



UNOCHA

Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan



Contents of this Presentation

- Current impact of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO)
- UN coordinated capacities available for response
- Requirements
- Lessons learned



CURRENT IMPACT OF MINES & UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

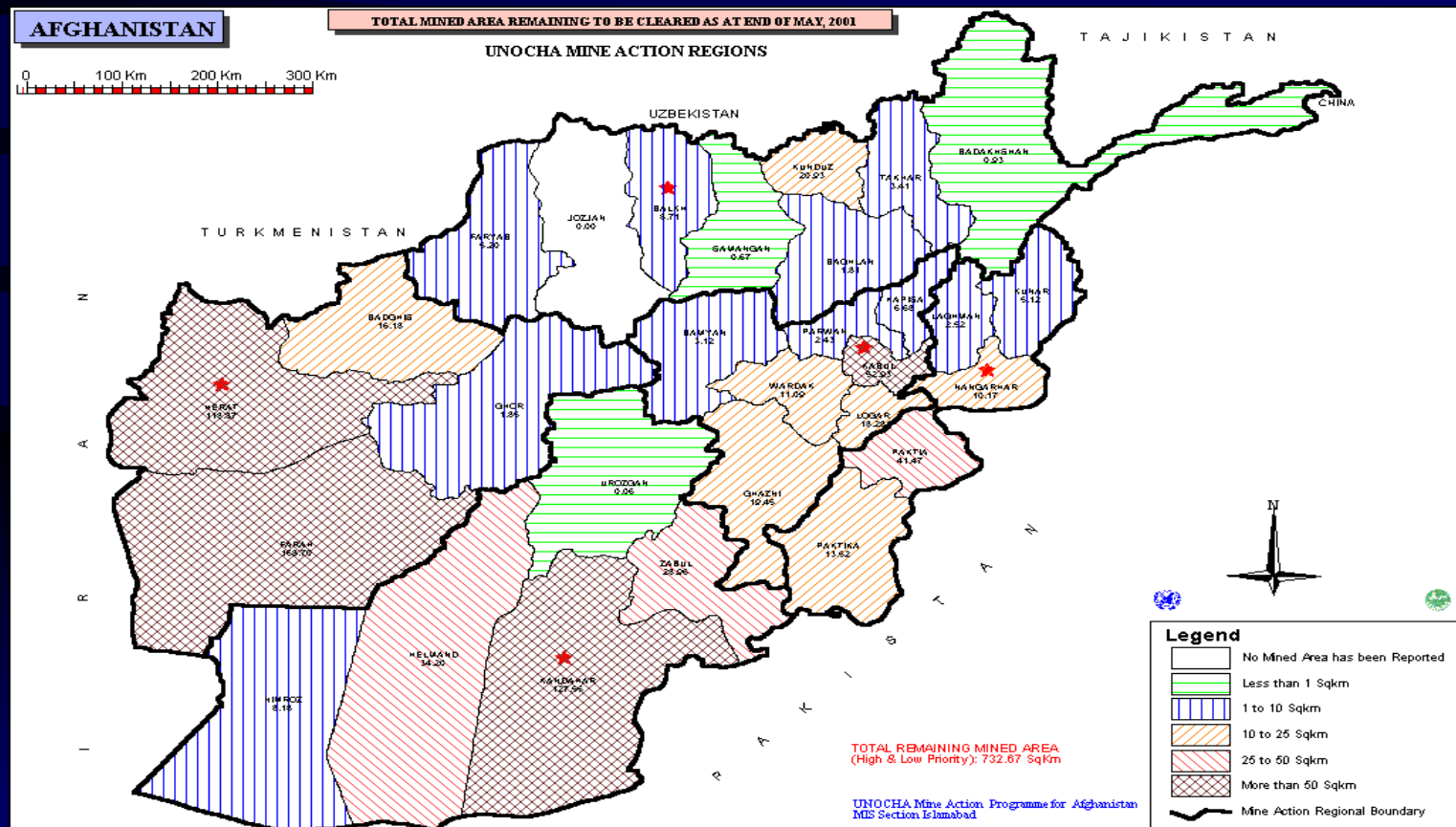


Impact - Mine Contamination

(As at 31 August 2001)

The current known area contaminated by landmine: **734 sq km**

Remaining "high priority" area to be cleared: **357 sq km**



Mine Area Contamination

(As at 31 August 2001)

