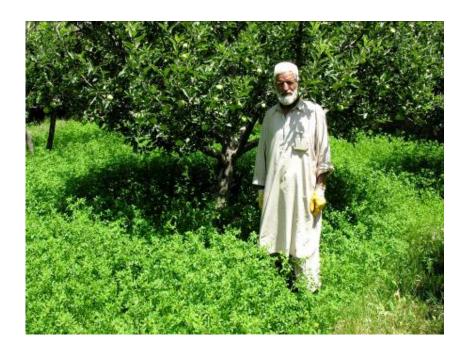
LIVELIHOODS ANALYSIS OF LANDMINE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

On behalf of the

MINE-ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN (MACCA)



VOLUME II: ANNEXES

February 2011

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ANNEX ONE: TERMS OF REFERENCE LANDMINES & LIVELIHOODS IN AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTION

The Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA) and the Department for Mine Clearance (DMC) are seeking to better understand the development outcomes stemming from demining. They plan to undertake community-level surveys on a periodic basis to document these achievements and identify changes to policy and practice that could further enhance the contribution that the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) makes towards Afghanistan's development.

To initiate this process, the MACCA has contracted the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), working within the framework of the MoU between the GICHD and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), to assist on the design and implementation of a pilot project.

Initial discussions between the MACCA and the GICHD led to an agreement to adopt a Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach¹ (see Figure 1) for the community-level survey and analysis work. The SL model has been successfully applied in Yemen for the analysis of the development contributions of mine action, where it generated a number of recommendations that have been adopted by that country's mine action programme.² As well, a number of mine action operators – including the Danish Demining Group (DDG), one of the MAPA implementing partners (IPs) – have launched initiatives in recent years to employ the SL approach to document and enhance the developmental outcomes stemming from their mine action programmes.

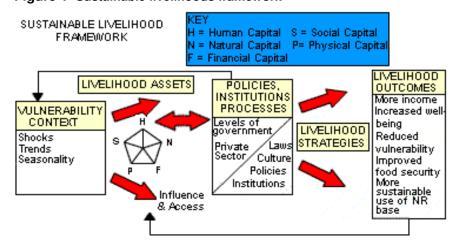


Figure 1- Sustainable livelihoods framework

¹ The SL approach fits well with mine action because it is an asset-based approach (and landmines/ ERW block safe access to assets) and it is effective at the community level (thus meshing with Community Impact scoring used in mine action).

² See Pound, Barry et al, *Departure of the Devil: Landmines and Livelihoods in Yemen,* GICHD, YEMAC, and NRI, 2006, available from http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/Evaluation-Yemen-Nov2006.pdf

OBJECTIVES

The project has four main objectives:

- 1. Learning To gain a better understanding of the development outcomes and impacts accruing from demining and how to enhance these through:
 - a. revisions to the criteria used to select priorities
 - b. adaptations to the priority-setting process
 - c. enhanced linkages with rural and community development organisations
- 2. Accountability More complete reporting to the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and donors on the contribution made by the MAPA to Afghanistan's development
- 3. Capacity Development Ensure the MAPA, in partnership with Afghan livelihoods experts, can conduct such surveys on a periodic basis and analyse the data using the SL framework
- 4. Quality Management Inform the post-clearance survey efforts of demining operators (internal QA) and the MACCA/DMC (external QA plus national standards) on quality at the development outcome level (see Figure 2)

Based on the experience from a similar exercise carried out in Yemen, we also expect the survey to generate a number of concrete recommendations relating to community liaison, handover procedures, etc.

STAKEHOLDERS

The principal stakeholders are MACCA, DMC, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD, which includes the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development – AIRD), IPs and donors.

ACTIVITY PLAN AND BUDGET

Scope

Approximately 25 villages will be surveyed in the pilot effort. The survey strategy will feature the following:

- given the diversity of Afghanistan's rural economy, the pilot survey will not seek to be nationally representative, but will focus on a few districts and livelihoods zones in the Central and Northern Regions
- insecure regions of the country shall be avoided
- survey teams will visit both fully cleared and still contaminated villages
- Afghan women surveyors will be included on each survey team to ensure the views and insights of women and children are obtained

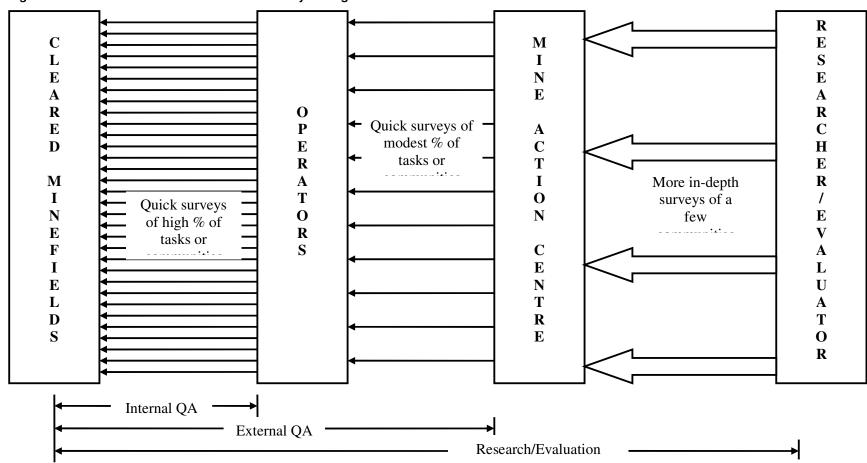


Figure 2 – Post-Clearance Assessment for Quality Management

HUMAN RESOURCES REQUIRED

An international expert in Sustainable Livelihoods (Barry Pound) will lead the technical aspects of the exercise, including detailed design, classroom and practical training for Afghan surveyors and social scientists, support during field work, analysis of community data, and reporting. Mr Pound has previous experience in Afghanistan, and in conducting SL surveys in mine-affected communities.

Mr Pound will be supported by another international SL expert (Anna Wood) and by two Afghan consultants assigned by the AIRD.

The survey will be conducted by four three-person surveyor teams, each including one woman. Four of the participating IPs (Afghan Red Crescent Society – ARCS, DDG, HALO Trust and OMAR) will each provide a man + woman team, while Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) will supply a LIAT³ surveyor for each team. Each team will also include one social scientist and one driver, making a total of five per team, all of whom will travel to the field.

The surveyors will be engaged for approximately one month (training and survey). The estimated levels of effort for the international consultants and Afghan consultants are given in the table below.

Stage	Level of Effort (days IC/AC)	Timing (all 2010)
1 st mission: Schedule of activities and detailed survey plan	6/0	March
Development of survey methodology, tools & training plan (UK)	6/0	April
2 nd mission: Final prep. & training (classroom & village surveys for training purposes)	14/14	30 May – 3 June
3 rd mission: Survey	45/45	Late June-July
Translate community data	0/15	Late July-August
Analysis & draft report writing (UK) + translation of Executive Summary	14/8	August
4 th mission: Stakeholder workshop	6/12	September
Final report writing + translation of Executive Summary	3/1	October 2010
Totals	94/95	

Notes: IC = International Consultant (livelihoods experts, foreign-based)

AC = Afghan consultants (from AIRD)

BUDGET

The budget is \$145,000, of which the GICHD would contribute \$21,000 and UNOPS \$124,000.

³ LIAT = Landmine Impact Assessment Team.

SURVEY TOOLS

The survey will adopt a Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach⁴ (see Figure 1 – Introduction) for the community-level survey and analysis work. Within this asset-based approach, a number of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools will be applied. These will include, but not necessarily be restricted to:

- Secondary data analysis
- A comprehensive introduction to provide information on the team, the objectives of the mission, the potential (realistic) benefits that might come to the community and the methods to be used
- A "Time-Line" to understand the situation before, during and after the mines were laid (and how people coped with the hazard)
- Use of survey maps and village maps drawn-up with the villagers themselves, showing the relationship between the village and the mined/cleared areas
- A "Community Profile" listing the social, financial, physical, natural and human assets inside the community, as well as the relationship between the community and the outside world
- A series of focus group discussions with community leaders, farmers (or other natural resource users such as nomads or landowners), women and children
- Case studies of landmine/UXO survivors
- Gender analysis (roles and situation of women, especially related to mine action)
- Farming/livelihood system diagrams
- Force field diagrams (present and hoped-for future situation after three years)
- Participant observation of the situation in the community by members of the team
- A photographic record of the present situation.
- Qualitative vulnerability assessment of each community based on a livelihood scoring for each asset and exposure to vulnerability issues

In addition quantitative data (prices; quantities; etc.) will be compiled for economic analysis of mini-case studies.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

A purposeful sample of 25 communities will be selected within two selected Regions (Central and North) according to the criteria shown in the Box below.

Textbox 1 – Criteria for selection of communities for inclusion in the survey

- 1. Security & Access
- 2. Region (Central and North)
- 3. Contamination status:
 - Fully cleared
 - Partially cleared
 - No communities that have not had demining <u>unless</u> we are sure they will benefit from clearance in 1389

⁴ The SL approach fits well with mine action because it is an asset-based approach (and landmines/ ERW block safe access to assets) and it is effective at the community level (thus meshing with Community Impact scoring used in mine action).

