

Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan

MAPA



1391 Integrated Operational Framework (IOF)

MINE ACTION POLICY AND DATA ANALYSIS



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by the

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www.macca.org.af

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ACRONYMS

ACBRN	Afghanistan Community Based Rehabilitation Network
ACPD	Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ALIS	Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey
AMAC	Area Mine Action Centre
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANDAP	Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
BPHS	Basic Package of Health Services
CAP	Cartagena Action Plan
CBD	Community Based Demining
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CDC	Community Development Councils
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan
DMC	Department of Mine Clearance
DSCG	Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group
DT	Demining Team
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPHS	Essential Package of Hospital Services
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ERW	Explosive Remnant of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
ICFE-CWG	Inclusive Child Friendly Education Coordination Working Group
ICPA	Integrated Clearance Plan of Afghanistan
IDPD	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
IMB	Inter-Ministerial Board for Mine Action
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IMWCD	Inter-Ministerial Working Committee on Disability
IOF	Integrated Operational Framework
IP	Implementing Partner
IPs	Implementing Partners
LIAT	Landmine Impact Assessment Team
LRBDP	Law on the Rights and Benefits of Disabled Persons
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MCPA	Mine Clearance and Planning Agency
MDC	Mine Detection Centre
MF	Minefield
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
Sq km	Square Kilometre

Sq m	Square Metre
UN VTF	UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
VA	Victim Assistance

FOREWORD

1391 will be the final year that the MACCA/ DMC publish an Integrated Operational Framework (IOF), because in 1392 the IOF process will be replaced by the [Afghanistan Mine Ban Treaty Plan \(AMBTP\)](#) which is a countrywide work plan that has been developed for the Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty) extension request which will be submitted by the State of Afghanistan during 1391.

It is anticipated that the AMBTP starting in 1392 combined with this year's actions will bring the majority of the landmine and ERW problem in Afghanistan to a close by 2023.

As in previous years this IOF reiterates the Mine Action strategic goals of the Government of Afghanistan, and secondly, provides an analysis of the current mine contamination impacting on the everyday lives and livelihoods of thousands of Afghans.

The IOF is written to inform and to be a point of reference. It a framework of procedures within which plans are built, executed in projects, monitored and consequentially evaluated.

The MACCA/ DMC does not clear landmines and thus the work of clearing mines and hazard or conducting Victim Assistance projects or delivering Mine Risk Education is dependent on the work of the implementers of mine actions services.

We hope that the Government, donors, implementers and other stakeholders find this a useful document.

Alan Macdonald

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This 1391 Integrated Operational Framework for Mine Action has been developed by the Information Management Section, Operations / Plans departments of the MACCA, and the implementers of mine action in Afghanistan.

Past and future milestones

1389 31 March 2011 – goals of Afghan Compact to be achieved (not met)

1392 31 March 2013 – goals of Mine Ban Treaty to be achieved – this will not be met. An extension request has been submitted.

1402 31 March 2023 - the mine problem within Afghanistan is managed to an end state in line with the Government strategy.

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document sets out the general policies and approach to project development followed by the MACCA/DMC and Implementing Partners (IPs) of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA).

It is not proscriptive and is not binding on any stakeholder, it is however written to offer a framework of guidance.

The document sets out Afghan Government policies for mine action as they now stand; describes the problem, and suggests ways to achieve a solution.

The purpose of the data analysis is a quick reference start point. Data analysis is the first act in building and testing a plan of action, but of course data is constantly changing. The data presented in this document is a snap shot from the 22 November 2011 (1390), which is the date information was taken from the national database to prepare the Government of Afghanistan's Ottawa extension request.

This document presents ways of analyzing impact data and assessing probable priority but it must be remembered that the value placed on a particular area by a community does change, so the processes used to build coherent, effective and competent project plans within the wider framework must be flexible.

It should also be noted that although the [Afghanistan Mine Ban Treaty Plan \(AMBTP\)](#) is due to start in 1392 the processes used to develop the AMBTP will also be used in 1391 if / when the programme receives additional funding beyond that committed already. Projects developed in 1390 for a 1391 April start, with committed VTF or bilateral funding, were developed using the methodology set out in the 1390 IOF.

SECTION 1 - FRAMING STRATEGIC GOALS & COORDINATION

1.1. GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN'S STRATEGIC MINE ACTION GOALS

The most recent government endorsed strategy document for mine action 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."*¹

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

Goal 1 Demining

The End Goal for demining² 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 mine/ERW demining capability to respond to unknown residual risk and continued 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 mine/ERW threats. This includes sufficient information to recognize and report these items to the appropriate authorities.

Goal 3 Stockpile Destruction

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

¹ Mine Action in Afghanistan: The Way Ahead, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Saur 1385 (May 2006).

² Demining is defined as comprising: technical survey; mapping; clearance; marking; post-clearance documentation; Community Mine Action Liaison and handover of cleared land

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.

1.2. OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE MINE BAN TREATY³

Afghanistan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty 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 five years, provision of MRE, assistance to landmine survivors and a requirement to meet international reporting obligations. This obligation will not be met, and as already noted the State of Afghanistan will seek agreement on a ten year extension in 2012.

1.3. THE AFGHAN COMPACT⁴ (ENDED MARCH 2011)

The Afghan Government articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020⁵.

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.

³ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

⁴ In 2006, the Afghan Government and 80 international delegates met in London to agree the strategies for development for the next 5 years. The conference concluded with a commitment to the 'Afghan Compact' and donors promised \$10.5bn to achieve the targets set.

⁵ http://www.and.s.gov.af/src/src/MDGs_Reps/MDGR

A further vital and cross-cutting area of work is eliminating the narcotics industry, which remains a formidable threat to the people and state of Afghanistan, the region and beyond.

Within this framework are a number of targets specifically related to mine action⁶. The obligations of the international donor community and the Government of Afghanistan in terms of the Ottawa Treaty and the Afghan Compact stipulate that:

1. By March 2011 the land area contaminated by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) will be reduced by 70% (Compact target, not achieved, however MAPA did achieve 70% of the 70%)
2. All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by the end of 2007 (Ottawa target, achieved)
3. By the end of 2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed (Ottawa target, achieved)
4. By March 2013 all known mined areas will be cleared (Ottawa target, will not be achieved, extension request submitted)

1.4. 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.”

At time of writing the UN interagency strategy for mine action is being rewritten.

1.5. MACCA / DMC STRUCTURES

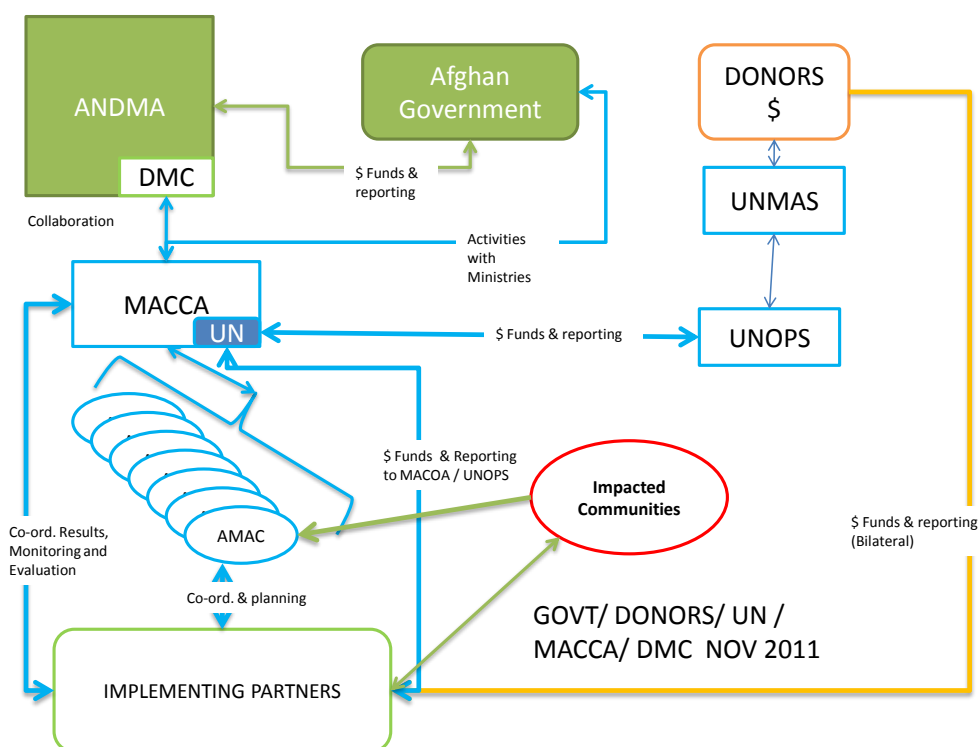
Transition of mine action coordination to an Afghan Government lead has been under discussion since 2003. The major unresolved issue has been how to develop and match the skills and knowledge of a limited number of Afghan civil servants within the DMC with the professional skill level of a larger Afghan MACCA staff that has been developed over a 20 year period. It has gradually been accepted by the government, the

⁶ Under Security in the Compact – but now (2009) understood to be more cross cutting

UN and other stakeholders that this is not possible and a better way forward would be to find modalities to absorb a reduced MACCA structure into the civil service or to create a new structure within the government for the specific management of mine action.

The diagram below shows how government, UN, funds, implementing partners and impacted communities related to each other in 2011.

Figure 1. MACCA / DMC coordination of Mine Action in 2011

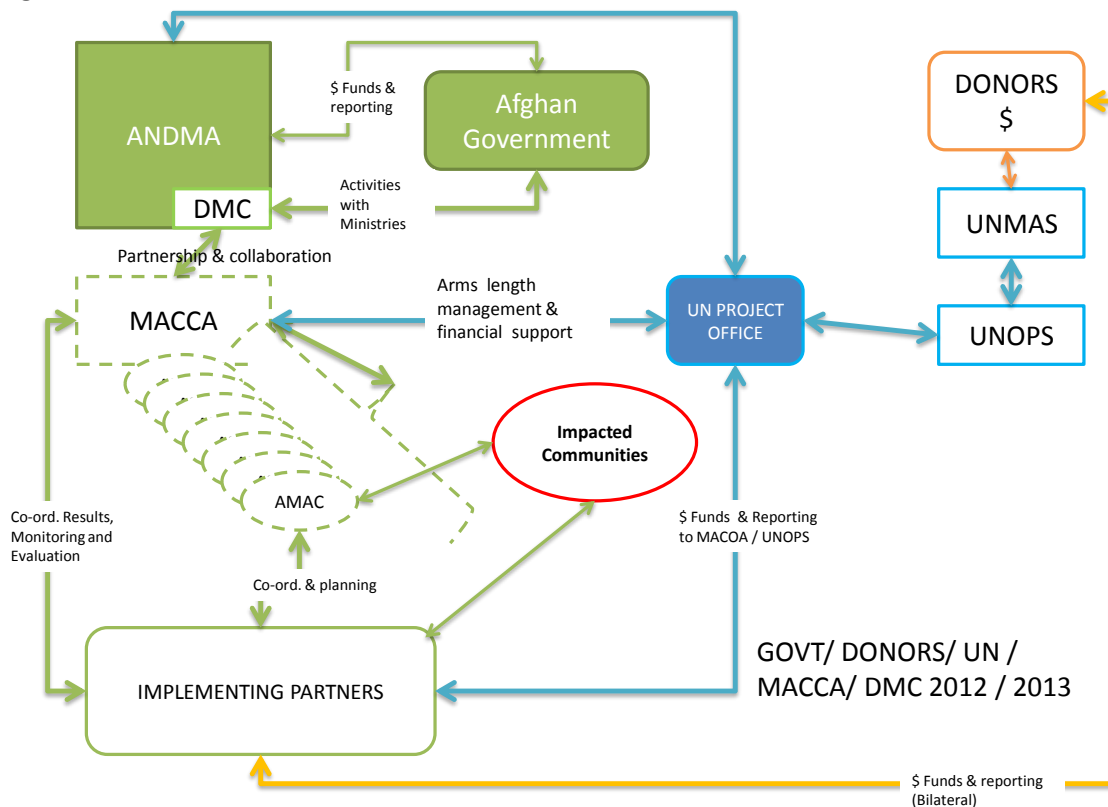


The MACCA / AMAC process is shown in UN blue, with the chain of UN funding support through UNMAS who use UNOPS as a contracting agency also in blue. The small segment in the MACCA box labeled “UN” is the contracting office for mine action services using UN funds. This office currently sits within the larger coordination structure of MACCA.