**Remaining “high priority”
area: (square km)**

• Agricultural land: **161.6**

Residential/
commercial: **15.7**

• Irrigation/canals: **3**

Roads: **34.5**

• Grazing: **142**



Additional Contamination

- An additional 100 sq km in Northern Alliance front line areas
- **New mining by Taliban in new front lines post 11 September**
- New UXO threat due to coalition bombing of ammunition compounds
- **New UXO threat due to coalition unexploded bombs and sub-munitions**

Mine & UXO Victims

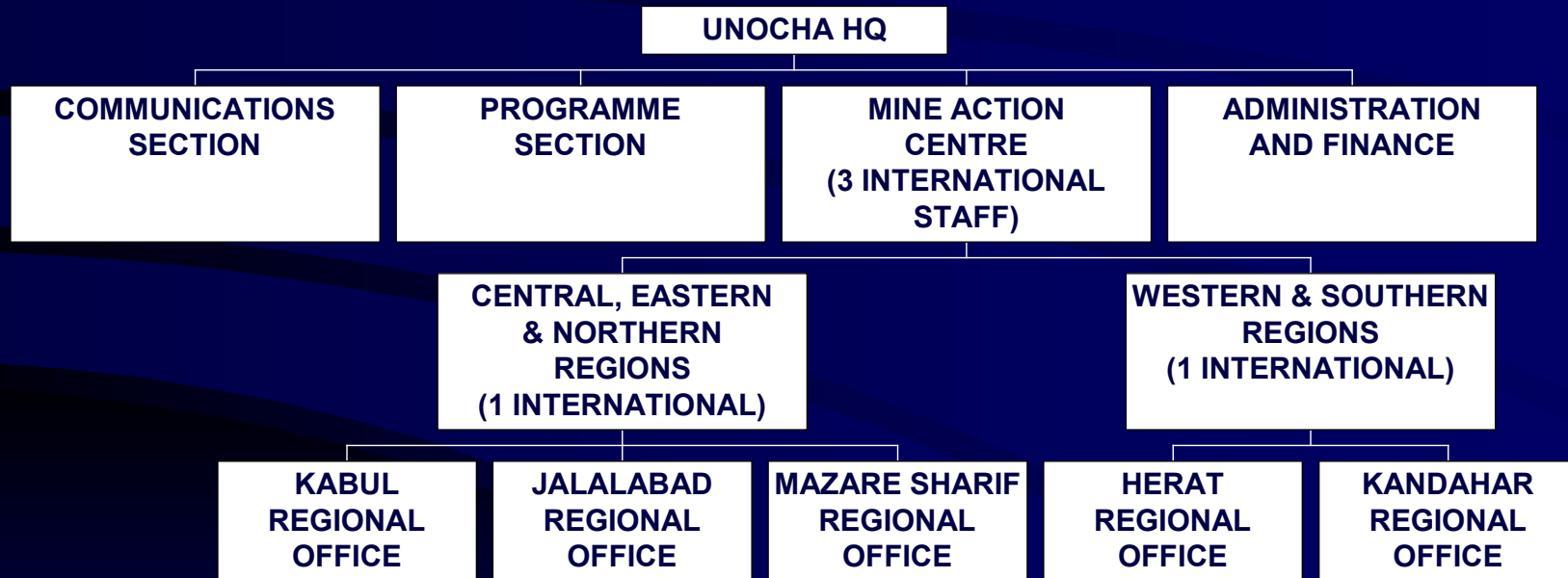
- Limited data due to no national survey
- Mine/UXO victims estimated at 50–100/week
- Long-term mine victim support required
- Approximately 50% of victims are from UXO



UN Coordinated Capacities Available for Response



MINE ACTION CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (1)

ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants	1,107
DAFA	Demining Agency for Afghanistan	563
MCPA	Mine Clearance Planning Agency	309
MDC	Mine Detection Dog Centre	732
OMAR	Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation	477
META	Monitoring, Evaluation and Training Agency	74
HALO Trust	Hazardous Areas Life Support Organisation Trust	1,120

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (2)

AREA	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan	114
AMAA	Afghan Mine Awareness Agency	14
SCF (US)	Save the Children Fund (US)	72
HI	Handicap International	40
ARI	Ansar Relief Institute	41
DDG	Danish Demining Group	90
ARCS	Afghan Red Crescent Society	13

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (3)

BBC (AEP)	British Broadcasting Corporation, Afghan Education Project	63
Total Staff		4,738
		12

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

- Mine and UXO Survey
- Mine and UXO Clearance
- Mine/UXO Reduced Risk Education (MRRE)
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Training

