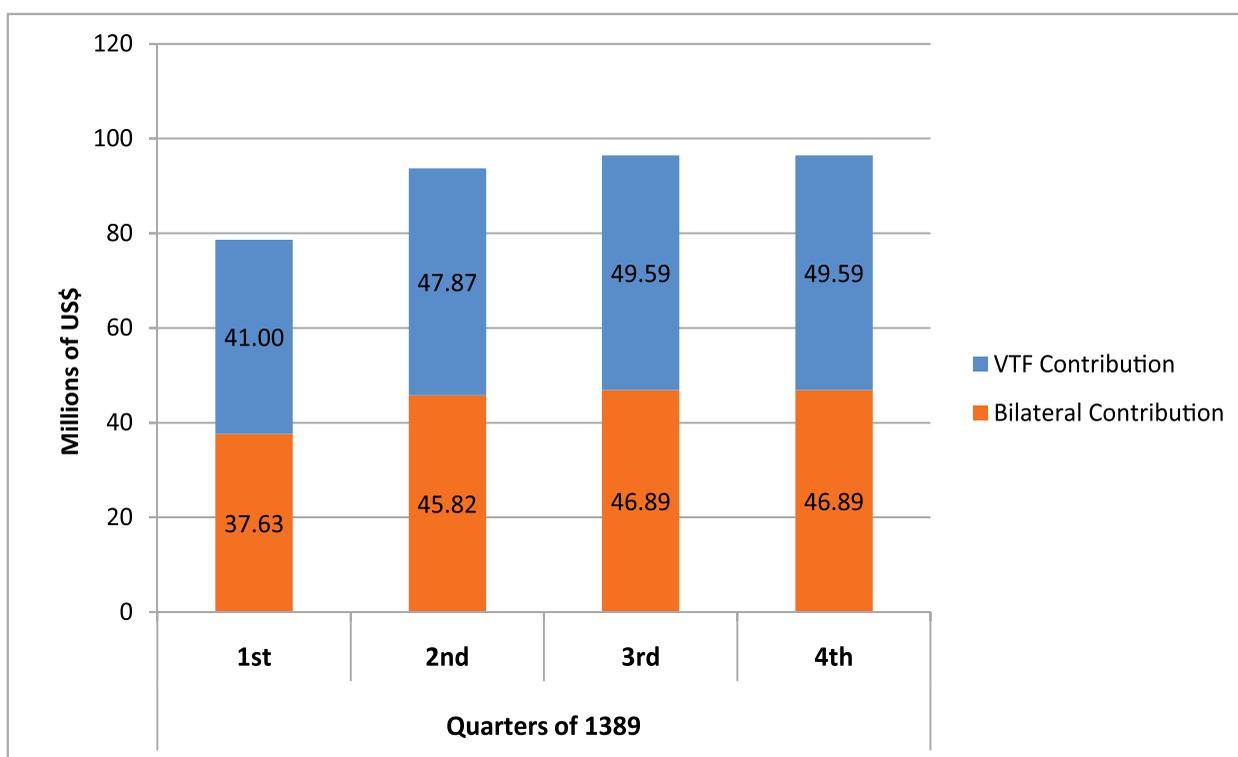
SECTION FOURTEEN: FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF MINE ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN FOR 1389

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 1389.

The graph below shows VTF and bilateral support for activities in 1389, increasing by quarter:



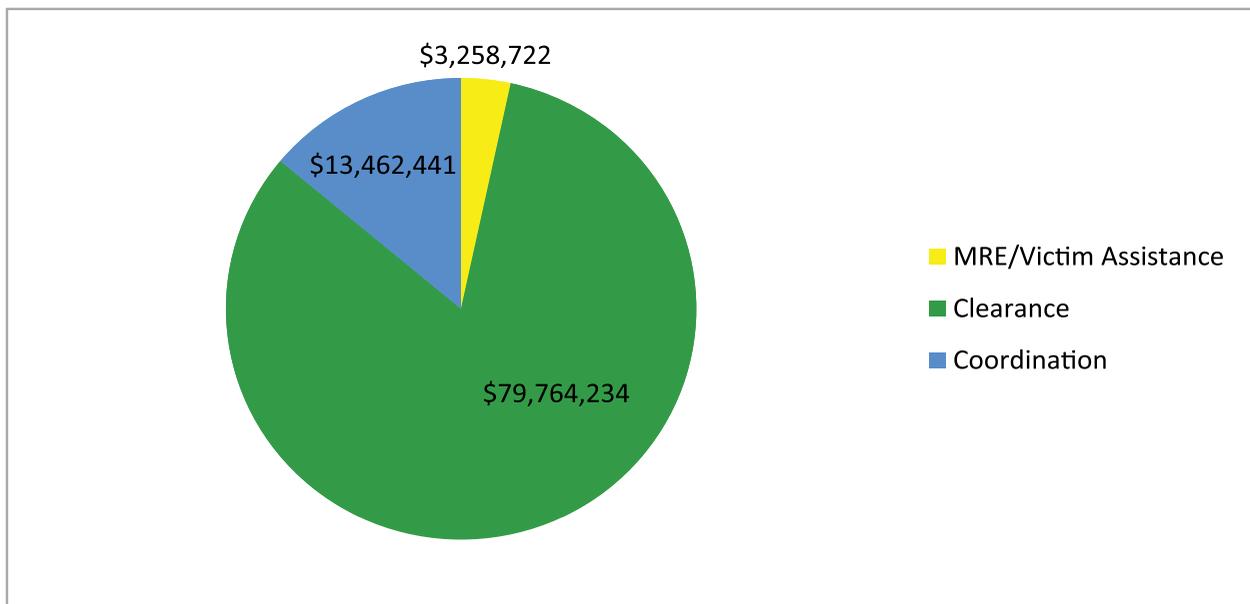
It can be seen that the total contribution to humanitarian mine action in 1389 was just over \$95 million. A total of \$49.59 million was allocated from the VTF. The table below breaks down VTF support by donor.

Donor	Contribution to VTF (US\$)
Canada	15,970,153
European Commission	13,911,396
Australia	1,778,700
UN unrestricted funding	453,954
Japan	12,805,000
Netherlands	2,310,995
Finland	260,123
Spain	679,005
Denmark	905,469
Korea	117,600
Luxembourg	299,989
Oman	98,000
Lithuania	4,900
Total	49,595,284

A total of \$46.89 million was provided through bilateral agreements. The table below breaks down bilateral support by donor.

Donor	Contribution (US\$)
USA	28,398,401
Germany	5,093,000
United Kingdom	2,272,650
Netherlands	415,750
Japan	3,591,309
Sweden	1,405,000
Denmark	1,307,000
Norway	1,636,827
Government of Afghanistan	1,178,410
Ireland	176,000
Finland	693,000
Belgium	147,633
Czech Republic	105,158
Canada	469,975
Total	46,890,113

Multilateral and bilateral funds for humanitarian mine action were used for survey and clearance, Mine Risk Education (MRE), 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 1390 total \$95.27 million; \$37.47 million through the VTF and \$57.8 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. 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 1389 totals \$85.42 million.

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
VTFUN	Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action