Note should be taken of the collaborative relationship between the MACCA and DMC (shown as part of ANDMA). Note should also be taken of the relationship between impacted communities (the beneficiaries of mine action) and the implementing partners and coordination AMACs. Other arrows in the diagram show money flows, reporting and monitoring and evaluation.

The first step in the transition process will be to create an Afghan-only partnership between Afghan nationals in the MACCA and DMC and to remove the UN international presence from the coordination centre. The UN will continue to administer donor funds channeled through the VTF for mine action and will have a small UN Project Office to oversee UN funds used for clearance and UN funds used for coordination. Model a. below shows how this is proposed to work in 2012 and 2013.

Figure 2. Model a. ANDMA/ DMC / MACCA coordination of mine action 2012 / 2013

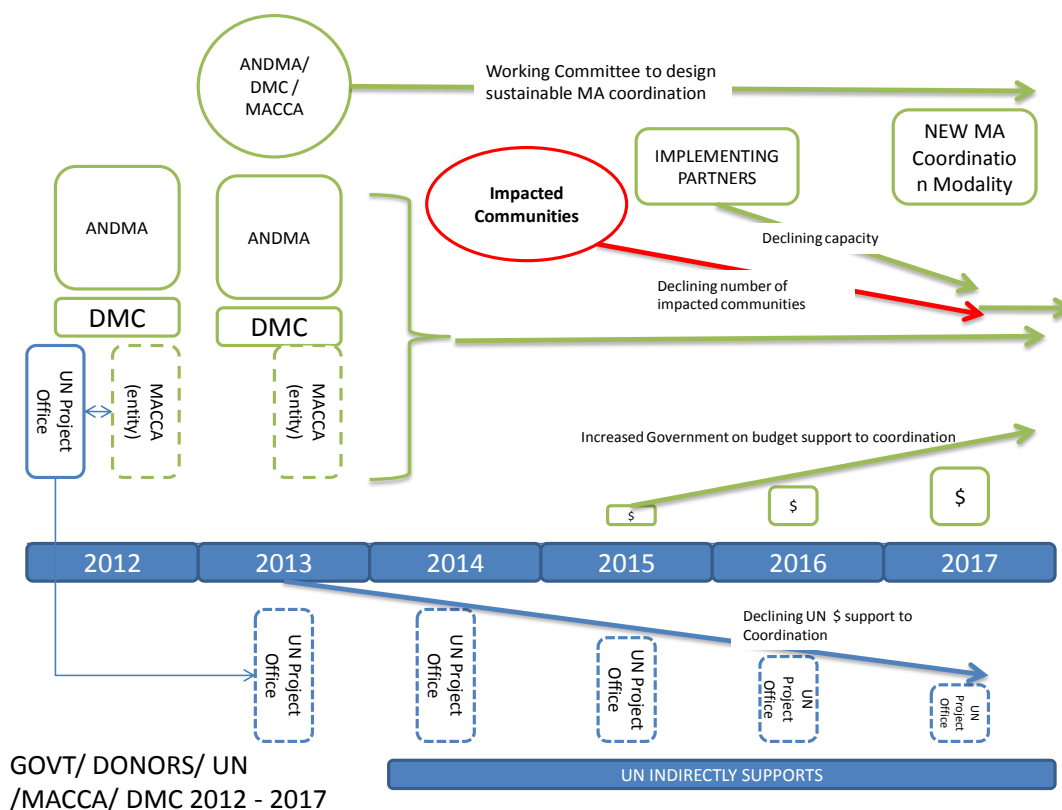


The coordination process is conceptually shown in green representing Afghan rather than UN ownership. The MACCA / AMAC structure is shown as hashed green to symbolize change. The UN is shown centre right of the model as a UN project support office. Other lines and relationships remain the same. The relationship between the MACCA and DMC is shown to have changed from collaboration to partnership and collaboration, indicating a closer relationship.

Points to note in the model are that although the UN will service financial support to the changing MACCA/ AMAC structure there will be no international staff members in the coordination process. Equally the change in the MACCA/AMAC structure will involve the formation of a new entity in which staffs are not directly employed by the UN but which can be funded by the UN. It is also important to note that this is a model for dialogue at this stage, to be agreed with stakeholders.

Model b. below shows how the size of the UN project office and funds provided by international donors through the UN will decrease over time and how the role of the government and funds provided either by the government or by the international community but through government channels should increase. This represents a transition of ownership from the UN to government and is in line with the Kabul Conference of 2010 whereby the Afghan Government seeks donors to move most of their funding for implementation of all humanitarian and development activities into the government budget.

Figure 3. Model b. Transition of mine action coordination over time



The number of impacted communities is also shown in decline. The significance of this is that the coordination structures of 2011 will not be required in 2017 and beyond. Note also the model shows a declining implementing partner capacity over time; fewer hazards will require less capacity. Eventually a balance of capacity and capability will be achieved that can respond to and manage the removal of residual contamination over the long term. This is shown as a green horizontal arrow leading on from the red arrow denoting decline. As with other conflict-affected countries post World War I and II, Afghanistan will require a capacity and capability to deal with the remnants of war for decades to come.

In 2013, the model shows a distinct shift that moves the UN project office out from beside the DMC/MACCA/ANDMA collaborative partnership. The model shows a working committee of

ANDMA/DMC/MACCA designing a sustainable mine action coordination modality which will bring the currently separate entities of ANDMA, DMC and MACCA into one body. MACCA is shown in the diagram as a hashed line to indicate that change will be required.

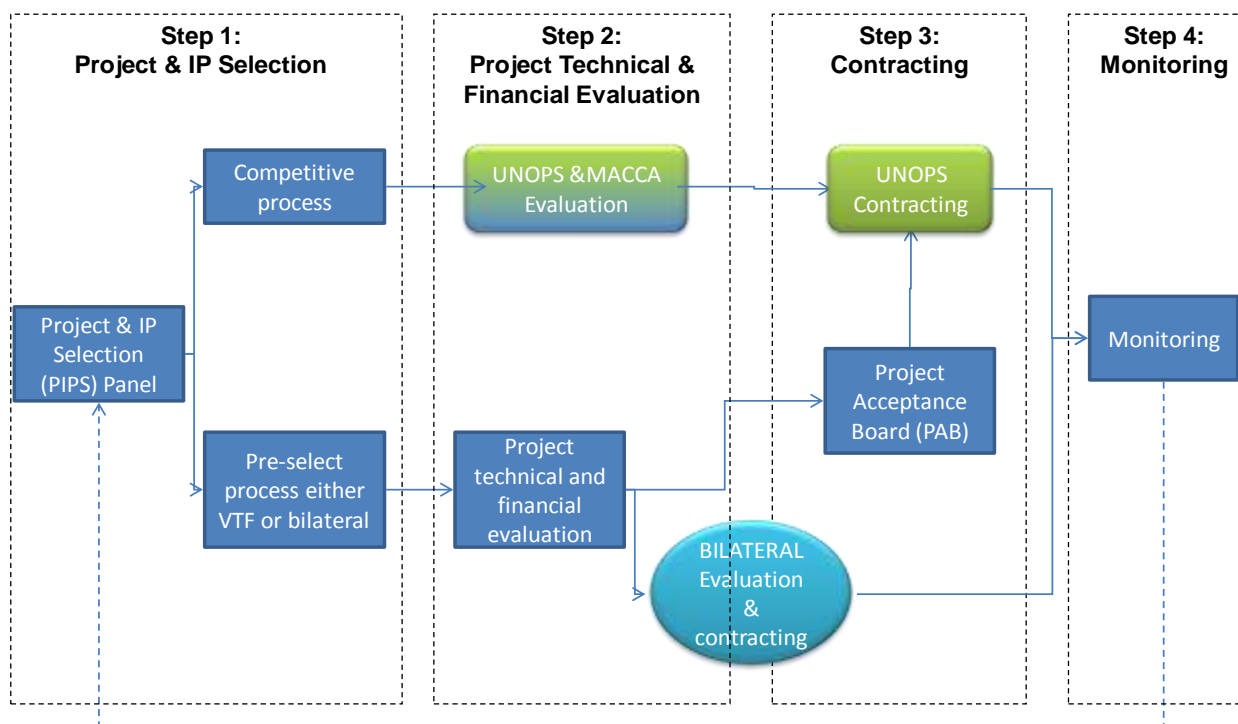
1.6. MACCA PROJECT PROGRAMMING CYCLE

The MACCA exists as a service provider to Government, donors and implementers and as such MACCA seeks to provide a uniform service to all.

The MACCA policy for projects both VTF and bilateral is that projects are designed to be time-bound with clearly defined outputs and project deliverables. All VTF funds are apportioned to specific projects and bilateral donors are asked to request from their Implementing Partners that projects are derived from the Ottawa plan.

The processes undertaken within MACCA support the 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. Each step is explained in more detail below.

Figure 4. Programming cycle



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 deliver⁷ against donor preferences and MACCA policies. The PIPS panel also makes decisions concerning funding through a competitive process for projects which do not appear in aspirational plans but which MACCA believes are important. In certain cases an implementing partner can be pre-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.

⁷ As part of 1391 planning process IPs have submitted "aspirational plans" - projects they would like to deliver should funds be made available

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. (In 1391 MACOA will be in the UNMAS Afghanistan Office). 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,⁸ 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 (BSC) that centralized the results of monitoring and evaluation of Implementing Partner (IP) activities that were successfully being conducted concurrently in different departments of MACCA. IP planning and operations were monitored by MACCA Operations department, Quality Assurance was managed by the QA Section, and budget analysis was undertaken by the Programme Department. The aim of the BSC is not to replace these activities, which are still ongoing, but to draw together the results of these monitoring activities.