- 4. Agro-ecological zones:
 - Mix of river valley/highland/in-between
- 5. Type of contamination problem:
 - Only UXO contaminated
 - Mine or Mine & UXO contaminated

In addition the survey teams will take note of the factors given in the Box below. Some of these (e.g. Ethnicity) will be determined from secondary data sources or from the Area Mine Action Centres (AMAC), while others (e.g. access to non-land based livelihood opportunities) will be determined in the communities themselves.

Textbox 2 - Other key factors for analysis

- Community Impact Category (high/medium/low)
- Ethnic make-up
- Long-established versus new communities
- Degree to which community has alternative livelihoods options
- Victim Predictive Model criteria:
 - ° <200 population versus > 200 population
 - ° Communities with close proximity hazards (< 500 m from community centre) versus those without such hazards
- High/low numbers of victims in community
- IP(s) that have provided demining services

TRAINING PLAN

Training will take place in Kabul, and is tentatively scheduled for 30 May to 3 June. There will be three days of classroom training, followed by two days of practical work (a survey of one community near to Kabul). All surveyors and the social scientists will participate in all classroom sessions and the practical work, while team drivers will be included for the community visit and the classroom sessions on the final day.

Textbox 3 - Outline Training Plan

Day 1 (Sunday)

- Session 1
 - Opening
 - Introductions
 - Training timetable
 - Project objectives
 - Expected outcomes of the project
 - Objective of the training
- Session 2 the SL framework

Day 2 (Monday)

- Session 3 Principles of participatory surveys
- Session 4 Tools (start)

Day 3 (Tuesday)

• Session 5 – Tools (continued)

• Session 6 – Practical work planning

Day 4 (Wednesday)

• Practical work in selected community

Day 5 (Thursday)

- Practical work in selected community
- Session 7 Survey planning (includes drivers)
- Closing

MONITORING

The performance of the survey teams will be monitored continuously by the social scientists "embedded" in each team. In addition there will be oversight of the survey process from time-to-time by MACCA and DMC staff.

FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

All teams will start together in the Central Region, and complete 12 or 13 villages in that Region before transferring to the Northern Region.

Each village will be visited over two days to give time to employ all the tools specified. At the end of each village survey the whole team (surveyors and social scientist) will meet to review the information and the degree to which the tools could be successfully applied, and to summarise the village status in terms of vulnerability.

Care will be taken to record information methodically and neatly, with the survey team, village name and gazetteer code, district, province and date on every sheet of paper.

Arrangements will be made with AIRD and MACCA to translate the information into English (in soft copy) as soon as possible after collection.

ANALYSIS

The analysis of the data will be led by Barry Pound, but in consultation with the other social scientists. As well, Ted Paterson (GICHD project manager) will assist with the economic analysis. A draft report, including draft conclusions and recommendations, will be developed from the analysed findings and submitted to GICHD, MACCA, DMC, and AIRD. AIRD will be asked to translate the Executive Summary of the draft report for distribution among Afghan stakeholders.

FINAL REPORTS AND FOLLOW-UP

MACCA and DMC will organise a stakeholder workshop in Kabul at which the findings, conclusions and recommendations will be presented and discussed with a range of stakeholders. A final report will follow this workshop and will incorporate any changes/additions arising from the discussions held.

It is expected that this pilot survey will be the first of a series of surveys; subsequently, similar surveys might cover other Regions or specific performance

issues, and may employ additional tools such as resource distribution, wealth ranking, Venn diagrams etc. to understand impacts on socially differentiated groups in more depth. The use of SL surveys for community needs assessments and the formulation of community mine action plans may also be explored.

In addition, DMC and MACCA hope to link the impacts on, and needs of, communities to development initiatives by government, donor and civil society agencies through the stakeholder workshop, dissemination of the findings of the survey and other mechanisms.

ANNEX TWO: ITINERARY

Date	Location	Activity
March 10- 15, 2010	Kabul	Discussions with GICHD, MACCA, AIRD, DMC and IPs about the survey
May 27 – June 4, 2010	Kabul	Training of survey teams and DMC staff in survey methods. Arrangement of logistics for survey
June 24 – July 16, 2010	Kabul, Parwan and Mazar	Livelihoods survey. Detailed itinerary below
June 24	International travel	Barry leaves UK Anna leaves Switzerland
June 25	Kabul	Arrival in Kabul
June 26	ATC, Kabul	Revision training for survey teams
June 27 June 28	Karaiz Mere, Chahar Asiab, Qala-e-Kashef, Qala-e-Hashmath Khan	Survey
June 29	ATC, Kabul	Review meeting
June 30 July 1	Kara Bagh (Ashraf Khail), Kara Bagh (Goder Village), Shakararda,	Survey
July 2	Dashti Rabath	Past day
July 2 July 3	Charikar (Abdi Bai),	Rest day Survey
July 4	Goger Khail, KalaKhuja, Bagram Said	Survey
July 5	Mazar	Move to Mazar-e-Sharif
July 6	Mazar	Planning day
July 7 July 8	Ali Chupan, Dehdadi (Sherabad), Base Sokhta, Shekh Mohammady	Survey
July 9	Mazar	Rest day
July 10 July 11	Sarwan Tepu, Gore Mar, Mulah Sultan, Sharak Hyratan	Survey
July 12/13	Quach Neha, Shahri Qadim, Khwaja Burhan, Syghanchi	Survey
July 13	Mazar	Survey and wrap up
July 14	Kabul	Move to Kabul
July 15	Kabul	Feedback to MACCA/DMC
July 16	International travel	Depart Kabul
Aug-Dec	Kabul, Geneva and UK	Translation and report writing
Feb 5-10	Kabul	Stakeholder workshop (presentation and
Feb-March 2011	UK	discussion of draft report) Finalisation of report

ANNEX THREE: PEOPLE MET

Name	Title	Organisation	Telephone	Email
Mohammad				
Rafiq (Team Leader – TL)	MRE Instructor	OMAR	0799216042	
Kochai	MRE Instructor	OMAR	0788734851	
Shri Ahmad	Driver	OMAR	0786348501	
Abdul Hadi (TL)	MRE Instructor	DDG	0700510461	
Mahboob	MRE Instructor	DDG	0786232907	
Haji Masoom	Driver	DDG	0799810284	
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Hamid	MRE Instructor	ARCS	0797538319	
Maliha	Nil	ARCS	0772370752	
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Mahbooba	Halo new Survey Employee	НТ		
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Mohammad Ayaz	Surveyor	MCPA	0799825971	
Masruddin	Surveyor	MCPA	0700266577	
Noor Agha	Driver	MCPA	0700739401	
Janatgul	Driver	MCPA	0700152290	
Gulaga Mirzai	SOP Senior Manager	DMC	0705850132	
Abdul Haq Rahim	Director	DMC	707437283	
Abdul Habib Rahimi	Manual Deming Expert	DMC	0705850137	
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Ahmad Zia	MRE Manager	DMC	772850108	
Amrullah	Driver	HT	0776890251	

A. Hadi	Survey Supervisor	НТ	700172087	
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Hayatullah Haleemi	Head of Training Division	AIRD, MRRD	0700003371	
Barry Pound	Consultant	Natural Resources Institute, UK	0706299126	bazzapound@hotmail.com
Anna Wood	Consultant	GICHD	0706299125	
Ted Paterson	Head of Strategic Management	GICHD	0706288127 +41 22 906 16 67 +41 797698508	t.paterson@gichd.org

ANNEX FOUR: TRAINING OF SURVEY TEAMS IN LIVELIHOODS ANALYSIS (ENGLISH AND DARI VERSIONS), INCLUDING SURVEY CHECKLISTS

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS TRAINING Afghan Technical Consultants Demining Training Centre, Kabul 30 May – 3 June 2010

The Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA) and the Department for Mine Clearance (DMC) are seeking to better understand the development outcomes of demining. They plan to undertake community-level surveys on a periodic basis to document these achievements and identify changes to policy and practice that could further enhance the contribution that the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) makes towards Afghanistan's development.

To initiate this process, the MACCA contracted the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), working within the framework of the MoU between the GICHD and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), to assist on the design and implementation of a pilot project.

A 5-day training workshop was held in Kabul for those who will implement the 3-week pilot survey on the socio-economic impacts of mine action. The training was attended by Afghan mine action Implementing Partners (HALO Trust, DDG, OMAR, MCPA and ARCS), the DMC and the Afghanistan Institute for Research and Development (AIRD – a part of the Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development, MRRD). The event was facilitated by international specialists in sustainable livelihoods provided by GICHD, and by staff of the MACCA. Translation was by the Head of Training from AIRD.

The objectives of the training were to:

- Understand the principles, approaches and tools to be used in the survey
- Practice the tools and skills that will be used in the survey
- Agree on teams, roles and logistics for the survey

The training successfully covered the following topics in the classroom and the field:

- The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach⁵
- Principles of participatory surveys
- Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis tools (time line, maps, community profile, focus group discussions, case studies of landmine/UXO survivors, gender analysis, farming system diagrams and village vulnerability assessments)
- Quantitative data for the economic analysis of mine action
- Logistics of the survey

It is anticipated that the pilot survey will be conducted in 25 communities of Central and Northern Afghanistan from 26th June – 15th July 2010.

⁵ The SL approach fits well with mine action because it is an asset-based approach (and landmines/ ERW block safe access to assets) and it is effective at the community level (thus meshing with Community Impact scoring used in mine action).

Opening of the training workshop

Ted Paterson (GICHD) opened the workshop (with additional opening remarks from MACCA, AIRD and DMC). Introductions were followed by a short presentation on AIRD by Hayatullah Haleemi (Head of AIRD Training Division).