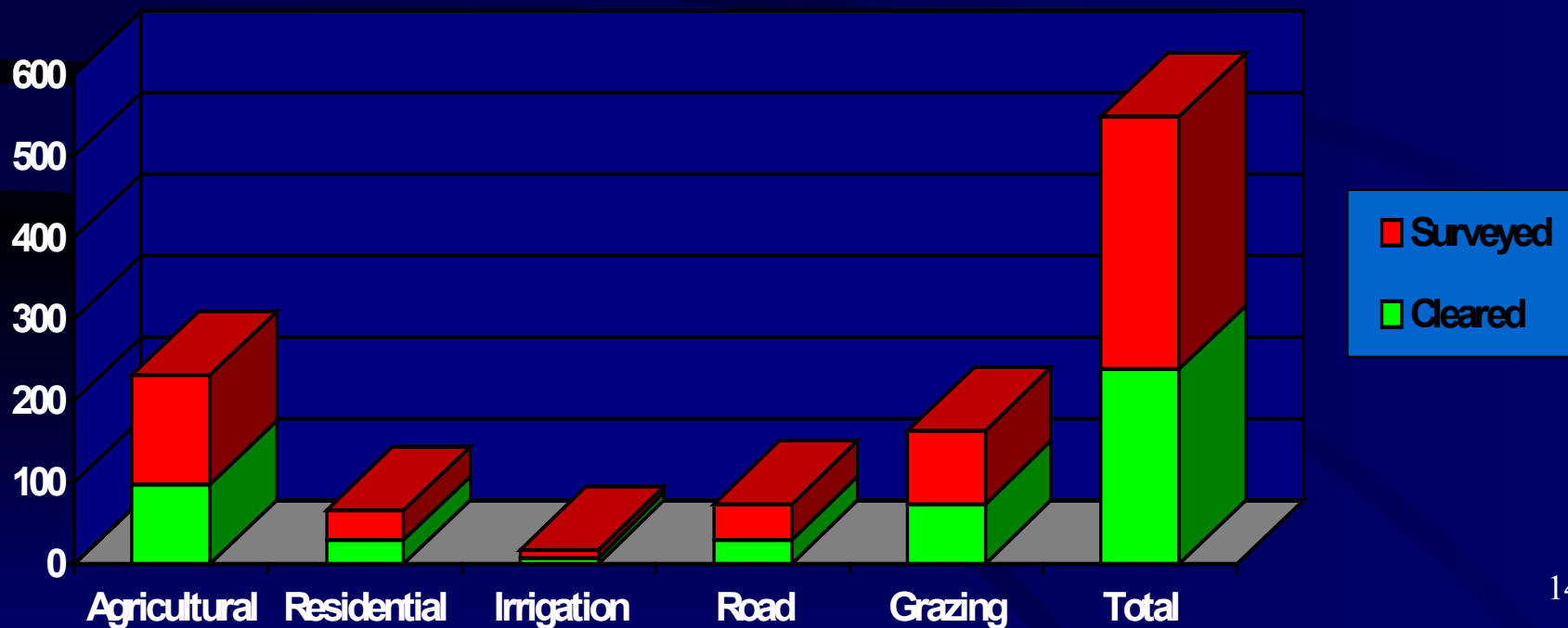
PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Mine and UXO Survey

- 734 sq km surveyed and marked

Mine and UXO Clearance

- 238 sq km of high priority land cleared
- 395 sq km of battlefield area cleared



PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Mine and UXO Survey :
3 Implementing Partners