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

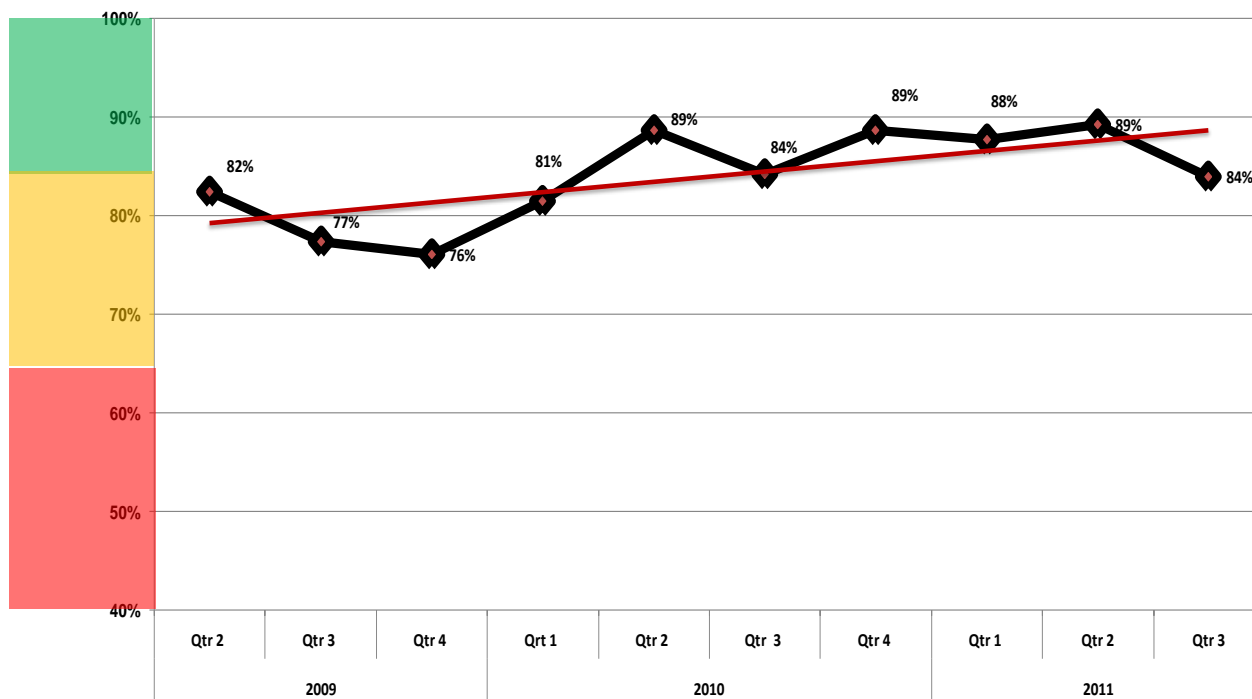
The total possible score (100%) is divided between four indicator sets; operations, quality management, demining accidents, and reporting. Recognizing that delivering mine action is the primary function of IPs, the operations indicator set has the highest weighting and accounts for 40% of the total score. The other indicators are divided almost equally and account for 20%, 25%, and 15% of the total score respectively.

⁸ 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

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 available on www.macca.org.af

The graphs below shows the average results for Mine Clearance IPs (ATC, DAFA, DDG, HALO Trust, MCPA, MDC, OMAR) measured over ten quarters. The trend over time is upwards, indicating improved quality across the implementers. Note that all the implementers are either in the Green or Amber zones (explained below).

Figure 5. BSC results



GREEN: BSC results between 85% and 100% are considered 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 accurately and on time to MACCA. The green colour code indicates activities should be continued.

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

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

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

Project Monitoring Tool

MACCA has developed a tool able to monitor each project against its stated objectives known as the ‘Project Monitoring Tool’. Currently, data provided by the Project Monitoring Tool feeds into the “operations” section of the BSC, increasing the efficiency of MACCA’s monitoring and evaluation processes, and avoiding duplication of work.

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

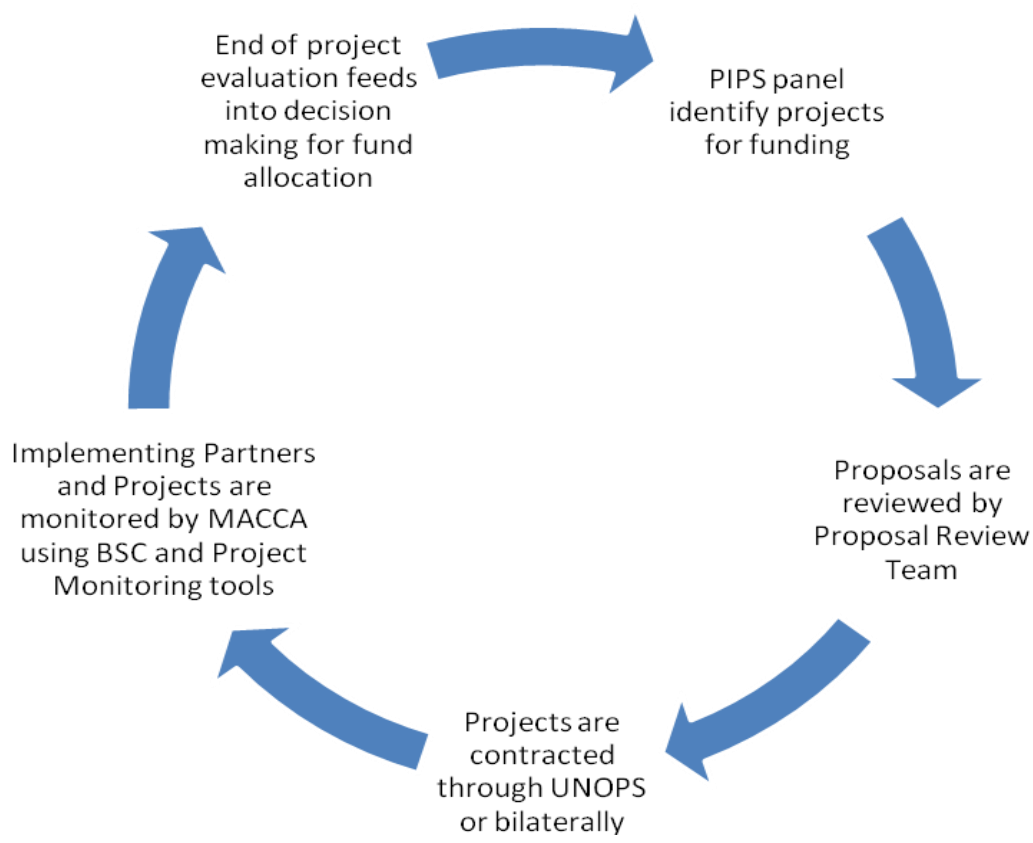
Central to the concept of project monitoring is the objective-setting process prior to project commencement. Without a target against which to measure progress, it is impossible to determine a project’s success or failure. Some Implementing Partners are still not taking a projectised approach to all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

End of project evaluation

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

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

Figure 6. Project cycle



1.7. MAPA COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

On behalf of and in consultation with IPs, the MACCA designs and implements a communications strategy, with the following objectives:

1. To maintain high-profile in national and international media as well as the international community in Afghanistan of the humanitarian necessity of mine action in Afghanistan
2. To ensure donors to mine action are assured of recognition for their support of the MAPA
3. To increase the funds raised for mine action in Afghanistan from traditional and non-traditional donors

To this end, the MACCA communications department produces monthly newsletters highlighting case studies, achievements and progress towards benchmarks set by the Afghan Compact and the Ottawa Treaty. These are circulated widely to donors, media and Government stakeholders. The MACCA website (www.macca.org.af) also provides a one-stop shop of information for those interested in the programme. For example, quarterly 'Fast Facts' sheets on the MAPA's progress, monthly and annual reports and work plans as well as many other related documents.

The MACCA Communications Department runs a proactive media and donor outreach programme, ensuring the profile of mine action is kept high through press trips, media trainings and donor networking events, events and consultative meetings. Engagement in the wider humanitarian community also plays a crucial role in maintaining the profile of mine action as well as investigating opportunities for joint working and projects with other agencies.

SECTION 2 - DATA ANALYSIS AND INFLUENCE ON PLANNING

This section describes the quantitative aspects of the remaining known challenge (as of 22 November 2011) for both AP minefields and the additional AT and ERW contamination. (This section is extracted from the Ottawa extension request prepared, for the Government, by the MACCA.)

In the nine years since Afghanistan became a party to the Ottawa Convention, it is clear significant progress has been made in terms of removal of all types of landmine and ERW contamination. Nonetheless, by 22 November 2011:

1. 4,401 AP minefields covering 317.98 sq km still require clearance;
2. 1,373 AT minefields covering 258.84 sq km still require clearance;
3. 204 ERW contaminated areas (BF) covering 60.08 sq km still require clearance.

Implementing partners have secured funding to clear a number of these contaminated areas (252 AP minefields covering 11.18 sq km, 54 AT minefields covering 4.94 sq km, 13 ERW contaminated areas, BF, covering 3.81 sq km) in the coming months^[1] and in some cases have already started work.

Thus the target for Afghanistan to reach Ottawa Convention compliance is clearance of 4,153 AP minefields⁹ covering 307.92 sq km. In order to also remove AT and ERW contamination (BF) Afghanistan will have to clear 1,319 AT minefields covering 253.9 sq km and 191 ERW contaminated areas (BF) covering 56.27 sq km. The data analysis following is based on this Ottawa target.

2.1. REMAINING KNOWN CONTAMINATION

The following table shows the breakdown of known contamination type in terms of number of MF/BF and the area contaminated.

Table 1: Remaining contamination

Contamination type	No of MF/BF	% of MF/BF	Area (sq km)	% of area
AP minefields ¹⁰	4,151	73.1	306.81	50
AT minefields	1,319	23.3	253.90	41
ERW contamination (BF)	191	3.4	56.27	9
Total	5,661	100	616.98	100

^[1]Before 1st April 2012

⁹Including abandoned IED fields

¹⁰Including abandoned IED fields

As can be seen, most of the contamination results from AP mines both in terms of the number of MFs affecting the country and in terms of the area contaminated, though the difference between the area contaminated by AP mines and the area contaminated by AT mines is not large (50% of total contaminated area results from AP mines and 41 % results from AT mines). Note, as mentioned previously the amount of “current” BF recorded in IMSMA is usually quite small as BF tends to be cleared fairly quickly after reporting. The table below breaks down AP MF contamination by region.

Table 2: AP contamination by region

Region	No of AP MF	% of AP MF	Area AP MF (sq km)	% of AP MF area
Central	1,867	45%	110.77	36.1%
East	154	4%	13.37	4.4%
North	555	13%	19.07	6.2%
North East	1,018	25%	53.67	17.5%
South	234	6%	54.21	17.7%
South East	212	5%	21.04	6.9%
West	111	3%	34.68	11.3%
Total	4,151	100%	306.81	100.0%

As shown in the table above, just under half of all the AP minefields are located in the central region and they account for 36.1% of the total AP contaminated area.

The table below breaks down AT MF contamination by region.

Table 3: AT contamination by region

Region	No of AP MF	% of AT MF	Area AT MF (sq km)	% of AT MF area
Central	421	32%	58	23%
East	97	7%	9	3%
North	48	4%	2	1%
North East	28	2%	1	0%
South	188	14%	91	36%
South East	263	20%	42	17%
West	274	21%	51	20%
Total	1,319	100%	254	100%

As can be seen, in terms of the number of AT minefields most are in the central region, however the area contaminated is greatest in the south.

The table below identifies the central region as the most affected in terms of the number of BF and in terms of area contaminated.