Project Objectives

The project has four main objectives:

- 1. **To understand the outcomes and impacts from demining**, and how to improve these impacts through:
 - a. revisions to the criteria used to select priorities
 - b. adaptations to the priority-setting process
 - c. enhanced linkages with rural and community development organisations
 - d. generation of a number of recommendations relating to community liaison, handover procedures etc
- 2. To provide more complete reporting on the contribution made by the MAPA to Afghanistan's development to the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and donors
- 3. **To ensure the MAPA can conduct similar surveys** on a periodic basis, in partnership with Afghan livelihoods experts
- 4. **To inform** the post-clearance survey efforts of demining operators and the MACCA/DMC **on quality at the development outcome level**

These objectives will be achieved through a 3-week survey in June/July 2010 of about 25 carefully selected mine-affected villages in the Central and Northern regions of Afghanistan by 4 teams of male and female surveyors supported by international and Afghan social scientists.

Expectations of training participants

Group A

- The survey will tell us how many regions are cleared of mines, and how many are still affected
- It will provide ideas to the GoA and donors for appropriate development activities
- It will tell us what plans people have for using the freed assets

Group B

- It will indicate the satisfaction of people about the mine action processes
- It will enhance donor fund-raising by providing evidence through the report and the stakeholder workshop
- The survey will find out if people are satisfied with the prioritisation by Mine Action (selection criteria and their application)

Group C (Women)

- It will identify how the freed assets are used for what
- It will show how sustainable peoples livelihoods are in the surveyed communities
- It will tell us how the policies (of organisations, government...) are related to mine action (e.g. victim support)

Objective of the training

- To develop a common understanding of our task
- To agree on principles, approaches and methods to carrying out the survey
- To practice the tools we will apply during the survey
- To agree on logistics where, how, teams and roles



Who is affected by mine action?

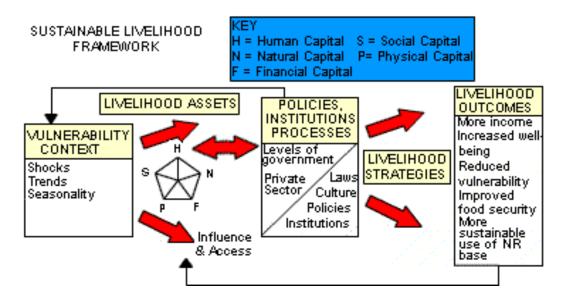
The participants were asked to brainstorm what types of people are affected by the different activities of mine action (de-mining, stockpile destruction, mine-risk education, victim assistance and advocacy):

WHO is affected by Mine Action? Children, those unaware of mines, farmers, victims, shepherds, Kuchi nomads, women, IDPs/returnees, the military, drivers and passengers on the paths and roads.

Participants were then asked what is affected by mine action. Their responses were put into a table that corresponded to the 5 assets of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework:

Natural Assets	Physical Assets	Human	Financial	Social
		Assets	Assets	Assets
Agriculture	Roads & paths	Health	Income	Projects
Grazing	Irrigation	Well-being	Employment	
Water	Housing	Education		
Forests/Woodland	Communication	Labour		
	Cemeteries			
	Power lines			
	Mining			

In the framework, these five assets are represented by the pentagon in the Figure below:



This pentagon represents what is going on inside the community, but the community is also affected by external events e.g. **shocks** such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, war, disease (of humans, livestock and crops), fire and volcanoes.

In additions to these **shocks** that affect the communities, the communities are also affected by other outside influences that come from organisations, governments, institutions, e.g. religion, laws, culture, policies (of Government and other organisations), institutions, markets, immigration and projects.

All of these influence the **livelihood strategies of households**, which in turn affect **livelihood outcomes**.

The above makes up the **Sustainable Livelihoods Framework**. This framework is a good way to analyse what happens in a community, including the stresses between different social groups and trends that are happening over time. The 11 tools that will be used in the survey are designed to investigate different aspects of this sustainable livelihoods framework.

Principles of participatory surveys

- ❖ The survey we will conduct is centred around **people.** They are the focus of the survey
- The survey uses the Livelihoods Framework, which is an holistic framework covering every aspect of people's lives.
- Communities are made up of different types of people (young, old; rich, poor; men, women, children; farmers, shopkeepers, millers and hairdressers; leaders, ordinary village members and survivors). We want to hear from each group separately if possible.
- ❖ We want to **learn** from people in mine affected communities. **Listen** to what people say and record what you hear, not what you want to hear

- ❖ We should obtain information from different sources using different tools to get an accurate and consistent picture of the situation. This is known as **triangulation**.
- ❖ We must be careful not to raise people's **expectations**. We are not coming with any benefits in the short term, although the report should lead to greater awareness of their situation and may lead to development initiatives that benefit their communities in the longer term.
- ❖ Each community is different (social and ethnic situation, history, access to resources, leadership etc), so we must not assume anything. **Keep an open mind.**
- ❖ Be **flexible**. We cannot control who comes to meetings or what they say or how they respond to us. Keep in good humour and look for a way around any problems.
- ❖ Be **respectful** of all the people in the community, regardless of age, sex, ethnicity or religion
- ❖ Be **well prepared** before you enter the community defined roles and responsibilities; materials ready.
- ❖ Be careful with the information you collect. Record it neatly and methodically. Ensure that every sheet has the date and the name of the village on it.

Wrap-up Day 1

The $\overline{3}$ break-out groups were asked to list 3 things they have learned during the day and one thing they think they may have trouble with in the survey.

Learning points; Day 1

Group A

Learning points

- SL Framework
- Vulnerability factors
- Principles of participatory surveys especially being well prepared and having respect for all and learning from them

Challenge: Finding people who will give accurate information

Group B (Women)

Learning points

- SL Framework
- PRA principles
- People affected by mine action

Challenge: Behaviour and attitude of local people in communities

Group C

Learning points

- Now know the **concepts** of SL Framework
- Principles of participatory surveys; how to talk with people
- Lot of info about the survey that we are going to conduct (where, when , how, why)
- Learned about AIRD (history, objectives, activities)

Challenge: Shortage of time to do the survey well

Tools for Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis

Introduction to a Community

- a) Formal process: Through Provincial Governor and District officials. Permission from the Governor is compulsory for AIRD. Need to balance requesting permission and formalities with security concerns for teams in the field. DMC, MRRD and MACCA will decide how to proceed.
- b) Informal process in communities: This is to introduce the team to the community, so that they know exactly who you are and why you are there and what is required from the village.

Process: One person from the team should be assigned the role of introducing the team to the first group of people met (probably a mix of village leaders and others). Remember that you will also have to introduce yourselves (perhaps less formally) to each new group of people met during the survey.

Content of the introductions

- 1. Who you are: introduce each person on the team
- 2. Why you are here: the purpose of your visit
- 3. What methods you will be using and over what time period
- 4. **How the information will be used**: in a report to MACCA, the DMC, the Government of Afghanistan and donors.
- 5. What benefits might come to the community as a result of this survey: the potential for development interventions from donors, NGOs or government.
- 6. **Permission to work with groups of men, women, children and victims from the community:** ask if it is OK for the team to interact with community members over the next 2 days

Group work feedback on role play for Introduction to the Community

Group 1

Introduction was good; request to work with different groups was good. Team had good level of patience and provided good information.

The objective and purpose was not explained clearly and there was no coordination among team - many people talking, interference...

Group 2

Team raised expectations of the community by promising to hire person from community; all members of the team talking at once

Conclusion

- Tasks should be divided within the team with a specific person leading the introductions within team;
- Need to keep words at level of community use common words; Acronyms not to be used (e.g. UXO, MRE...)
- This introduction tool should only be about introductions, not about collecting survey information this comes in later tools.



Time line

What is it?

- First tool to use after introductions.
- Time line is a picture or story of the history of the village.
- It is usually an oral exercise, recalling important events/incidents, time gaps.

Purpose

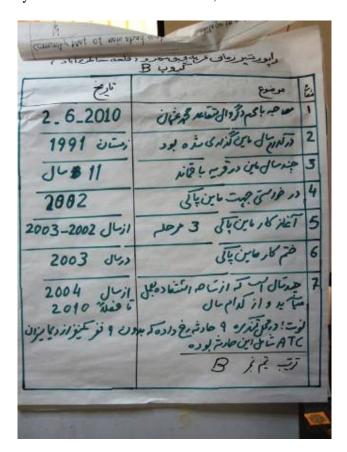
- To get an overview of the history of the village.
- To initiate thinking process in the villagers.
- Guide to identify and analyse social and natural changes in the village.
- Time line can help people explain their experience of landmines over time.
- To help understand the feeling of people concerning the activities of MACCA and mine action.

Process

- Determine who to meet It is important to involve different groups within the community to get their different perspectives.
- Meet small groups (4-6).
- Get views of both women and men
- Discuss the most important events in the community's past use guide questions.
- Use the information to prepare a historical timeline decide time span.

Suggested questions for time lines related to mine action

- When the area was mined? First and last times; By who; types of mine?
- When first and subsequent accidents happened? How many? What injuries?
- When the area was demined? When did it start? How long did it take? Which NGO was involved?
- When did MRE start how often?
- When did you start to use the cleared land; for what use?