**47 Teams , most with
mine dog sets**

- General Survey
- Technical Survey



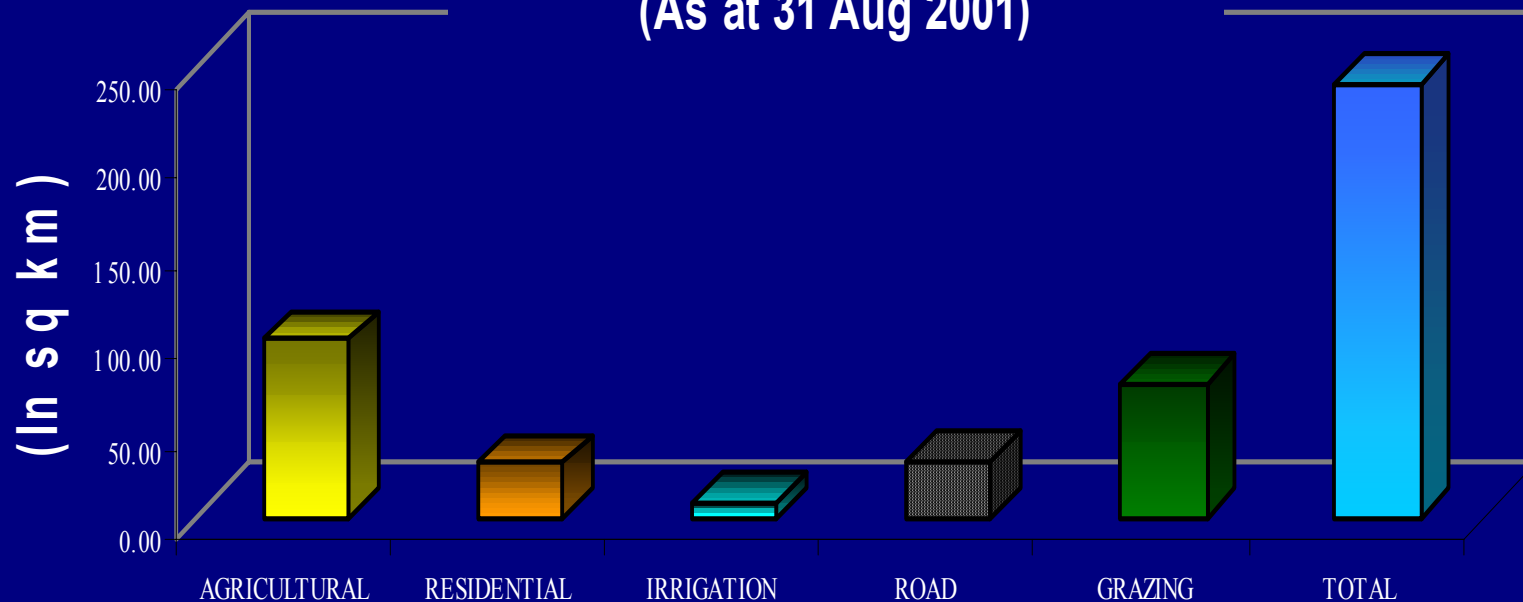
PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Mine and UXO Clearance

High Priority Mined area Cleared (31 Aug 01) : 238 sq km

Former Battlefield Area Cleared (31 Aug 01): 395 sq km

Mined Area Cleared by Type of Land
(As at 31 Aug 2001)



PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Mine and UXO Clearance

Explosive Devices Destroyed (as at 31 Aug 01) :
1,773,539

Anti-Personnel = 227,053

UXO = 1,536,013

Anti-Tank = 10,473



PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Mine/UXO Reduced Risk Education (Mine Awareness)

- **Indirect mine awareness Training**
- **Direct training methods** : through mobile training teams moving from location to location within the country and providing classes to both adults and children.
- **Landmine Education** is a specific approach adopted by SCF (US) that involves games, role-play and instruction to specifically address the needs of young children.
- **Broadcast of mine awareness messages** through radio and prints media.

Over 7.1 million people trained

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

MRRE/Mine Awareness - Implementing Partners

Agency	Mine Awareness Training Approach/ Methods	No. of Trainers	No. of CVs/MC	No. of Teams (if applicable)
OMAR	Direct MA and Indirect through Community Volunteers.	64	220	16
HI	Direct MA and Indirect through Mine Committees	56	700	-
SCF (US)	Direct child focused MA and Indirect through Community Volunteers and Partner Trainers.	22	400	5
ARI	Direct MA in Border Exit Stations of Iranian side.	25	0	5
ARCS	Direct Mine Awareness	8	0	4
AMAA	Direct MA and Indirect through Community Volunteers.	10	N/A	5
BBC-AEP	Broadcast of MA messages through Radio Soap Opera "New Home, New Life"	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF MAPA CAPACITY

- 78 manual mine clearance teams
- 20 mechanical mine clearance teams
- **9 - 27 specialist explosive ordnance disposal teams**
- 47 mine survey teams
- 17 mine dog groups
- 31 mine dog sets
- **7 monitoring and training teams**
- **3 Quality Assurance and Investigation teams**
- 7 mine awareness projects

4,738 Afghan staff

5 International staff

Advocacy

- Afghan Campaign To Ban Landmines: new structure and strategy for Afghanistan
- Stockpile destruction
- Stigmatizing the use of Landmines



PLANNING TIMELINES

- A goal of 7 years to make Afghanistan free from the effects of mines and UXO
- Donor Alert; Oct 01 – Mar 02
- Joint Appeal; Oct 01 – Dec 02
- World Bank/Asian Development Bank/UNDP Rolling 2.5 year plan built on the needs analysis process
- Transition Period – 3 year plan to transfer to a national authority

2002 Objectives

- Improve Principled Common Programming
- Implementing donor evaluation recommendations
- Completion of Information Management System for Mine Action presently being implemented by GICHD
- Implement impact survey funded by the EC implementation in 2002
- Mine dog evaluation to continue
- Continue development of MACA national standards and SOPs
- Management training