Table 4: BF contamination by region

Region	No of AP MF	% of ERW	Area ERW MF (sq km)	% of ERW MF area
Central	60	31%	17.50	31%
East	9	5%	3.35	6%
North	20	10%	1.50	3%
North East	47	25%	15.62	28%
South	29	15%	2.15	4%
South East	5	3%	1.49	3%
West	21	11%	14.66	26%
Total	191	100%	56.27	100%

2.2. IMPACT AT COMMUNITY, DISTRICT AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL

As shown in the table below AP minefields directly impact on 1,362 communities, AT minefields on 542 communities and ERW contaminated areas on 117 communities. In total 1,815 communities are directly impacted.¹¹

Table 5: Impact of AP MFs on communities

Hazard type	No of hazards	% of hazards	Area (sq km)	% of area	Population affected	% affected	No of communities impacted	% of communities impacted
AP minefields	4,151	73.3	306.81	49.73	716,312	70.62	1,362	75.04
AT minefields	1,319	23.3	253.90	41.15	262,802	25.91	542	29.86
ERW contamination	191	3.4	56.27	9.12	35,137	3.46	117	6.45
Total	5,661	100	617	100	1,014,251	100	1,815	111.35

However, the indirect impact of this contamination on other communities can be considerable. Each minefield is linked to only one community. If a minefield is between communities it is linked to the nearest one, but could easily affect the neighboring community also.

In addition, contaminated communities impact on people travelling between non-contaminated communities when they pass through the impacted community. Furthermore if development projects

¹¹Some communities are directly impacted by more than one type of contamination, thus the total of these figures (1,362, 542 and 117) total more than 1,815.

aimed to assist a group of impacted and non-impacted communities are restricted due to landmines this impacts on all the potentially-benefitting communities rather than only the impacted community where the development project has been planned. Thus, in reality the figure of 1,815 impacted communities is lower than the actual number of communities affected by landmines and ERW contamination in Afghanistan.

Note that population figures presented in this data analysis are derived from the LandScan 2007 data. LandScan uses the light intensity at night to approximate the population at a specific location. It is likely to underestimate the population figures as most Afghans in rural settings go to sleep early in the evening, so these figures should be viewed as the minimum numbers of people affected.

It should be noted that in places where there are adjacent minefields the same population may be impacted by more than one hazard and consequently they may be “double counted” in the following tables. It should also be noted that these population figures are substantially lower than those taken at community level during the ALIS. The decision to use LandScan data was based on the fact that LandScan data is quantitative while ALIS is qualitative amid the ALIS data dates back to 2004 whereas LandScan data is more up to date.

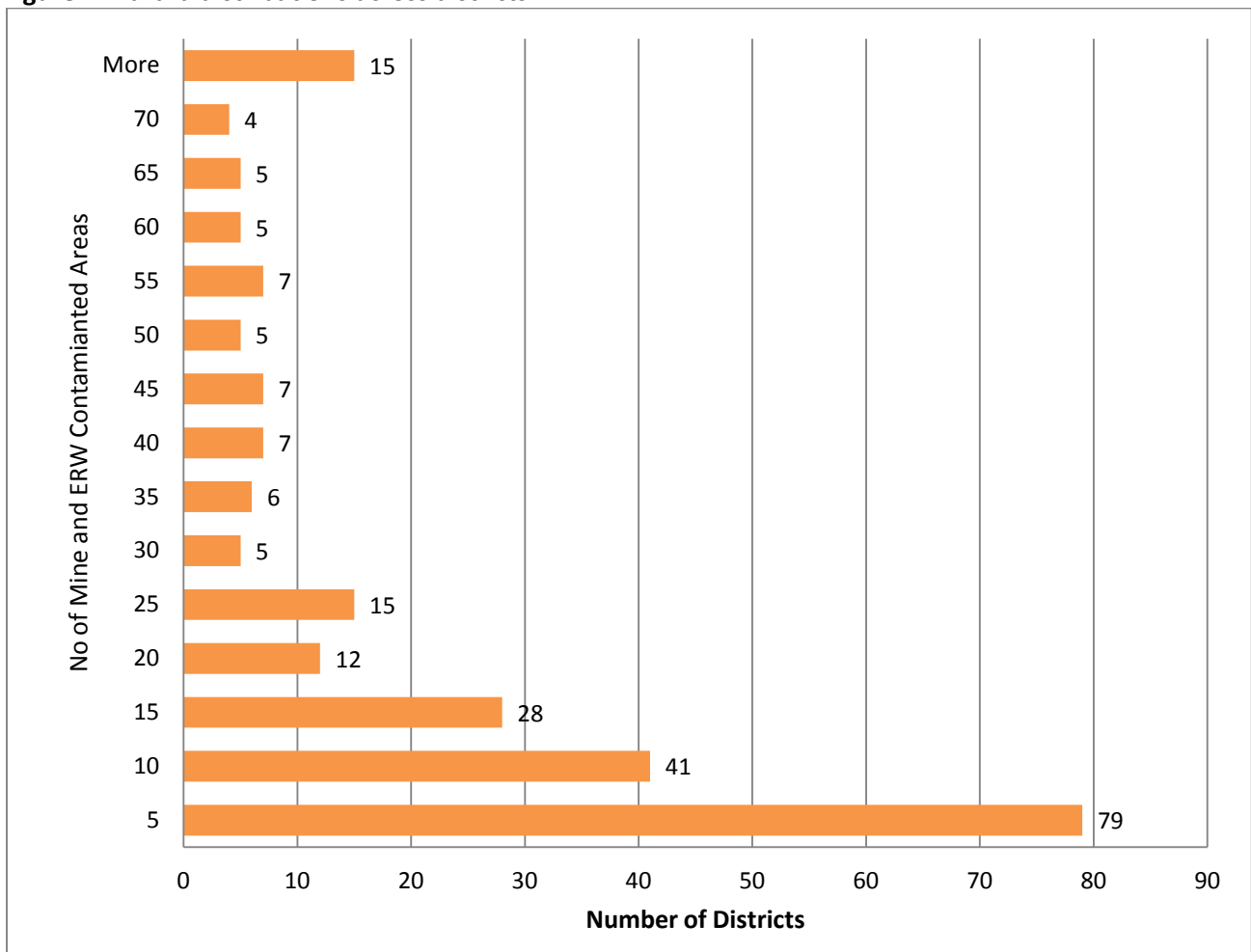
As shown in the table below a total of 2,041 (1,406/69% AP, 569/28% AT, 66/3.2% ERW) remaining hazards are located within 1 km of community centres. These hazardous areas together contaminate a total of 232.5 sq km, of which 40.5 % contains AP mines, 54.9 % AT and 4.7 % contains ERW. The proximity of these hazardous areas to the community centres, in addition to threatening the personal security of local inhabitants, can also mean that they become major obstacles for community development. As can be seen in the chart below, 50.4 % of hazardous areas located close to the community centres are in the central region, 14.7 % are in the south east, 9.3 % are in the south, and 11.5 % are in the north-east. The numbers of hazardous areas located close to the community centres are relatively few in the rest of the regions. Within the system by which the hazards are classified as high, medium or low impact (see paragraph 17.2 for further details), proximity to community centres is considered as a factor. As a result, many of these hazards will be cleared during the early years of the extension request.

Table 6: Mine and ERW contaminated areas located within one km of community centres

Region	Device Type	Number of Hazards	Area in sq km
Central	AP	757	45.990
	AT	231	32.759
	ERW	40	7.971
Total		1028	86.720
East	AP	49	5.332
	AT	41	2.750
	ERW	1	0.243
Total		91	8.325
North	AP	130	3.032
	AT	11	0.129
	ERW	4	0.012
Total		145	3.173
North East	AP	223	7.896
	AT	5	0.047
	ERW	7	0.312
Total		235	8.255
South	AP	113	18.18
	AT	73	60.83
	ERW	3	0.07
Total		189	79.08
South East	AP	110	9.001
	AT	185	28.752
	ERW	5	1.492
Total		300	39.245
West	AP	24	4.607
	AT	23	2.286
	ERW	6	0.805
Total		53	7.698
Grand Total		2,041	232.493

The following chart shows how the number of hazards is distributed across districts.

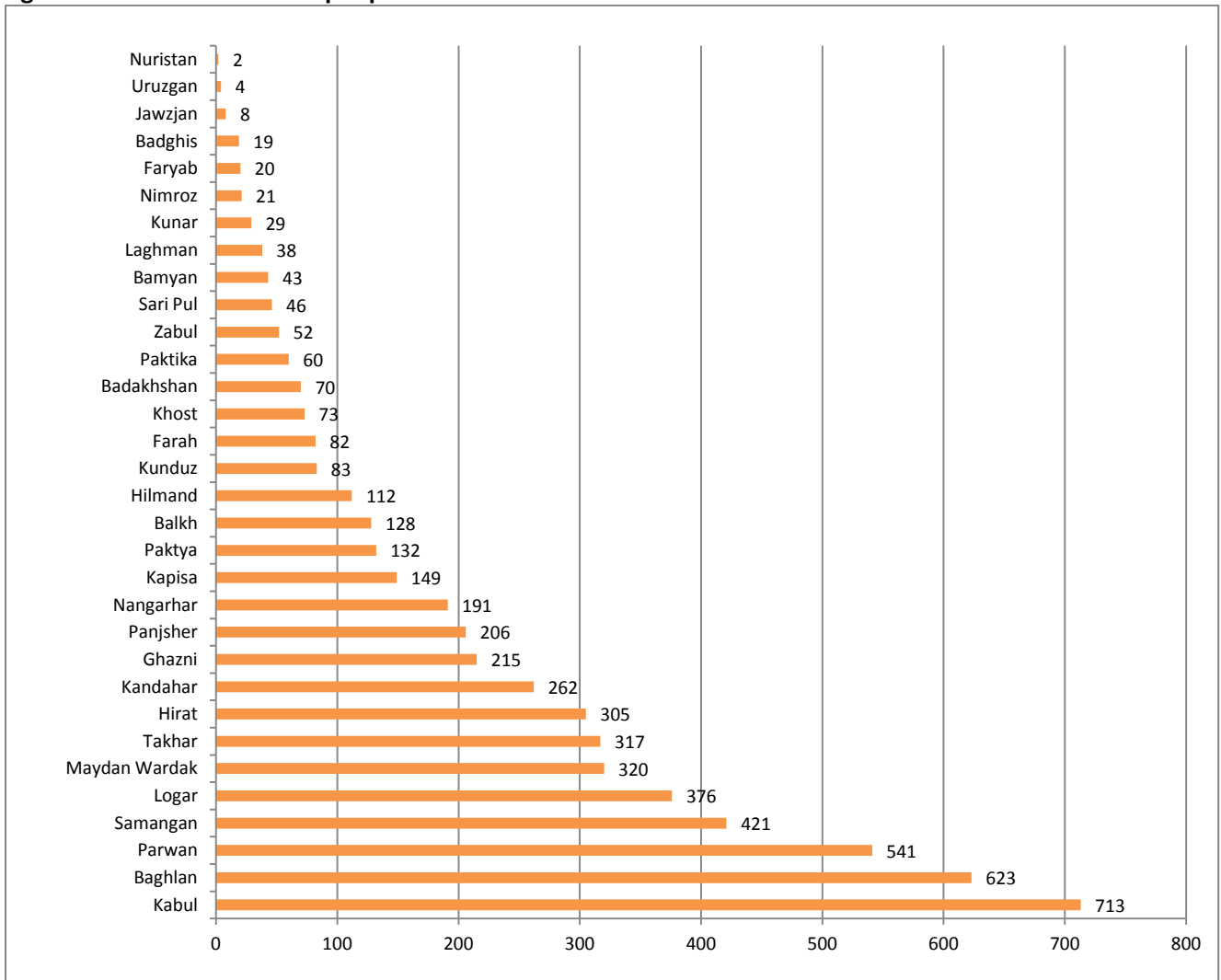
Figure 7: Hazard distributions across districts



As shown, there are 79 districts with 1 to 5 hazards, and 41 districts which have between 6 and 10 hazards. Within the 79 districts which have between 1 and 5 hazards, 25 districts have only one hazard each, 16 districts have two, 18 districts have three, 10 districts contain four and 10 districts have five hazards each. This demonstrates that in 120 districts (which make 54 % of the total 223 impacted districts) the contamination is relatively low (10 or less hazards per district). It also shows that 41 districts are densely contaminated, having 50 or more hazards in each.