Maps

A map is a tool that helps us to learn about a community and its resources/assets

Mapping during the survey

- Work with the community to draw a map of their village and surrounding area.
- Like with time lines, work with small groups (<8)

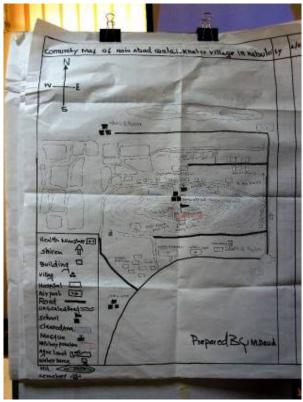
Key features needed on a map are:

- Clear representation and exact borders of the area showing main features (roads, rivers, buildings etc).
- Direction of North
- Mined areas.
- Areas blocked or inaccessible.
- Communication routes (roads, paths).
- Minefield identification if possible (according to gazetteer)
- Military installations
- Residential areas
- Health points
- Mosques
- Schools
- Graveyards
- Play areas (football fields...)
- Resources
 - Mines
 - o Agricultural area
 - Water points
 - o Paths
 - o Mountain areas (forage, firewood)
- Resource use (what is each area used for, and how has this been affected by mine action)
- Which areas have been cleared and what are these areas being used for?
- Land ownership (particularly for cleared land)
- Key (symbols, colours)
- Date
- Title (village name)
- Scale if possible
- Contours to show hills/mountains

Additional prompt questions from participants

• How has the **value** of the asset changed due to mine action (e.g. the value of the land in financial terms) – how has the price changed, or the value of the production from the land?





Community Profiles

Purpose of the tool: This tool starts to build up a picture of the character of the village. How large is it, what activities and trades are there; what infrastructure is there; what are the main external influences and periodic shocks on the village.

Process:

- 1. Start with a blank sheet of flip chart paper.
- 2. Draw a large circle on the paper with a marker pen. Say that this represents the village.
- 3. Ask questions about the village, as follows, and note down the answers inside the first circle:
 - How many households are there in the village?
 - What infrastructure is there in the village?
 - What institutions are there in the village?
 - What activities are there in the village?
 - What are the main occupations of men?
 - What are the main occupations of women?
- 4. Draw a second circle around the first. Say that this represents the outside influences on the village
- 5. Ask questions about those outside influences, as follows, and note the answers in the space between the circles:
 - Are there any government programmes or initiatives that have affected the village?
 - Are there any NGO or donor programmes or initiatives that have affected the village?
 - What linkages do you have with neighbouring villages?
 - Where do you market your produce?
 - Where do you get inputs and food that you don't produce yourselves?
 - Do members of the community work outside the village? Where and what type of work?
 - What are the shocks that have affected the village in the last ten years (flood, droughts, disease, pests, war, earthquake...)



Focus Group Discussions

What is a Focus Group Discussion?

- Focus Group Discussion is a method to gather information from a *homogenous* group of 10-12 people.
- A FGD helps assess and understand people's feeling, attitudes, perceptions, reactions, experiences and emotions.

Characteristics of FGDs

- FGD is a semi-structured group discussion, **not** an interview.
- Guided by a facilitator using prompt questions (that will be supplied to you) to guide the discussion
- Facilitator encourages interaction and discussions among the participants.
- Prompt questions designed to focus discussion on a specific topic (landmines).
- You will need to ask supplementary (probing questions) to get deeper information
- FGD collects qualitative information (not quantitative).

Process

- Facilitator needs to familiarize himself/herself with the checklist of questions provided and make sure they understand it
- Identify the participants and take their names, sex, positions or occupations, village, date
- Ensure the materials needed for the discussion are available.
- Select a suitable venue.
- Plan facilitation process (roles, time etc).
- Decide how to record the data.



FGDs use Semi-structured Interview techniques:

- Use predetermined questions on a specific topic but allow new topics to be pursued as the interview develops.
- Interviews are informal and conversational but carefully controlled.
- The facilitator needs to be an effective communicator (active listening...).

Role play for FGD/SSI - see Box below

• Divide into groups

- Use open questions where possible
- Use the 6 helpers in probing (who, what, when, where, why and how)

Feedback from role play on Focus Group Discussions

What went well?

- Asked questions well; used the 6 helpers
- "Leaders" were well prepared with a clear agenda (if people are pre-warned about
 the coming of the team they will be prepared. If they are the Shura, then they will
 already have discussed many issues and will have arrived at a common position
 on them)
- Asking all community members to confirm if what one says is also true for the others
- Good body language
- Good clear voice of questioner
- Good flowing conversation

What didn't go so well?

- The "Leaders" will have a wider agenda than mines (health, schools etc) and will try to divert the conversation to these other community priorities
- Didn't follow up some issues raised by the leaders (there is an area not cleared)

N.B. It is likely that in the survey, we will use FGDs with village leaders, women, children and farmers.



Focus Group Discussion Checklists

Focus Group Discussion checklist questions for village leaders:

- 1. What mine action activities have taken place in this village? *Prompt to ensure all activities covered, e.g. survey, clearance, mine risk education/awareness, victim support.*
- 2. What was your involvement in each of these activities?
- 3. Were you involved in the prioritisation of these activities for your village?
- 4. For each activity, describe what went well and what did not go well? (prompt for ideas on coordination, coverage, selection of beneficiaries, etc)
- 5. What have been the benefits of mine clearance? (Note you may need to prompt about the different assets freed by mine clearance crop land, grazing land, building land, water resources, roads and paths etc). Is it possible to divide the answers into direct & indirect benefits?
- 6. How was the land allocated after clearance? Do you think the method was fair on all, especially the poor?
- 7. What have been the benefits of mine awareness education for your community? Can you give examples? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 8. Have any members of the community been affected by mine or UXO explosions (who, when, what was the damage to people or property)
- 9. Have any members of the community benefitted from victim support in what way? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 10. What development plans are ongoing, or have been proposed, for your village.
- 11. Do any of these plans relate specifically to the mine action activities that have been undertaken?
- 12. What local organisations/institutions exist for supporting development and welfare in the village?
- 13. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these organisations?
- 14. What three things would you do to improve the village for the benefit of the whole population if you had the chance?
- 15. In relation to mine action activities, do you think your village has been adequately supported (ask for an explanation)
- 16. Do you know of mine action activities being undertaken in neighbouring villages (*identify which village and list the activities*)?
- 17. Do you know of villages that need mine action support but have not yet received support?
- 18. Are you aware how villages are selected for mine action activities describe the selection process if possible?
- 19. Do you think the selection of villages was fair?
- 20. What additional points would you like to make about mine action in your village, or generally in Afghanistan

FGD checklist questions for children

1. Please tell us what you know about mines (what is a mine, do you know what to do if you find a mine?)

- 2. From where did you get this information about mines (*Prompt for answers which may include from family, school, posters, NGOs, friends, other sources?*)
- 3. Are there mines in your village now? If yes, then where?
- 4. Have any mines been removed (destroyed) in your village. If yes, where were these mines and who destroyed them? From where did you get this information?
- 5. How has mine clearance made a difference to your life (prompt for information about play, work, school, friends, family, freedom, etc)
- 6. Has anyone (child or adult) in your village been injured or killed by a landmine? Tell me about this person who are they, what were they doing when they were injured?
- 7. Do you feel safe from the threat of mines?
- 8. Do you feel free to go anywhere in the village, without restriction?

FGD questions for women

- 1. What mine action activities have taken place in this village? *Prompt to ensure all activities covered, e.g. survey, clearance, education/awareness, victim support.*
- 2. What was your involvement in each of these activities?
- 3. For each activity, describe what went well and what did not go well? (prompt for ideas on coordination, coverage, selection of beneficiaries, etc)
- 4. What have been the benefits of mine clearance to you and your family? (Note you may need to prompt about the different assets freed by mine clearance crop land, grazing land, building land, water resources, roads and paths etc). Is it possible to divide the answers into direct & indirect benefits?
- 5. How was the land allocated after clearance? Do you think the method was fair on all, especially the poor?
- 6. What have been the benefits of mine awareness education to you and your family? Can you give examples? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 7. Have any members of your village benefitted from victim support in what way? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 8. What development plans are in place, or have been proposed, for your village and do any related specifically to the mine action activities that have been undertaken?
- 9. What local organisations/institutions exist for supporting development and welfare in your village?
- 10. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these organisations?
- 11. What three things would you do to improve the village for the benefit of the whole population if you had the chance?
- 12. In relation to mine action activities, do you think your village was adequately supported (ask for an explanation).
- 13. Do you know of mine action activities being undertaken in neighbouring villages (identify which village and list the activities)?
- 14. Do you know of villages that need mine action support but have not yet received support?
- 15. Are you aware how villages are selected for mine action activities describe the selection process if possible?

16. Do you think the selection of villages was fair?

FDG questions for artisans (or specified livelihood group, e.g. merchants, farmers, etc. as relevant)

- 1. What mine action activities have taken place in this village? *Prompt to ensure all activities covered, e.g. survey, clearance, education/awareness, victim support.*
- 2. What was your involvement in each of these activities?
- 3. For each activity, describe what went well and what did not go well? (prompt for ideas on coordination, coverage, selection of beneficiaries, etc)
- 4. What have been the benefits of mine clearance to you and your family? (Note you may need to prompt about the different assets freed by mine clearance crop land, grazing land, building land, water resources, roads and paths etc). Is it possible to divide the answers into direct & indirect benefits?
- 5. How was the land allocated after clearance? Do you think the method was fair on all, especially the poor?
- 6. What have been the benefits of mine awareness education to you and your family? Can you give examples? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 7. Have any members of your village benefitted from victim support in what way? (Ask specifically about any benefits for men, women and children)
- 8. What development plans are in place, or have been proposed, for your village and do any related specifically to the mine action activities that have been undertaken?
- 9. What local organisations/institutions exist for supporting development and welfare in your village?
- 10. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these organisations?
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- 13. Do you know of mine action activities being undertaken in neighbouring villages (identify which village and list the activities)?
- 14. Do you know of villages that need mine action support but have not yet received support?
- 15. Are you aware how villages are selected for mine action activities describe the selection process if possible?
- 16. Do you think the selection of villages was fair?

Case studies of survivors

Purpose of the tool: To have a short description (with a photograph if possible) of the history of the incident and of the situation of the survivor, including any support that they have received from any organisation or from their family or community.

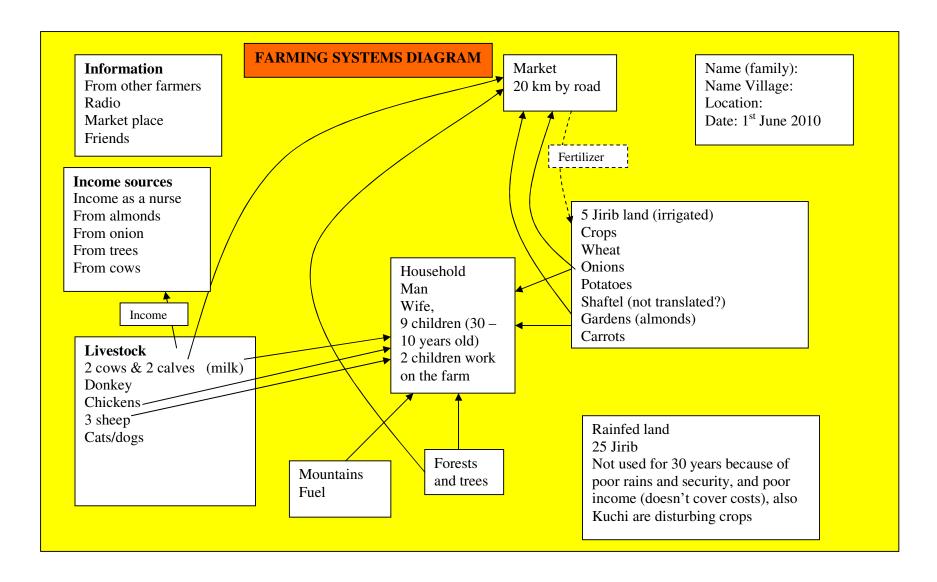
Process:

- 1. Identify male and female survivors in the community (perhaps during the introduction meeting with village leaders).
- 2. Interview the survivors perhaps with their family if they are looking after the survivor
- 3. Ask them about themselves name, age, sex, marital status, occupation before the incident, occupation now
- 4. Ask about the incident when and where did it happen; how did it happen
- 5. What has happened since the incident what support have they had; from who
- 6. Ask about their present situation what do they do now; how do they cope
- 7. Ask about what they hope to do in the future, and what type of support would be useful to them
- 8. Ask if it is OK to take a photo (for women get a signature that it is OK to use the photo in our report)

Farming System Diagrams (FSD)

Farming system diagram needs to be made for only ONE family in the community. FSD will help us understand the details of the farming system FSD will also help us understand how farming and mine action is **linked.**

- 1. Location, date, family name to be recorded in one corner of the flip chart
- 2. House/family
- 3. Number of people in family
- 4. Age of family members, sex and occupation
- 5. Land area; Irrigated & non irrigated land
- 6. Crops produced on the land
- 7. Livestock types, numbers and products
- 8. Use of products from the mountains and natural resources around house
- 9. Markets what sold from livestock and agricultural production (including horticulture and forestry (also what inputs purchased); what goes to household
- 10. How to get technical information about agric and livestock activities
- 11. Income from livestock and agric activities
- 12. Income from any other activities
- 13. Distance from markets
- 14. Transport to/from market
- 15. Opportunities for development



Participant Observation

Process: Using your eyes to observe what is around you (the infrastructure, the way people act, the production, the resources, the level of development...) to complement information from the other tools.

Objectives:

- a) Verification of the information from other tools
- b) To find new information
- c) To find missing information

N.B. Don't endanger yourselves looking for information.

Who should be observing? Particularly those in the team who don't have a particular task at any one time.

When? From as soon as you arrive in the community up to when you leave.

Observation is complemented by the photographic record.

Observation will be recorded in the village assessment (see tool below).

Gender analysis

Definitions from participants

- Gender is about men and women
- Gender is concerned with giving equal opportunity to both men and women
- Difference between men and women is sex, not gender.

Examples of gender issues: it is perfectly acceptable in UK for women to wear men's clothes, but not for men to wear women's clothes. In the UK (some) men and their wives do the same tasks in the house. In UK, by law, women have access to a share of their husband's assets. In some parts of Switzerland women weren't allowed to vote until 1970. These examples show that acceptable gender behaviour, gender roles, gender laws and gender asset-access may differ between cultures and classes, and over time.

Gender means the socially and culturally defined identities and behaviours associated with men and women, boys and girls. Gender influences a persons' roles, duties, responsibilities, activities, access to and control of resources. Gender roles vary from society to society and change over time.

Gender differentiation of roles according to participants

	Who makes decisions?			Who does the work?				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Land prep	Yes	In some places	No	No	Mostly	A little	A little	No
Planting	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	A little	Yes	No
Herding	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Collecting water	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Collecting firewood	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
CDC	?*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Path repair	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

^{*} no consensus

These gender roles affect people's exposure to risk of landmines and UXOs.

People's behaviour can affect the local economy (e.g. if risk of mines stops collecting firewood then price goes up. Similarly if the mines are cleared then firewood access might increase and become cheaper or more used).

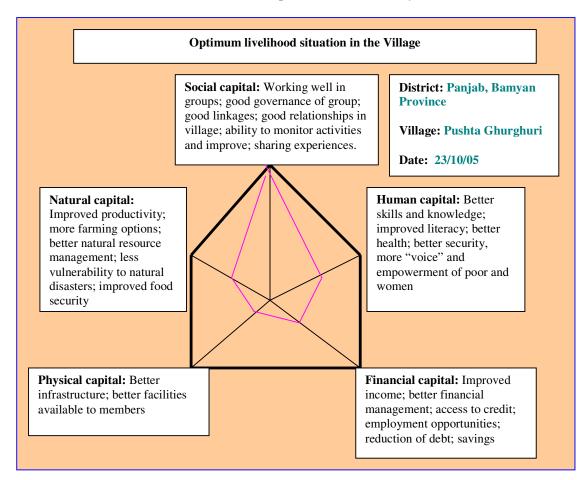
So: Who (i.e. which socially differentiated group) is more <u>at risk</u> from landmines and UXO, and who is <u>benefitting</u> from mine action and how?

Village Assessment

Purpose: To assess community vulnerability according to the level of assets in the village.

Process:

- 1. This tool brings all the members of the team (men and women) together after they have been to the village.
- 2. The team discusses what they have seen in the village, including what has impressed them and what has concerned them (i.e. the village **strengths** and **weaknesses**).
- 3. The team then gives a score to each of the 5 assets, and an explanation of the reason for that score, as in the example below (from Bamyan Province)



Livelihood Asset	Description of situation	Score 1-5 (1= poor; 5 = v good)
Social capital	Working well in groups, good linkages and good relationships, ability to monitor the activities of their village	5
Human capital	Low knowledge & skills, low literacy, Very poor health situation	3
Financial capital	Low income, no credit, low employment	2

	opportunity	
Physical capital	Poor infrastructure, few facilities	1
Natural capital	Low productivity, low natural resources	2

This tool is used after we leave the village: At the end of a day's survey the team sits together to discuss what information they have collected from the day – this information can be structured in a particular way using the livelihood pentagon, as above (human, social, physical, financial and natural assets). According to the findings from the survey, we can score each asset as 1-5 and display this on the pentagon as a different length line. A line from the centre of the pentagon to the outside means that this is a very strong asset in the community and is scored 5. Lower scores are shorter lines.

This is a good way of visualising the comparative strength of different assets within a community and **summarising** the findings from the survey.

A low score indicates where there is a potential problem and where development support can be targeted.

Quantitative economic information (Ted Paterson)

SL Framework provides good descriptive (qualitative) information about communities. But it doesn't give numbers (quantitative) data. We need both qualitative and quantitative information. Quantitative data is easy to measure, but doesn't necessarily provide the most important information.

In mine action we have a lot of quantitative data (e.g. Sq m cleared and number of mines destroyed). These are necessary, but the **most** important things (is life better for the people, and how can we make life better?) are much harder to measure.

In our survey we want to collect some quantitative information that is easy to collect. These will help us answer the question: "What has happened as a result of mine action?"

e.g. because of mine action x ha of agricultural land has been made available that was previously unavailable. We need to know this, but we also need to know why it has happened in a particular way (a combination of circumstances that need to be described using qualitative information).

Why are there good outcomes (strong benefits to a lot of people) in some villages and not in others?

Collect the same type of data that the LIAT teams have been collecting:

- How many ha are farmed;
- What is the production;
- What is the value of that production;
- How many livestock are grazing on the land?