2002 Performance Indicators

- Emergency survey of new threat completed
- Training completed
- Executing emergency operations
- Return to 100 % operations
- Procurement of new and replacement of old equipment
- Mine Action Sector Transition discussions underway by stakeholders

Total 2002 Joint Appeal Requirement

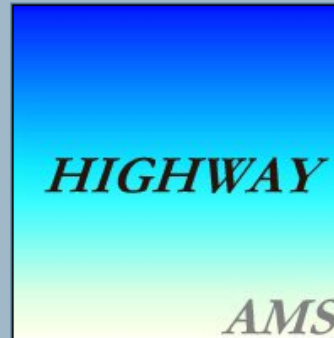
Amount Requested	\$47,400,000
Mine clearance	35,030,270
Mine awareness	2,149,730
Monitoring, Evaluation & Training	2,120,000
Survey	3,700,000
Coordination of mine action	4,400,000
Received/Pledged	34,047,453
Shortfall	13,352,547

Requirements Additional to the Joint Appeal

- Direct funding, HALO, DDG, HI, OMAR
- Impact survey – European Commission
- IMSMA – GICHD
- In-kind contribution of personnel
- Special equipment support

TRANSITION

- Develop national structures and corresponding UN assistance
- Assist in dev legislative frameworks
- Create sustainable capacity
- Personnel development



Mine Action Programme
Afghanistan

	Agriculture	Irrigation	Grazing	Roads	Residential	Total		BAC	
Northern Region:	44.13	10.44	59.81	10.60	16.95	= 141.93	sq km	160	sq km
Eastern Region:	13.65	0.27	48.44	5.72	5.07	= 73.15	sq km	100	sq km
Southern Region:	67.64	1.88	119.88	5.24	3.04	= 197.68	sq km	85	sq km
Western Region:	71.29	0.28	207.79	24.21	1.39	= 304.96	sq km	50	sq km
Central Region:	25.90	0.79	80.05	5.85	4.41	= 117	sq km	105	sq km
All Regions	222.61	13.66	515.97	51.62	30.86	= 834.72	sq km	500	sq km



Contact Details

Lessons Learned in the Afghanistan Programme



LESSONS LEARNED (1)

Mechanical Assistance to demining: keep it simple, support only, use commercial off-the-shelf equipment. Machines – keep it simple, such as backhoes and buckets.

Debate over cost-effectiveness notwithstanding, some jobs only a machine can do.

LESSONS LEARNED (2)

Management: 5 International Staff to 4700 national staff is not enough to achieve aims of capacity building.

Need managerial authority to deploy resources and control project admin, finance, procurement, logistics in order to be a functioning project.

LESSONS LEARNED (3)

Management: Up-to-date and effective office equipment and tools are essential. A mine action cannot be effective and efficient using only pencil and paper.

Computers, electronic mail, internet, and specialised tools such as Highway are essential and save time and money in the long run.

LESSONS LEARNED (4)

Safety: procedures must be actively monitored, assessed and revised constantly or accident rate increases. Management must consciously keep this in mind.

LESSONS LEARNED (5)

Community-based demining can work well if it is approached correctly. It is extremely cost-effective and beneficial to communities.

LESSONS LEARNED (6)

Capacity Building: indigenous organisations can be used for all functions within the programme. Afghan organisations can do anything: dogs, community based programmes that work, monitoring, evaluation, training, etc.

LESSONS LEARNED (7)

Control by process is essential: SOPs and standards must be thoroughly understood and followed. Afghanistan is too big for micromanagement and constant unnecessary monitoring.

LESSONS LEARNED (8)

Too much emphasis on the past – being the biggest, oldest programme with good cost effectiveness – causes management not to think ahead as effectively as needed.

Management must watch the future, especially with respect to funding. Unanticipated drops in funding means cutting resources without notice.

LESSONS LEARNED (9)

Cultural appropriateness: Programme design and capacity building must take in the unique cultural attributes of the various cultural and tribal entities existing in Afghanistan

LESSONS LEARNED (10)

The integration of manual teams, mine detecting dogs, and mechanical support works very well. Opportunities to expand this integration should be actively explored.

Survey teams with dogs can work quickly and stay ahead of the clearance teams.

LESSONS LEARNED (11)

Survey of areas of ongoing combat. If the programme had done more reconnaissance of the front line areas, it would have more idea of the scope of the problem to be faced when the time for clearance arrived.

Thank you for your attention





UNOCHA

Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan