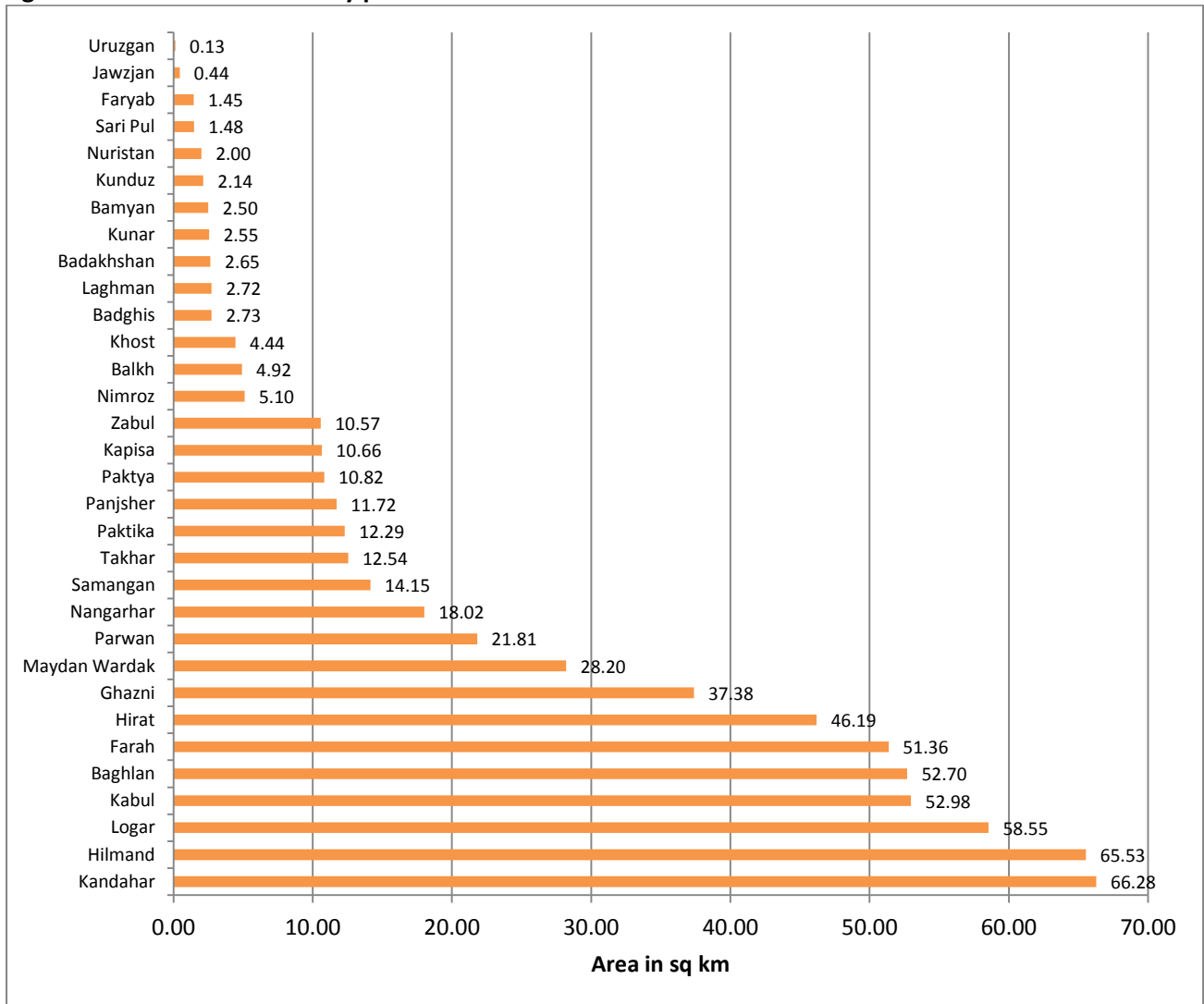
The graph below shows the number of hazardous areas (AP MF, AT MF and BF combined) by province. As can be seen, 5,011 (88.5%) of the total remaining hazardous areas are located in 16 provinces, each province containing more than 100 hazards.

Figure 8: Number of hazards per province



To better understand the level of contamination, the area of contamination should also be considered. The graph below shows the area of contamination by province. It indicates that 513.15 sq km (83.1%) of the total remaining contamination is in 12 provinces: Kandahar, Helmand, Logar, Kabul, Baghlan, Farah, Hirat, Ghazni, Maydan Wardak, Parwan, Nangarhar and Samangan.

Figure 9: Area contaminated by province



2.3. ANALYSIS BY DEVICE TYPE

The table below breaks down the remaining contamination by device type and shows that majority (73.3%) of remaining contaminated areas contain AP mines and AIEDs (considered part of the Article 5 challenge).

Table 7: Remaining contamination by device type

Hazard Type	Number of Hazards	% of total Hazards	Area (sq km)	% of area	Population	% of Population
AIED	28	0.49%	5.21	0.8%	43,321	4.3%
AP	3,626	64.05%	205.94	33.4%	576,941	56.9%
AP/AT	277	4.89%	69.17	11.2%	57,357	5.7%
AP/AT/ERW	19	0.34%	9.54	1.5%	9,025	0.9%
AP/ERW	201	3.55%	16.96	2.7%	29,562	2.9%
Subtotal	4,151	73.33%	306.81	50%	716,206	70.6%
AT	1,247	22.03%	247.64	40.1%	238,579	24%
AT/ERW	72	1.27%	6.26	1.0%	24,102	2%
Subtotal	1,319	23.30%	253.90	41%	262,681	26%
ERW	191	3.37%	56	9.1%	35,057	3%
Grand Total	5,661	100.00%	617	100%	1,013,944	100%

Please note, within the 191 ERW contaminated hazards there are 22 hazards which are contaminated by cluster munitions which cover 7.64 sq km.

In terms of area, AP mines are responsible for half of the remaining landmine and ERW contamination and directly impact over 70.6% of the total affected population. The majority mined areas that contain AP mines are located in densely populated areas.

The table indicates that only 3% of the total remaining contamination is due to ERW. However, analysis of civilian casualties in the last two years shows that ERW has caused almost 74% of the total casualties. Given the database demonstrates a relatively low number of recorded ERW contaminated areas, the accident data suggests that scattered ERW is found in many communities of Afghanistan which have not been recorded as impacted by ERW.

The tables below show the remaining landmine and ERW problem by type of contamination and region.

Table 8: Remaining AP contamination by region

Region	No of AP MF's	% of AP MF	Area of AP MF (sq km)	% of AP MF Area	Population	% of Population	Number of Communities Impacted	%of Communities Impacted
Central	1,867	45%	110.77	36%	343,480	48%	530	39%
East	154	4%	13.37	4%	31,209	4%	46	3%
North	555	13%	19.07	6%	48,519	7%	162	12%
North East	1,018	25%	53.67	17%	94,504	13%	315	23%
South	234	6%	54.21	18%	85,329	12%	140	10%
South East	212	5%	21.04	7%	50,392	7%	106	8%
West	111	3%	34.68	11%	62,879	9%	63	5%
Total	4,151	100%	306.81	100%	716,312	100%	1,362	100%

As shown in the table above, just under half of all the AP minefields are located in the central region and they account for 36% of the total AP contaminated area. The west is the least affected by AP minefields in terms of the number of minefields, though the east is the least affected in terms of the area contaminated by AP mines. The central region has the highest number of people and communities affected, followed by the north-east.

The table on the next page shows how AT contamination is distributed regionally. As can be seen, the central region has the greatest number of minefields, but the extent of contamination is greatest in the south. Although the central region has the highest number of people impacted by AT mines, the south-east has the highest number of communities impacted. The east, north-east and north regions are notably less affected by AT mines than other regions.

Table 9: Remaining AT contamination

Region	No of AT MF's	% of AT MF	Area of AT MF (sq km)	% of AT MF Area	Population	% of Population	Number of Communities Impacted	%of Communities Impacted
Central	421	32%	58.13	23%	88,292	34%	139	26%
East	97	7%	8.57	3%	42,039	16%	25	5%
North	48	4%	1.87	1%	3,902	1%	28	5%
North East	28	2%	0.73	0.2%	3,774	1%	22	4%
South	188	14%	91.24	36%	37,973	14%	109	20%
South East	263	20%	42.40	17%	77,295	29%	158	29%
West	274	21%	50.95	20%	9,527	4%	61	11%
Total	1,319	100%	253.90	100%	262,802	100%	542	100%

The table below identifies the central region as the most affected in terms of the number and area of ERW contaminated sites, the population they affect and the number of communities they impact.

Table 10: Remaining ERW contamination

Region	No of ERW cont. areas	% of ERW cont. areas	Area of ERW cont. (sq km)	% of ERW cont. area	Population	% of Population	No of communities Impacted	%of communities Impacted
Central	60	31%	17.50	31%	19,495	55%	48	41%
East	9	5%	3.35	6%	1,293	4%	7	6%
North	20	10%	1.50	3%	1,334	4%	12	10%
North East	47	25%	15.62	28%	6,319	18%	23	20%
South	29	15%	2.15	4%	4,048	12%	10	9%
South East	5	3%	1.49	3%	1,213	3%	2	2%
West	21	11%	14.66	26%	1,435	4%	15	13%
Total	191	100%	56.27	100%	35,137	100%	117	100%

2.4. SECURITY ANALYSIS

Afghanistan faces an ongoing insurgency, with government and international military engaged in active combat operations in a number of provinces. The ongoing security issues make it difficult and, in some areas, impossible for government agencies, UN and NGOs to deliver essential public services in parts of the country. The table below shows the UN security level system information in respect of the remaining impacted communities.

Table 11: Contamination and UN security level

UN Security Level System	Communities	% of Communities	Population	% of Population	No of hazards	% No of hazards	Area in (sq km)	% of Area
Extreme	34	2%	24,397	2%	72	1%	50.09	8%
High	470	26%	280,169	28%	1,114	20%	216.63	35%
Substantial	487	27%	285,657	28%	1,540	27%	155.01	25%
Moderate	372	20%	180,400	18%	1,304	23%	98.03	16%
Low	250	14%	106,570	11%	908	16%	60.66	10%
Minimal	202	11%	137,058	14%	723	13%	36.57	6%
Total	1,815	100%	1,014,251	100%	5,661	100%	616.99	100%

As can be seen, the security risk in 45% of impacted communities (where 43% of the affected population is living) is considered to be minimal, low or moderate whereas 55% of impacted communities are in insecure parts of the country. MAPA is considered by most Afghans to be an organization that transcends political and

ethnic differences and thus most communities will allow operations to take place in most parts of the country, contrary to UN security level indicators.

2.5. SMALL HAZARDS

As shown in the table below a total of 534 contaminated areas, each covering less than 1,000 sq m and thus defined as small hazards, are among the remaining contaminated sites.