This will enable us to do an analysis at the end of the survey. It also provides a confirmation of the descriptive information that is collected through the PRA tools.

- How much is the land worth?
- How many houses have been built on the cleared land? How much are they worth?

Prices, quantities, areas are what we want from the FGDs and other tools.

We will NOT measure the land, or count the sheep, but we will ask people during the FGDs and other tools.

We need at least 10 examples of quantitative information. That will enable us to train LIAT teams in the collection of quantitative information that describes the tangible benefits of de-mining.

The quantitative data sheet used to collect this information follows:

Livelihood survey: Quantitative data sheet

Village	Date	Team
---------	------	------

Question to community	Answers
When were mines laid in your community (year):	
How many minefields were there in your community:	
When were mines cleared in your community (year):	
What was the total area of minefields cleared (ha or	
jirib):	
What was the total number of mines cleared:	
How many people were injured by mine accidents	
before clearance:	
How many people were killed by mine accidents	
before clearance:	
What livestock were killed before clearance (type and	
number)	
What property was destroyed before clearance (type	
and number):	
How many people have been injured by mine accidents	
since clearance:	
How many people have been killed by mine accidents	
since clearance:	
What has the cleared land been used for (or what will it	
be used for in the future); [e.g. crops, livestock grazing,	
housing]:	
Are there any minefields left in your community; if so	
what type/ area / number / location:	
What was the value of the land before clearance (Afs	
per jirib):	
What is the value of the land now (Afs per jirib):	
Are there problems with UXOs (ERW) in your	
community, if so what:	
What else is the land being used for [e.g. stone, bees,	
forestry, collection of fuel wood, medicinal plants] that	
it wasn't used for before clearance:	
What is the financial value of these additional benefits	
(Afs):	
What crops/ livestock are produced on the cleared land:	
What is the yield of crops per jirib:	
What is the sale value of the crop per jirib:	
What number of livestock use the cleared land:	
What is the sale value of the livestock products (live	
animals, meat, milk, eggs, manure, wool) for the	
number given:	
How many houses or other buildings have been built	
on the cleared land:	
What is the value per house:	
What other resources have been made available	
because of demining (water, paths, roads, play areas)	
What is the financial value of these benefits if you can	
estimate them:	
What other benefits have come from mine action	

Field practical in Tapa Bibi Maho area of Kabul (Wednesday 2^{nd} June 2010)

Team Activities

Team doing activity	Activity	Role of others
Team A (OMAR)	Introductions	All others observing
Team B (DDG)	Time line	All others observing
Women divide off and men	stay in their teams	
Team C (HALO)	Community Profile	Other men observing
Team D (ARCS) Women	Map	Other men observing
Mens' teams work separatel	y	
Team A	Focus Group Discussion	Separate
	(Village Leaders)	
Team B	FGD (Men)	Separate
Team C	FGD (children)	Separate
Team D	Case Study of survivors	Separate
Women (all together)	Introductions	
	Map	
	Community Profile	
	FGD	
	Case Study (14-year old	
	girl)	

Difficulties encountered in the field process

- The community has many expectations; want something before next time or they might not want to meet with them
- They have seen that their economic situation is quite good
- They weren't clear about the purpose of the visit
- The women were not clear about precise dates during the time line
- The women related activities or events to things that happened in their homes, not to calendar dates

Comments on the field exercise

- 1. We should send a letter to each community in the survey to explain beforehand who is coming (how many), when (date and time) and for how long and for what, and that we don't need food or accommodation
- 2. Teams need to be clear before arriving at the community about what they are going to do and the order in which they will be done, and who is going to do what.
- 3. Introductions need to set out clearly the way in which we hope to work with the community. Don't be afraid of spending a little time over this, so that everybody present is clear about why we are there, for how long, who we want to meet. Can introduce the problem of mines in Afghanistan (land, water, roads, houses...). Introduce the survey (25 villages in Kabul, Parwan and Mazar) and how the information will be used. Ask if they have any questions about us and our visit.
- 4. The time taken over each tool was very short. Need to go deeper into each question using the prompt questions. Go slowly and don't rush through the questions
- 5. Guide the process more firmly and focus on the task (women)
- 6. Use the flip charts as a visual tool so that the information develops in front of the community members (time line, community profile etc)
- 7. At the end, ask if the information is accurate
- 8. Encourage the participation of all the community members present
- 9. Add to the tools from information gathered in other interviews (e.g. to the time lines when date-related information comes up)
- 10. Challenge inconsistent information. Make sure we know where information comes from (record participants)
- 11. Victim case study could be one on one interview so that victims don't feel bad
- 12. Every page (flip chart or notebook) should have the name of the village, the team, the date and the community participants (not necessarily names but who they are shopkeeper, teacher, wakil...)
- 13. At the end of the village visit give the team leader all the information. He will check that it is complete and each page has team, date, title and community participants.
- 14. We need a method to keep the village information safe from loss or damage or being mixed with other villages.

Evaluation of the training

Average score (1-5)	Score per individual (1-5)	Criterion
4.4	4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5	1. Training venue
4.0	3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 5	2. Food and refreshments
4.2	4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4	3. Content of training
4.4	5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4	4. Field visit
3.6	3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 4, 4, 1, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4	5. Handout materials
4.6	3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5	6. Translation
4.1	4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4	7. Confidence in ability to conduct survey
4.2		Overall score

1 = Very poor 2 = Poor

3 = Good

4 = Very good 5 = Excellent

آموزش سروی معیشت توسط پروگرام ماین پاکی برای افغانستان (MAPA)

مركز آموزش ماين پاكى مشاورين ماين پاكى افغانستان از 30 ماه مى تا 3 ماه جون سال 2010

یاد داشت های گرفته شده از روز اول: یکشنبه 30 ماه می سال 2010:

تُبِد پترسن (GICHD) ورکشاب را افتتاح نمود (نمایندگان مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی افغانستان AIRD، MACCA و ریاست ماین پاکی (DMC) نیز اظهارات افتتاحی داشتند) و آقای قدوس معرفی اشتراک کننده گان را به عهده داشت. سپس حیات الله حلیمی در مورد (AIRD)بصورت مختصر سخن گفت.

مقاصد بروژه

این پروژه دارای چهار مقصد عمده میباشد:

دانستن نتایج و تاثیرات پروگرام ماین پاکی و طرق بهسازی این تاثیرات:

الف. بازنگری معیار های مورد استفاده برای انتخاب اولویت ها ب. تطابق با بر و سهٔ تعین اولویت ها

ج. ارتباط بهتر با سازمان های انکشافی دهاتی و اجتماعی

د. طرح یک سلسله سفارشات در مورد ارتباط با مردم، طرز العمل های محول سازی و غیره.

- 2. تهیه گزّارش مکمل در مورد سهم پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان (MAPA) در انکشاف این کشور، برای دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان و کمک کننده گان.
 - 3. اطمینان در مورد اینکه پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان (MAPA)میتواند سروی های همانند را بصورت دوره ای در همراهی با متخصصین بخش معیشت افغانستان انجام دهد.
- اطلاع از تلاش های ماین پاکان و مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی DMC/MACCA بعد از سروی ماین پاکی در مورد کیفیت به سطح نتایج انکشافی.

این مقاصد از طریق یک سروی سه هفته ای بالای حدود 25 قریهٔ متاثر از ماین در مناطق مرکزی و شمالی افغانستان که بصورت دقیق انتخاب شده اند، در ماه جون/جولای سال 2010 بدست خواهد آمد، سروی مذکور توسط چهار تیم سروی کننده گان از طبقهٔ ذکور و اناث به حمایت دانشمندان علوم اجتماعی افغان و بین المللی صورت خواهد گرفت.

توقعات اشتراک کننده گان این اموزش (تریننگ) از سروی مذکور (از سه گروپ)

گروپ (A)

- سروی مذکور به ما نشان خواهد داد که چه تعداد ساحات از وجود ماین پاک و چه تعداد تا هنوز از ماین متاثر هستند.
- سروی مذکور به دولت افغانستان و کمک کننده گان، مفکورهٔ مناسب را برای فعالیت های انکشافی فراهم خواهد ساخت.
 - این سروی نشان خواهد داد که مردم برای استفاده از اراضی پاک شده از ماین چه برنامه دارند.

گروپ (B)

- سروی متذکره نشانگر میزان رضایت مردم در مورد پروسهٔ ماین پاکی خواهد بود.
- این سروی به افزایش بودجه کمک کننده گان (دونر ها) از طریق فراهم سازی شواهد در گزارشات و ورکشاپ های منابع ذیدخل، کمک خواهد نمود.
 - از طریق سروی مذکور فهمیده خواهد شد که آیا مردم از اولویت بندی صورت گرفته توسط پروگرام ماین پاکی رضایت دارند یا خیر (معیار های انتخاب و تطبیق آنها).

گروپ (C) (زنان)

- سروی متذکره نشان خواهد داد که اراضی پاک شده چگونه و به کدام منظور مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند.
- نشان خواهد داد که وسیله معیشت مردم در ساحات سروی شده تا کدام اندازه پایدار بوده میتواند.

 به ما خواهد گفت که پالیسی های (سازمان ها، حکومت...) تا چه میزان با پروگرام ماین پاکی مرتبط میباشد (مثلاً حمایت از قربانیان).