Table 12: Small hazards

Region	Device	Hazard	Area
Central	AP	96	156,221
	AT	21	54,726
	ERW	15	10,128
Total		132	221,075
East	AP	4	6,583
	AT	2	4,912
Total		6	11,495
North	AP	101	243,688
	AT	15	34,902
	ERW	10	4,250
Total		126	282,840
North East	AP	168	362,037
	AT	11	23,035
	ERW	9	2,541
Total		188	387,613
South	AP	17	27,592
	AT	7	18,200
Total		24	45,792
South East	AP	12	30,176
	AT	11	30,437
Total		23	60,613
West	AP	8	7,459
	AT	18	41,431
	ERW	9	1,276
Total		35	50,166
Grand Total		534	1,059,593

Over 76% of these sites (406) are contaminated by AP mines. If these small hazards are cleared, there will be 9.4% reduction in the total remaining landmine and ERW contaminated area, and 9.8% reduction in the number of AP contaminated areas. As shown, most of the small hazards are located in the north-east, central and northern regions of the country. The total estimated size of these areas is just over 1 sq km.

Within the system by which hazards are classified as high, medium or low impact, size is one of the factors, with smaller areas likely to be prioritized. As a result many of these small hazards will be cleared in the early years of the extension request.

2.6. SLOPE

The slope of the land on which hazards are located provides a guide for planning. The slope values for the hazards are derived using the 3D terrain model and ArcGIS spatial analysis. The table below shows how the remaining hazard is broken down depending on slope.

Table 13: Slope of remaining hazard

Slope	Population	% of Population	Hazard	% of Hazard	Area	% of Area
0-5%	330,096	33%	1,131	20%	261.96	42%
5-10%	174,960	17%	780	14%	101.59	16%
10-15%	87,456	9%	489	9%	37.56	6%
15-20%	73,915	7%	456	8%	33.73	5%
20-25%	46,170	5%	410	7%	25.41	4%
25-30%	46,257	5%	375	7%	19.74	3%
+30%	255,397	25%	2,020	36%	137.00	22%
Total	1,014,251	100%	5,661	100%	616.99	100%

Most of the remaining areas have a relatively high slope, with just 20% having a 0-5% slope and 43 % with a slope greater than 25%. The slope can affect the ability of mine action implementers to use machines or dogs, and the speed of mine clearance is likely to be slower on hazards with higher slope. The table below shows over 2,696 (65%) of the AP contaminated areas are on land with higher than 20% slope, indicating most of the AP contaminated areas will need to be addressed manually.

Table 14: Slope of remaining AP contamination

Slope	Population	% of Population	Hazard	% of Hazard	Area	% of Area
0-5%	185,536	26%	376	9%	62.32	20%
5-10%	81,212	11%	339	8%	36.29	12%
10-15%	51,811	7%	342	8%	19.91	6%
15-20%	63,637	9%	398	10%	21.66	7%
20-25%	41,550	6%	377	9%	21.18	7%
25-30%	42,861	6%	354	9%	17.85	6%
30%	249,705	35%	1,965	47%	127.61	42%
Total	716,312	100%	4,151	100%	306.81	100%

As shown in the table below, over 91% of the areas that contain AT mines are located on relatively flat ground (15% or less slope). This allows both mechanical and MDD mine clearance operations to take place. As a result, clearance productivity rate on AT contaminated areas is expected to be higher compared to AP mined areas.

Table 15: Slope of remaining AT contamination

Slope	Population+	% of Population	Hazard	% of Hazard	Area	% of Area
0-5%	131,729	50%	674	51%	169.41	67%
5-10%	80,075	30%	392	30%	52.43	21%
10-15%	32,332	12%	128	10%	13.41	5%
15-20%	9,689	4%	48	4%	11.33	4%
20-25%	2,945	1%	25	2%	1.84	1%
25-30%	2,513	1%	15	1%	0.73	0%
+30%	3,519	1%	37	3%	4.75	2%
Total	262,802	100%	1,319	100%	253.90	100%

The table below shows that 78% of the ERW contaminated areas are on relatively flat ground (15% or less slope).

Table16: Slope of remaining ERW contamination

Slope	Population	% of Population	Hazard	% of Hazard	Area	% of Area
0-5%	12,831	37%	81	42%	30.23	54%
5-10%	13,673	39%	49	26%	12.87	23%
10-15%	3,313	9%	19	10%	4.24	8%
15-20%	589	2%	10	5%	0.74	1%
20-25%	1,675	5%	8	4%	2.38	4%
25-30%	883	3%	6	3%	1.17	2%
+30%	2,173	6%	18	9%	4.65	8%
Total	35,137	100%	191	100%	56.27	100%

2.7. LAND COVER

Based on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) land cover classification system, land cover is the observed bio-physical cover on the earth's surface, and is considered a geographically explicit feature which other disciplines may use as a geographical reference (e.g., for land use, climatic and ecological studies). Land use is characterized by the arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain it. Definition of land use in this way establishes a direct link between land cover and the actions of people in their environment.

The table below shows the classification of the hazards based on the FAO Land Cover classification system. Based on the analysis, 56.8% of the AP landmine affected area is classified as “Rangeland (grassland/forbs/low shrubs)” and 24.3% as “Rock Outcrop / Bare Soil”. The next bracket is at 5.6% for “Irrigated: Intermittently Cultivated” and 3.91% is for “irrigated: Intensively Cultivated”. The remainder of the land cover categories represents less than 3% of the affected areas.

Table 17: Remaining contamination by land cover

Land Cover Classification	Land Cover Legend	Hazard	% of Hazards	Area (sq km)	% of Area
1	Settlements	6	0.14%	0.26	0.09%
10	Water Bodies	1	0.02%	0.04	0.01%
11	Permanent Snow	1	0.02%	0.05	0.02%
2A	Fruit Trees	2	0.05%	0.07	0.02%
2B	Vineyards	13	0.31%	1.02	0.33%
3A	Irrigated: Intensively Cultivated (2 Crops/year)	8	0.19%	0.09	0.03%
3B	Irrigated: Intensively Cultivated (1 Crop/Year)	225	5.42%	12.00	3.91%
3C	Irrigated: Intermittently Cultivated	108	2.60%	17.19	5.60%
4A	Rainfed Crops (flat lying areas)	45	1.08%	2.69	0.88%
4B	Rainfed Crops (sloping areas)	561	13.51%	16.18	5.27%
6A	Natural Forest (closed cover)	34	0.82%	3.68	1.20%
6B	Natural Forest (open cover)	27	0.65%	1.74	0.57%
6C	Degenerate Forest/High Shrubs	4	0.10%	0.05	0.02%
7	Rangeland (grassland/forbs/low shrubs)	2665	64.20%	174.52	56.88%
8A	Rock Outcrop / Bare Soil	423	10.19%	74.78	24.37%
8B	Sand Covered Areas	9	0.22%	0.77	0.25%
8C	Sand Dunes	5	0.12%	0.10	0.03%
9A	Marshland Permanently inundated	14	0.34%	1.59	0.52%
Total		4,151	100%	306.81	100%

2.8. SNOW COVERAGE

Snow data records from MODIS Snow covered satellite data¹² shows the “high points” for snow every month of the year. Using the latest snow high points, to some extent it can be predicted how many hazards will be “covered” with snow during the peak winter months in Afghanistan. The table below illustrates that 58% of the affected area by AP landmines will not be covered or did not record any snow during the peak winter months, indicating mine clearance operations can continue throughout the year. Mine clearance in the remaining 42% of the AP hazards is likely to be affected by snow. This should be factored in the project

¹² This data is collected under a project is by Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action (ITHACA), http://www.ithaca.polito.it/projects/snow_cover.php.

design for clearing AP contaminated areas. The snow-covered percentage on AT and ERW contaminated areas is relatively low compared to AP contaminated areas.

Table 18: Remaining contamination by snow coverage

AP				
Snow	Hazard	% of Hazards	Area (SQ KM)	% of Area
No Snow	2,234	54%	178.31	58%
Coverage with Snow	1,917	46%	128.50	42%
Total	4,151	100%	306.81	100%
AT				
No Snow	704	53%	161.87	64%
Coverage with Snow	615	47%	92.03	36%
Total	1,319	100%	253.90	100%
ERW				
No Snow	132	69%	39.97	71%
Coverage with Snow	59	31%	16.30	29%
Total	191	100%	56.27	100%

SECTION 3 - BUILDING THE 1391 PLAN

As noted before 1391 is a change year – part of the plan of action has been developed using processes associated with 1390 and new demining initiatives will be fitted into the Ottawa Clearance Plan. The next section describes the process of impact and priority assessment used to build the Ottawa Plan.

3.1. PRIORITIZATION FOR CLEARANCE

Due to the varied nature of contamination in Afghanistan it is not possible to consider the AP problem in isolation from the AT and BF contamination. There are some AT MFs which impact on communities to a greater extent than some AP MFs; such AT MFs should be cleared first. The challenge for Afghanistan is to ensure reduction of the impact resulting from all types of contamination in the most time efficient manner possible.

Every AP MF, AT MF and BF (is classified in terms of its impact (high, medium and low) on the community and the result recorded in IMSMA. To enable impact classification MACCA uses a set of impact indicators with an assigned numeric weighting as reflected in the table below.

Table 19: Impact indicators

Se r	Impact Indicator	Weight factor	Remark
1	Known victims linked to hazard	High with victims	
2	Local authority/villagers requests	Requests	Further assessment required unless already prioritized according to other criteria
3	Resettlement/Development areas	High	For example hazards in close proximity to IDP camps
4	Agriculture blocked	2	All blockages are grouped into 5 main categories: (1) Agriculture fields (2) Non-agriculture fields (3) Water access (4) Other Infrastructure (5) Critical Infrastructure –this related to infrastructure such as schools, health clinics and mosques.
5	Non-Agriculture blocked	1	
6	Water blocked	3	
7	Infrastructure blocked	1	
8	Critical infrastructure blocked	3	
9	No. of affected families - 200 family factor - from VPM (communities > 200 families gets 1)	1	Communities with over 200 families: such communities had 77% more recent victims compared to communities with less than or equal to 200 families.
10	Area size - up to 200 000 sq m relatively more victims - from VPM (Hazards < 200 000 sq m gets 1)	1	Cumulative Area of hazards Impacting the Community: For each 10,000 square metres increase in total hazard area, up to 200,000 square metres, the recent victim total increased 7%. At and after 200,000 square metres, it leveled out.
11	Small Hazards	2	Small hazards could potentially be cleared quickly and therefore could be prioritized to rapidly change the 'map'.
12	Community centres	2	Minefields close to community centres cause high levels of psychological stress to women

Se r	Impact Indicator	Weight factor	Remark
13	Anti-personnel minefields on Flat land affecting high number of people	2	The majority of the affected population relate to AP only minefields (51%) and those on flat land are quicker to clear so these should be weighted to alleviate the pressure on this large section of the population.
14	Device type: Mine/ERW	2	As highlighted at the beginning of section two, ERW cause the majority of casualties and so these areas should receive a weighting for impact.

By applying these weighting factors each hazard is given a score. Hazards with scores above 9 are classified as high impact, hazards with scores 6 to 9 are classified as medium impact and hazards that score 5 or lower are classified as low impact. Hazards with recorded victims and those that block resettlement are automatically classified as high impact. If local authorities have requested clearance MACCA/AMACs will further investigate and if appropriate the hazard will be amended in the dataset as high impact.

In preparation for the extension request each MF and BF was further analyzed and categorized resulting in the allocation of an "Ottawa Ranking". The Ottawa Ranking refers to the priority for clearance. The factors used to determine the Ottawa Ranking are shown in the table below.