نتایج مورد توقع از سروی مذکور طبق نظر تسهیل کننده گان

- مفاد و دیگر اثرات ماین پاکی در 25 قریه مشخص میگردد.
- اینکه چه کسی از ماین پاکی منفعت حاصل نموده مشخص میگردد.
- ظرفیت کارمندان پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان در بخش اجرای سروی های اجتماعی-اقتصادی و تحلیل کردن، ارتقا میابد.
- در مورد اولویت بندی سفارشاتی صورت خواهد گرفت که برای پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان در برنامه ریزی فعالیت های بعدی مفید خواهد بود.
- سفارشات برای بهبود میتود های مورد استفادهٔ پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان (MAPA) در جریان سروی ها، ماین پاکی، بلند بردن آگاهی، تعلیم و حمایت و دفاع از قربانیان یا آسیب دیده گان.
- فرصت ها و محدودیت های انکشاف در قریه های مورد آزمایش (سروی شده) مشخص میگردد.
 - ارتباطات بالقوه با سازمان های انکشافی مشخص میگردد.
 - سفارشات در مورد ارتباط با مردم، طرز العمل تسليم دهي و غيره.
 - گزارش یا راپور سروی ساخته خواهد شد.
- برای دولت افغانستان، مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی افغانستان، ریاست ماین پاکی، همکاران و کمک کننده گان (دونر ها) مهیا میباشد.
 - سروی مذکور جهت افزایش حمایت به جوامع متاثر از وجود ماین مورد استفاده قرار گرفته میتواند.
 - سازمان ها و اشخاصیکه در این مطالعه سهم گرفته اند، از آنها در گزارش نام گرفته شده و از ایشان سیاس صورت خواهد گرفت.

مقاصد آموزش (تریننگ)

- جهت انکشاف شناخت مشترک و ظایف ما.
- جهت توافق بالای اصول، مشی و میتود های اجرای سروی مذکور.
- جهت مشق و تمرین با وسایل که در جریان سروی مورد استفاده قرار خواهند گرفت.
- جهت توافق روی موضوعات مرتبط با لوژستیک کجا، چگونه، تیم ها و نقش ها.

چه کسانی از ماین پاکی متاثر میگردند؟ از اشتراک کننده گان درخواست شد تا در مورد اینکه کدام مردم از فعالیت های گوناگون ماین پاکی متاثر مبگردند تبادل نظر نمایند:

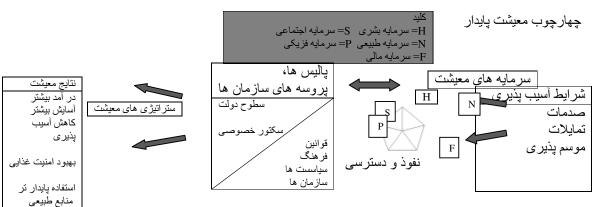
دفاع	کمک به	أموزش	تخريب انبار	ماین پاکی	فعالیت های ماین
	قربانيان	خطرات ماین	ها		پاکی بالای چه
					کسانی تاثیر
					میگذار د؟
					جواب اشتراک
					کننده گان شامل
					موارد ذیل بود:
					نظاميان
					اطفال
					کسانی که از ماین
					آگا <i>هی</i> ندار ند
					دهاقین
					قربانیان یا آسیب

		دیده گان
		چوپان ها
		کوچی ها شاگردان
		شاگردان
		حيوانات
		راننده
		راننده گان/مسافرِین
		بیجا شدہ گان
		داخلی/ عودت
		بیجا شده گان داخلی/ عودت کننده گان
		زنان

سپس از اشتراک کننده گان پرسیده شد که چه چیزها توسط پروگرام ماین پاکی متاثر میگردند. جواب آنها در یک جدول قرار داده شد که با 5 سرمایهٔ شامل در چهارچوب معیشت بایدار مطابقت داشت:

			J. J	
سرمایه های	سرمایه های مالی	سرمایه های بشری	سرمایه های	سرمایه های طبیعی
اجتماعي			فزیکی	
پروژه ها	در آمد	صحت	سرک ها	زراعت
		آسایش	آبیاری	چراندن حیوانات
		آموزش	ساختمان ها	آب
	اشتغال	اشتغال	ارتباطات	جنگلات/ار اضى
				جنگلی
			راه ها	
			هدیره ها	
			خطوط برق	
			معادن	

در چهار چوب مذکور، پنج سرمایهٔ مذکور بصورت پنج ضلعی در شکل ذیل نشان داده شده است:



این پنچ ضعلی نشان دهنده رویداد های فعلی در میان مردم است، ولی جوامع و مردم توسط عوامل خارجی نیز متاثر میگردند بعنوان مثال توسط صدمات خشکسالی ها، سیلاب ها، زلزله ها، جنگ،امراض (انسانی، حیوانی، نباتی)، آتش سوزی ها و آتشفشان ها

علاوه بر این ضربات تاثیر کننده بالای مردم، مردم از دیگر عوامل خارجی ناشی از سازمان ها، حکومت ها،نهاد های مثلاً مذهبی، قوانین، فرهنگ ،سیاست های (دولت و دیگر سازمان ها) بازارها، مهاجرت و پروژه ها، نیز متاثر میگردند.

تمامی عوامل متذکره بالای ستراتیژی معیشت خانواده ها تاثیر گذاشته و منجر به تاثر بالای در آمد معیشتی میگر دند.

آنچه در بالا ذکر شد سازندهٔ چهارچوب معیشت پایدار میباشد. این چهارچوب شیوهٔ خوب برای تحلیل اتفاقات در جوامع بشمول فشار های موجود در میان گروپ های مختلف اجتماعی و جهتی که با گذشت زمان ایجاد میگردد. 11 وسیلهٔ مورد استفاده درین سروی جهت تحقیق در مورد ابعاد مختلف این چهارچوب معیشت پایدار طرح گردیده است.

اصول سروی های مشارکتی

- 💠 سروی که براه خواهیم انداخت بر مردم متمرکز است. مردم محراق توجه سروی مذکور میباشند.
 - این سروی چهارچوب معیشت را مورد استفاده قرار میدهد که یک چهارچوب جامع و در بر گیرنده تمامی ابعاد زندگی مردم میباشد.
- → جوامع از اقشار مختلف مردم تتشکیل گردیده اند (جوانان، کهنسالان، ثروتمندان، فقرا، مردان،زنان،اطفال، دهاقین، دکانداران، آسیاب بانان، سلمان ها، ر هبران،مردم عادی قریه و بازماندگان حوادث). ما میخواهیم ،در صورت امکان، نظرات هریک از گروپ های ذکر شده را بصورت جداگانه بشنویم.
- ❖ ما میخواهیم از جوامع متاثر از ماین بیاموزیم. به آنچه مردم میگویند گوش داده و آنچه را میشنوید ثبت نمایید نه آنه را که میخواهید بشنوید.
- ما باید با استفاده از وسایل مختلف جهت کسب معلومات دقیق و سازگار در مورد اوضاع، از منابع
 مختلف معلومات بدست آوریم. این پروسه بنام مثلث سازی یاد میگردد.
- ❖ باید متوجه بود که توقعات مردم بلند برده نشود. ما آورندهٔ کدام منفعت در کوتاه مدت نیستیم، هرچند گزارش ما باید منجر به آگاهی بیشتر از وضعیت جوامع گردیده و شاید سبب اتخاذ تدابیر انکشافی گردد که جوامع مذکور را در در ازمدت منفعت می بخشد.
- ♦ هر جامعه دارای ویژگی های منحصر به خود میباشد (اوضاع اجتماعی و قومی، تاریخی، دسترسی به منابع، رهبری و غیره) بنابرین کار ما نباید روی فرضیات استوار باشد. باید دارای فکر باز بود.
 - ❖ انعطاف پذیر باشید. ما نمی توانیم کنترول کنیم که چه کسانی در جلسات اشتراک نمایند یا چه
 بگویند و یا چگونه به ما پاسخ ارائه دارند. خوش برخور د بوده و مشکلات را دور بزنید.
 - 💠 تمام مردم جوامع را بدون در نظر داشت عمر، جنسیت،قومیت و مذهب، حرمت و احترام نمایید.
- قبل از مقابل شدن با مردم باید کاملاً آماده باشید هرکس نقش و مسئولیت خود را بداند و مواد نیز آماده باشد.
 - ♦ راجع به معلوماتی که جمع آوری مینمایید دقیق باشید. معلومات را بصورت منظم و پاک ثبت نمایید. از نوشتن نام قریه و تاریخ سروی بالای هر ورق اطمینان حاصل نمایید.

جمع بندی روز اول

از سه گروپ جدا شده خواهش شد تا از سه نکتهٔ نام ببرند که در جریان روز آموخته بودند و نیز یک موردی را ذکر کنند که به نظر آنها در جریان سروی با آن مشکل خواهند داشت.

گروپ (A)

نكات آموخته شده

- چهار چوب معیشت پایدار
- فكتور ها و عوامل آسيب پذيرى
- اصول سروی های مشارکتی بخصوص در مورد آمادگی خوب و احترام همه مردم و نیز آموختن از آنها.