Table 20: Indicators for Ottawa ranking

Impact classification factor	Ottawa Ranking
Victims in the last 2 years	1
High impact with victims beyond 2 years	2
High & medium impact	3
Population over 100	4
Low impact,	5
Low impact, top of mountains	6

Any hazard which has caused an accident within the last 2 years has been given an Ottawa Ranking of 1; this means these hazards will be cleared first. Any hazard which is already classified in IMSMA as high impact and has caused an accident in any time frame beyond 2 years has been given an Ottawa Ranking of 2 and is the second priority for clearance. All remaining hazards which are already classified as high and medium impact have been given an Ottawa Ranking of 3. All low impact hazards which affect a population of over 100 people have been given an Ottawa Ranking of 4. Remaining low impact hazards have been given an Ottawa Ranking of 5, with the exception of low impact hazards on the top of mountains which have an Ottawa Ranking of 6.

The table below shows the results of the Ottawa Ranking for all hazards.

Table 21: Results of Ottawa ranking

Ottawa Ranking	Number of AP MF	Area of AP MF (sq km)	Number of AT MF	Area of AT MF (sq km)	Number of BF	Area of BF (sq km)	Total no of hazards	Area (sq km)
1	233	31.8	85	33.8	18	3.4	336	69.09
2	444	36.0	155	41.8	51	19.1	650	96.81
3	615	34.2	228	44.2	82	20.1	925	98.54
4	639	53.1	271	49.4	11	4.3	921	106.73
5	2,151	148.7	580	84.7	29	9.4	2,760	242.86
6	69	3.0	-	-	-	-	69	2.95
Total	4,151	306.8	1,319	254.0	191	56.3	5,661	616.99

As can be seen 233 out of 336 (69%) Ottawa Ranking 1 hazards are AP MFs and 444 out of 650 (68%) Ottawa Ranking Two hazards are AP MFs. In an ideal world these hazards should have been cleared already, and should be given priority for clearance now. However 65% of these hazards are in areas classified by the United Nation Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) as extreme, high or substantial security risk. Clearance of these hazards is challenging and will require an approach which can ensure as far as possible the security of demining personnel. One such approach is “Community Based Demining (CBD)”; the concept of which is that deminers are recruited locally from contaminated communities. CBD enables community members to take ownership of the contamination directly affecting them and to benefit financially from an injection of cash into otherwise subsistence economies. The communities themselves have an incentive to ensure the security of the project.

The table also demonstrates that 309 AT MFs and BFs are Ottawa Ranking 1 and 2 hazards; these hazards should be cleared *before* AP MFs with an Ottawa Ranking of 3. Similarly 310 AT MFs and BFs have an Ottawa Ranking of 3 and should therefore be cleared before AP MFs with an Ottawa Ranking of 4, and so on. This table demonstrates numerically what has been said previously; from a humanitarian perspective Afghanistan cannot focus only on AP removal at the expense of AT and BF removal.

Most of the remaining hazard has an Ottawa Ranking of 5, and is of low impact. This should be heralded as a success; it demonstrates that the right priorities have been followed to date and MAPA implementers have removed most of the high and medium impacting contamination.

When using these impact and priorities to build projects stakeholders should note that if a plan is to be resource efficient then it is not as simple as putting all rank one into the same project. The process in also has to take into account geography and other factors so an Ottawa project will include some rank 4’s if it make sense to bring a geographical area to a finish.

3.1. PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

From now on, the annual work plan will be based on the work plan submitted as part of the Ottawa extension request, though the process of coordinating of who will implement which part of the Ottawa work plan will remain basically the same as before. The process will be as below:

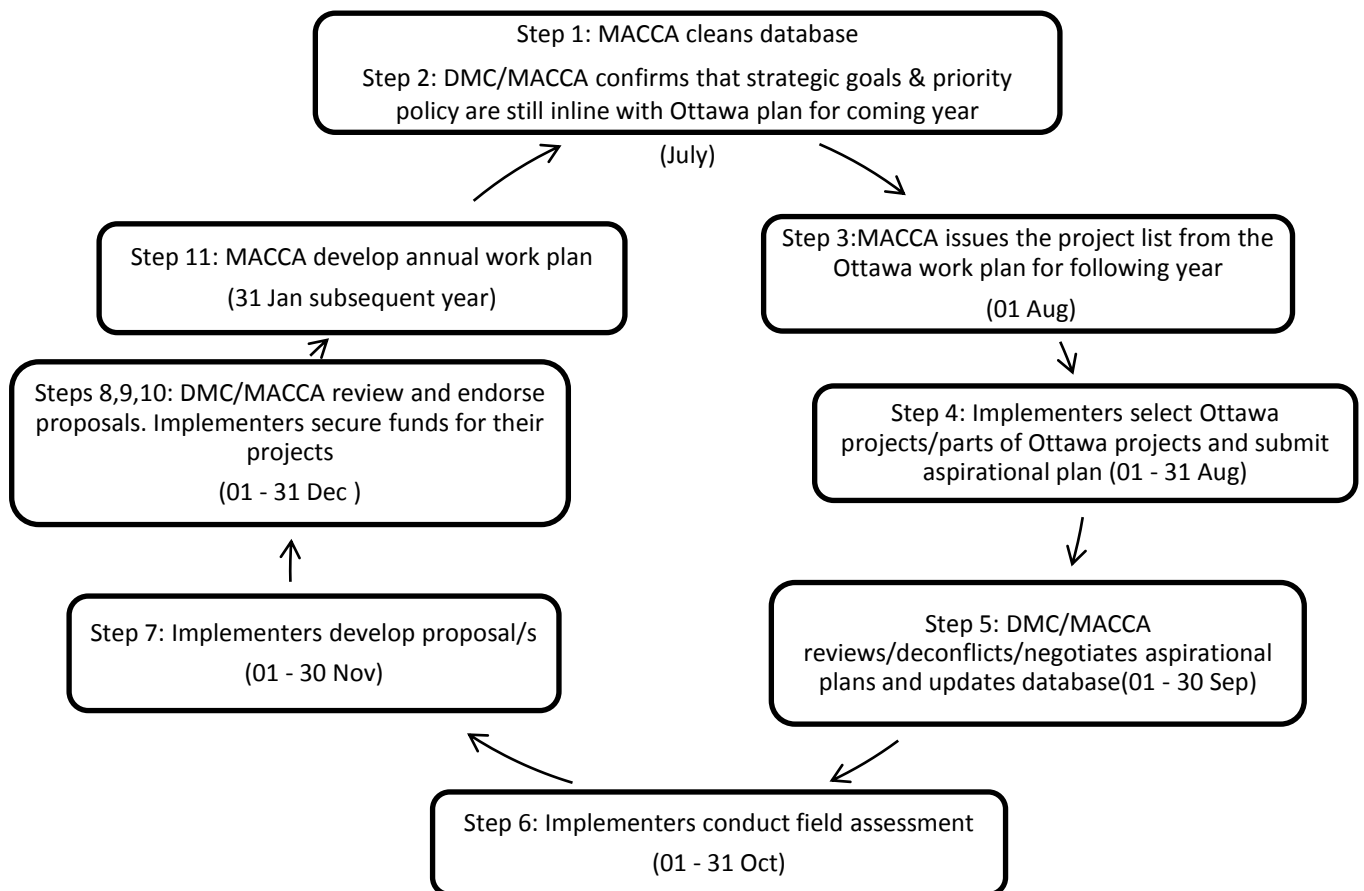
1. In July, the MACCA Plans Section will make sure the dataset is up to date; this involves releasing minefields or projects which were planned for the previous year but not actually cleared back into the dataset and incorporating any hazards which have become high priority for example due to recent local authority requests, hazards associated with IDP camps/resettlement, etc;
2. DMC/MACCA will review national strategic goals, planning influences and priority policies. This process will include consultation with regional authorities and will test the continued validity of the Ottawa work plan;
3. DMC/MACCA will issue the project list from the Ottawa work plan for the following year sorted by priority.
4. The implementers will agree between themselves which Ottawa projects or which hazards within a shared Ottawa project each implementer will clear. Implementers will then submit an “aspirational” plan of Ottawa projects they propose to clear.
5. On receiving aspirational plan, MACCA Plans Section will conduct a macro level assessment to ensure that there is no project overlap and that projects which will be shared by implementers require the assets suggested. If necessary MACCA and implementers will negotiate changes. MACCA Plans Section will update the Plans database to show which projects/hazards will be cleared by which implementer.
6. Implementers will conduct field assessments to cross check the priority of their proposed hazards and make sure that the impact classification derived from the database is indeed the priority on the ground; they will also make sure that their equipment is fit for the proposed hazards and also check the security, community and authority support and make sure there is no land dispute affecting the proposed hazards.
7. Implementers will develop project proposals to cover their plans.
8. Implementers will submit to MACCA their proposals for review through the Proposal Review Team (PRT) who will endorse the proposals if/when they are satisfied with the outputs, outcome and budget.
9. Implementers will use proposals and endorsement letters to seek bilateral funds and will advise MACCA Plans Section when funds are secured at which point the Plans Section will update the database to show that an implementer’s “aspiration” is now funded and will go ahead.
10. UNMAS/MACCA will resource mobilize for the VTF and when funds are available will either pre-select implementers to clear priority projects or will run a competitive process for priority projects. Again,

when funds are allocated against specific projects Plans Section will update the planning database accordingly.

11. MACCA will develop the annual national work plan which will detail the implementers combined work plans for the year.

The following diagram illustrates the process and timeline

Figure 10: Process for annual work plan preparation



3.2. ANTICIPATED 1391 RESULTS

1391 (2012)

1. 1,137 hazards removed
2. 92.17 sq km released
3. 301 communities, 38 districts and 1 provinces declared impact free
4. Survey of 908 impacted communities and 15,361 non impacted communities (50% of survey complete)
5. VbV search in 908 impacted communities and 2,295 non impacted communities (50 % of VbV complete)
6. Afghanistan extension request approved by MSP

SECTION 4 - MINE RISK EDUCATION

MACCA continuously analyzes MRE activities with the intent of improving the outreach and outcome of MRE. Communities are classified related to their need for MRE; the table below shows the indicators and the associated score.

Any community where an accident has occurred every year for the past five years (called a “killing zone”) is automatically classified as a high priority. The remaining communities are classified depending on scores resulting from the indicators shown:

Table 22: Community MRE Classification

	Indicator	Score
1	Victims recorded in the last 24 months (score is per victim, not per accident)	3
2	Community with no school	1
3	Community with ERW (because more accidents result from ERW than mines)	2
4	Community with mines	1
5	Community with cumulative hazards smaller than 200,000 sq m	1
6	Community population > 200 families	1
7	Casualties aged 18 or younger	1
8	Casualties resulting from “playing”	1
9	Casualties resulting from “travelling”	2
10	Communities with minefields within 1km of the community centre	1

Communities without schools are given a higher weighting because communities without schools are likely to have less access to MRE through the MoE system.

Data from the last year shows that more than 75% of casualties were caused by ERW rather than landmines and therefore communities contaminated by ERW are given a higher weighting than communities with only mines.

Indicators five and six are based on factors from the Survey Action Centre’s Victim Prediction Model¹³ which indicates hazards smaller than 200,000 sq m are more likely to cause accidents than hazards larger than 200,000 sq m, and that impacted communities with more than 200 families are also more likely to suffer from accidents.

Communities with casualties under 18 are given special priority due to the vulnerability of children as well as the fact that the majority of casualties in Afghanistan are children.

¹³ Developed by Survey Action Centre www.sac.org

Communities where accidents have occurred resulting from playing or travelling are prioritised as these are the activities causing most accidents.

Communities with a minefield which is close to the community centre are prioritised as this creates fear in women¹⁴

MACCA will use the above during 1391 to give every impacted community a score. Communities which score above six will be high priority, between four and five will be medium priority and three or under will be low priority.

4.1. MRE DATA ANALYSIS

The table below illustrates that 154 High impacted communities have received direct MRE through MAPA MRE assets and 145 High impacted communities have not. However, it should be noted that there are other indirect forms of MRE used in Afghanistan, such as radio and TV messages and more significantly the training of Child Protection Officers and Ministry of Education teachers to ensure there is widespread mine risk education. Nonetheless, there are still 616 high and medium impacted communities to be targeted through MAPA MRE assets and radio/TV programmers based on MRE priority settings for 1391. The low impacted communities will not be a priority and will be covered through media and MoE MRE related activities. There will also be follow – up visits to high impacted communities covered in 1390 in case of emergencies if required.

Table 23: Communities by Impact Classification, MRE, no MRE

Impact	Communities	% of Communities	Population	% of Population
High No MRE	145	7%	549595	29%
High with MRE	154	7%	125458	7%
Medium No MRE	471	21%	654647	35%
Medium with MRE	565	26%	364970	19%
Low No MRE	275	13%	73484	4%
Low with MRE	583	27%	120869	6%
Total	2,193	100%	1,889,023	100%

Table 24 below analyses the activities relating to casualties recorded. The majority of casualties are under 18 and the most risky activities are travelling and playing. Furthermore, it highlights the number of high

¹⁴ According to MACCA’s research into the attitudes of women towards mine action in 2008, published at www.macca.org.af (Mine Action KAPB Survey)

impact communities which had not received MRE. Security and accessibility will be taken into consideration while targeting the high impacted communities as there are some districts with extreme or high risk security levels. Communities with low and medium risk security and with accessibility will form the focus of MRE for next year but the programme will ensure targeting of all high impacted communities in particular those communities with recent victims through MAPA assets, radio and TV messages, Ministry of Education and any other community forum or networks to ensure a wider coverage.

Table 24: Communities by Risk Behavior, Impact Classification and no MRE

Indicator	Impact Classification	Population	% of sample Population	Communities	% of Communities
Playing	High No MRE	84,164	4%	24	1%
	High with MRE	4,507	0%	60	3%
Under 18	High No MRE	200,688	11%	63	3%
	High with MRE	46,985	2%	88	4%
Travelling	High No MRE	64,351	3%	21	1%
	High with MRE	42,114	2%	42	2%
Total		442,809	23%	298	14%

4.2. PLANNING

The MACCA provides continual analysis of data for the identification of victim trends and new risks that will impact the prioritization of resource allocations as well as assisting the development of MRE plans in support of the national mine action strategic plans. MACCA ensures the participation of implementing partners and Ministry counterparts in particular the Ministry of Education in planning processes and provides inputs to donors and stakeholders ensuring asset and resource allocation provides the best possible MRE outreach to impacted communities within budget.

MRE planning is based on an understanding of, and adherence to the following tenets is fundamental towards ensuring effective operational planning occurs which in turn leads to efficient operations being carried out. During operational planning and task execution, every attempt is made to ensure that:

1. MRE messages, materials, and methodologies are appropriate to target groups considering age, gender, literacy and education levels and access,
2. MRE assets deployed into communities with confirmed hazards, as expeditiously as possible,
3. MRE activities reach all sectors of the community in particular women and girls,
4. MRE activities are provided at times convenient to community ensuring minimal disruption to community life,
5. Measures are applied that give rise to confidence that MRE messages have been communicated well and understood,
6. Quality is not traded for speed or convenience,

7. MRE activities reach the most mine/ERW affected communities, and
8. MRE meets all the emergency requirements occurring through out the country in particular in mine/ERW affected communities

4.3. COORDINATION

The MACCA coordinates the assets available for MRE activities including those within the MAPA, Government, UN agencies and other relevant actors to ensure MRE is delivered to those communities targeted through the annual prioritization and planning process, including communities where there are new victims as well as returnees and internally displaced persons.

All MRE implementing agencies reports to the MACCA and DMC their activities through established reporting mechanisms. MACCA provides continual analysis of victim, clearance and community data to look for new victim trends and risks that may change the prioritization and thus resource allocations.

4.4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

MACCA continues the review and updating of Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS) for MRE. The MRE section ensures the accreditation of MRE implementing partners through the desk and field review process provided inputs to the MACCA QM section and MRE IPs.

To ensure overall Quality Assurance (QA) of MRE activities, MACCA MRE section/AMACs and DMC conducts regular monitoring missions of MRE field activities ensuring that MRE activities are implemented according to current standards and training methodologies reaching all target groups – men, women, boys and girls. The MRE section conducts regular MRE technical working group and materials development review activities providing a venue for MRE agencies and government to discuss planning, target behaviors, methodologies and materials development.

As there will be a continued threat from ERW and mines for years to come, the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) will work with DMC and MoE to provide technical and management support to assist the Government of Afghanistan to build a national capacity for oversight and coordination of MRE activities within its designated mine action focal point, the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) during next years.

4.5. MINE/ERW DATA COLLECTION

Victim data collection is implemented by all mine action field operators in particular MRE actors as part of their community activities. Data collection is undertaken by the MAPA implementing partners in particular the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) MRE teams who provides information on incidents, ammunition and hazardous areas reporting, along with critical new victim data essential for MRE emergency response and programme development, planning and implementation.

MAPA MRE implementing partners in particular ARCS collects data on all Mines and ERW casualties to ensure data collection is done systematically with a cross check ability utilizing the data collection mechanisms of other organizations i.e. United Nations Assistance Mission (UNAMA), Ministry of Public Health, (MoPH) etc to avoid double counting.

All mine/ERW victim reports are captured by the MACCA IMSMA section which ensures the cross check of victim data through the regional offices (AMACs). The victim report is distributed on quarterly basis to all concerned sections.

The Victim Data influences greatly the prioritization of MRE activities and a sustainable system of data collection will ensure the most accurate data is used in the prioritization of MRE and clearance activities. The MACCA and DMC rely on implementing partners and the MoE related personnel/child protection department to provide data collection. The following activities will expand and improve the data collection mechanisms in the field as well as building a sustainable collection process through the Ministry of Public Health's information management system, outlined as follows:

1. Mine/ERW casualties data will be integrated within the Ministry of Public Health's Health Information Management System HIMS during 2012 reporting to DMC and MACCA
2. Integration of mine/ERW casualties data collection with other community based networks such as Community Development Councils (NSP/CDCs), MoPH/health facilities and Community Based Health Centers (CBHC), ARCS community volunteers network , Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA) Masjeds' Imams, etc.

SECTION 5 - VICTIM ASSISTANCE

5.1. GENERAL

MACCA provides technical advice to three Government ministries: the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD); Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and the Ministry of Education (MoE). The support provided is guided by the Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan (ANDAP) 2008 – 2011, which covers: (1) data collection; (2) emergency and continuing medical care; (3) physical rehabilitation; (4) psychological support and social reintegration; (5) economic reintegration; (6) community based rehabilitation; (7) inclusive education; (8) law and public policies (advocacy); and as a subsequent addition (9) physical accessibility.

MACCA will support the Government Ministries to:

1. Encourage national and provincial stakeholders to meet, review, validate and renew the ANDAP. Urge that specific attention be given to prescriptions that address oversight, accountability and follow-through.
2. Promote the formal incorporation of physical accessibility in a renewed ANDAP or its successor.
3. Request that SMART techniques be applied to a renewed ANDAP or its successor.
4. Emphasize service implementation in lieu of MACCA's historical focus on advocacy.
5. Encourage MoLSAMD and relevant sector stakeholders to create a common monitoring, evaluation and data reporting mechanism.

It is also expected that Government Ministry staff will be able to manage the project with decreasing support from MACCA over time.

5.2. MACCA CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROJECT TO MOLSAMD

Objectives:

1. To provide technical support on disability, disability laws, policies and programs to MoLSAMD and other stakeholders as well as capacity building activities
2. To advocate among the Government and donor agencies to prioritize disability in their programs, further supporting the Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ACDP), Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG), and Afghanistan Community Based Rehabilitation Network (ACBRN) in providing technical inputs to the disabilities issues in the country
3. To increase physical accessibility for persons with disabilities in public buildings in Kabul
4. To strengthen and building CBR Network and exchange and share on Afghanistan challenges and lesson learnt

Activities:

1. Assisting in designing the disability projects to the disability related section in MoLSAMD and providing technical inputs on disability as required.
2. Assisting in the review of the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Disabled Persons (LRBDP) to bring in line with CRPD along with ACPD, as well as on general law, policies, programs and strategies on disability.
3. Reviewing the ANDAP with joint financial contribution of stakeholders
4. Assisting in various advocacy activities, development of different material in local languages, including activities through public media
5. Provision of various training activities to Government counterparts to increase capacity in handling the project.
6. Assisting in the preparation of various updates and progress reports on various national and international treaties as well as the attendance in such national and international conferences/workshops.

It is expected MACCA's support will lead to increased awareness among Government Ministries, stakeholders, and donors on disability related projects and MoLSAMD priorities leading to additional resources mobilized for project implementation. Further to these efforts, it is expected that legislation and programs developed are in line with human rights and CRPD principles.

5.3. MACCA SUPPORT VA/DISABILITY (INCLUSIVE EDUCATION) THROUGH MOE

Objectives:

1. To increase the understanding of inclusive education principles among head masters, teachers, children with disabilities, parents and community
2. To strengthen the coordination among inclusive education services providers
3. To develop the disability rights inclusion in grade 1st to 6th and oversee the implementation of integrated disability rights in the national education curriculum grades 7-12.
4. To provide capacity building and technical support to counterpart MoE staff

Activities:

1. Provision of training and technical assistance on inclusive education to Government counterparts, teachers, head masters, children with disabilities and parents
2. Provision of support to the Inclusive Education directorate of the MoE to develop short and long term strategies for Inclusive education.

3. Assisting in the preparation of various updates and progress reports on various national and international treaties as well as the attendance in such national and international conferences/workshops.
4. Assisting in various advocacy activities, development of different material in local languages, including activities through public media

With MACCA's support, it is expected that children with disabilities and their parents received IE awareness training leading to increased enrolment of children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul city and four surrounding districts. Along with this, teachers are expected to be trained on sign and Braille languages in order to help students with seeing disabilities to have access to the education curriculum. In addition, television and radio spots will be developed, produced, and broadcasted along with other material/IE toolkits in the local languages.

5.4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND DIRECT SERVICE PROVISION PROJECT OF MOPH

Objectives:

1. To increase DRD coordination, monitoring and reporting on NGO implemented rehabilitation services including community based rehabilitation activities.
2. To develop a long-term MoPH plan for the oversight and integration of rehabilitation services as well as in the development and technical assistance of Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) including budgeting, referral systems, standards of care and service implementation and quality management.
3. To improve Physical Therapy Services through the increase of professionally trained practitioners at the provincial and community level.
4. To increase prevention measures that target avoidable disabilities due to accident and preventable diseases.
5. To provide capacity building and technical support to Government counterparts.

Activities

1. Technical expertise and capacity building in assisting Government counterparts in the provision of various project activities.

This one year project will improve disability and rehabilitation services and will contribute to the MoPH mission, health-related Millennium Development Goals, (MDGs) and the goals within the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other national and international treaties and obligations.