چالش ها: یافتن اشخاصیکه معلومات دقیق ارائه دارند

گروپ (B)

نكات آمو خته شده

- چهارچوب معیشت پایدار
- اصول تمركز بالاي مردم (PRA)
- جوامع متاثر از فعالیت های ماین پاکی

چالش ها: رفتار و برخورد مردم محل در جوامع

گروپ (C)

نكَاتُ آمُو خَته شده

- حالا راجع به مفكورهٔ معیشت پایدار
- اصول سروی های مشارکتی، چگونه با مردم صحبت شود
- معلومات زیاد در مورد سروی که قرار است براه انداخته شود (در کجا، چه وقت، چگونه، چرا)
 - راجع به (تاریخ، مقاصد و فعالیت های) AIRD

چالش ها: کمی وقت برای اجرای سروی بصورت درست

👃 گفته شد که اشتراک کننده گان باید در ختم ورکشاپ تصدیق نامه دریافت نمایند.

برای روز دوم

سوالات گروپ بحث کننده برای بزرگان قریه ها:

- 1. در این قریه کدام فعالیت های ماین پاکی صورت گرفته؟ کوشش کنید طرف را به شرح تمام فعالیت ها مثلاً سروی،پاک سازی ماین،آموزش خطرات ماین/آگاهی، حمایت از قربانیان تشویق نمایید.
 - 2. سهم شما در هریک از این فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟
 - 3. آیا شما در اولویت بندی این فعالیت ها برای قریهٔ خویش سهیم بودید؟
 - 4. شرح دهید که در هر فعالیت کدام امور خوب پیش رفت و کدام کار ها خوب انجام نشد؟ (تشویق کنید تا نظر خویش را در مورد هماهنگی، پوشش، انتخاب مستفدین و غیره بیان دارند).
- 5. مفاد پاکسازی ماین چه بوده است؟ (بخاطر داشته باشید که شاید شما نیاز به یاد آوری این نکته داشته باشید که با پاک شدن ماین ها ملکیت ها زمین های زراعتی، علفچر ها، ساختمان ها، منابع آب، سرک ها و راه ها از وجود ماین پاک گردیده اند. در صورت امکان جواب را به منفعت های مستقیم و غیر مستقیم تقسیم نماییم؟
 - 6. زمین بعد از پاک شدن از وجود ماین چگونه توزیع گردید؟ آیا فکر میکنید که بصورت عادلانه،
 بخصوص برای فقرا، توزیع گرددید؟
 - 7. مفاد برنامه های آگاهی از خطرات ماین برای جامعهٔ شما چه بوده است؟ آیا مثال ارائه میتوانید؟ (راجع به نفع آن برای مردان، زنان و اصفال بیرسید).

- 8. آیا کسی از جامعه شما از وجود ماین و مواد منفجره متاثر و متضرر گردیده (چه کسی،چه وقت، چه ضرر به شخص یا ملکیت وارد گردید؟)
- 9. آیاکسی از جامعه شما از برنامه حمایت از قربانیان مستفید گردیده است؟ به کدام طریق؟ (راجع به نفع آن به مردان،زنان و اطفال بپرسید)
 - 10. كدام پروگرام هاى انكشافى در قريه شما تحت اجرا است يا پيشنهاد گرديده؟
 - 11. آیا کدام یک ازین پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
 - 12. كدام سازمان ها/نهاد هاى محلى جهت حمايت از انكشاف و آسايش در قريه شما وجود دارند؟
 - 13. نقاط قوت و ضعف سازمان های مذکور چه میباشد؟
- 14. سه کاری که شما در صورت مهیا شدن فرصت برای بهبود وضعیت قریهٔ خود جهت منفعت همه مردم قریه انجام خواهید داد کدام ها اند؟
- 15. در رابطه به پروگرام ماین پاکی- آیا فکر میکنید که قریه شما بصورت مناسب حمایت گردیده است یاخیر؟ (شرح بخواهید).
- 16. آیا کدام پروگرام ماین پاکی در قریه های اطراف شما اجرا گردیده است؟ (قریه را مشخص ساخته و فعالیت های اجرا شده را ذکر کنید)
- 17. آیا قریهٔ را می شناسی که ضرورت به ماین پاکی داشته باشد ولی ماین پاکی هنوز در آنجا صورت نگر فته باشد؟
 - 18. آیا میدانید که قریه ها چگونه برای فعالیت های ماین پاکی انتخاب میگردند در صورت امکان پروسهٔ انتخاب را شرح دهید.
 - 19. آیا فکر میکنید که انتخاب قریه ها بصورت عادلانه صورت گرفته است؟
- 20. پیشنهاد اضافی شما راجع به فعالیت های ماین پاکی در قریه شما ویا بصورت عموم در افغانستان جیست؟

سوالات گروپ بحث كننده براى اطفال

- لطفاً به ما بگویید که راجع به ماین چه میدانید (ماین چیست، آیا میدانی که در صورت پیداکردن ماین چه کارکنی؟
- این معلومات راجع به ماین را از کجا بدست آوردی؟ (جهت جواب طرف را تشویق کنید که شامل موارد ذیل میگردد – از فامیل،از مکتب، از پوستر ها، از موسسات غیر دولتی (انجوها)،از دوستان و یا منابع دیگر؟)
 - 3. آیا در حال حاضر در قریه شما ماین وجود دارد؟ درصورت جواب مثبت ، در کجا؟
- 4. آیا در قریه شما ماین تخریب گردیده است. در صورت جواب مثبت،این ماین ها در کجا قرار داشتند و چه کسی آنها را تخریب نمود؟ این معلومات را از کجا حاصل نمودی؟
- ماین پاکی چگونه در زندگی شما تغیر وارد نموده است (تشویق کنید در مورد بازی، کار،مکتب، دوستان، فامیل،ازادی و غیره معلومات دهد).
- آیا کسی (طفل یا بالغ) در قریه شما به اثر انفجار ماین های زمینی مجروح و یا کشته شده است؟
 راجع به چنین شخص/اشخاصی معلومات دهید آنها چه کسانی اند و هنگامیکه مجروح شدند
 مصروف چه کار بودند؟
 - 7. آیا خود را از تهدید ماین مصئون احساس مینمایید؟
 - 8. آیا احساس آزادی رفت آمد به تمام نقاط قریه را بدون داشتن کدام محدودیت مینمایید؟

سوالات گروپ بحث کننده برای زنان

- کدام فعالیت های ماین پاکی در قریه شما صورت گرفته است؟ (تشویق کنید که تمام فعالیت های صورت گرفته مثلاً سروی، پاکسازی،آموزش و حمایت از قربانیان را شرح دهد)
 - 2. سهم شما در هریک ازین فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟

- شرح دهید که در هر فعالیت کدام امور خوب پیش رفت و کدام کار ها خوب انجام نشد؟ (تشویق کنید تا نظر خویش را در مورد هماهنگی، پوشش، انتخاب مستفدین و غیره بیان دارند).
- 4. مفاد پاکسازی ماین برای شما و فامیل تان چه بوده است؟ (بخاطر داشته باشید که شاید شما نیاز به یاد آوری این نکته داشته باشید که با پاک شدن ماین ها ملکیت ها زمین های زراعتی، علفچر ها، ساختمان ها، منابع آب، سرک ها و راه ها از وجود ماین پاک گردیده اند. در صورت امکان جواب را به منفعت های مستقیم و غیر مستقیم تقسیم نماییم؟
- 5. زمین بعد از پاک شدن از وجود ماین چگونه توزیع گردید؟ آیا فکر میکنید که بصورت عادلانه، بخصوص برای فقرا، توزیع گرددید؟
 - مفاد برنامه های آگاهی از خطرات ماین برای شما و فامیل تان چه بوده است؟ آیا مثال ارائه میتوانید؟ (راجع به نفع آن برای مردان، زنان و اصفال بپرسید) و
- آیاکسی از جامعه شما از برنامه حمایت از قربانیان مستفید گردیده است؟ به کدام طریق؟ (راجع به نفع آن به مردان،زنان و اطفال بپرسید)
 - 8. کدام پروگرام های انکشافی در قریه شما تحت اجرا است یا پیشنهاد گردیده؟ آیا کدام یک ازین
 پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
 - 9. كدام سازمان ها/نهاد هاى محلى جهت حمايت از انكشاف و آسايش در قريه شما وجود دارند؟
 - 10. نقاط قوت و ضعف سازمان هاى مذكور چه ميباشد؟
 - 11. سه کاری که شما در صورت مهیا شدن فرصت برای بهبود وضعیت قریهٔ خود جهت منفعت همه مردم قریه انجام خواهید داد کدام ها اند؟
 - 12. در رابطه به پروگرام ماین پاکی- آیا فکر میکنید که قریه شما بصورت مناسب حمایت گردیده است؟ (شرح بخواهید).
- 13. آیا کدام پروگرام ماین پاکی در قریه های اطراف شما اجرا گردیده است؟ (قریه را مشخص ساخته و فعالیت های اجرا شده را ذکر کنید)
- 14. آیا قریهٔ را می شناسید که ضرورت به ماین پاکی داشته باشد ولی ماین پاکی هنوز در آنجا صورت نگرفته باشد؟
 - 15. آیا میدانید که قریه ها چگونه برای فعالیت های ماین پاکی انتخاب میگردند در صورت امکان پروسهٔ انتخاب را شرح دهید.
 - 16. آیا فکر میکنید که انتخاب قریه ها بصورت عادلانه صورت گرفته است؟

سوالات گروپ بحث کننده برای اصناف و صنعت کاران (یا گروپ های مشخص معیشت مثلاً تجار ،دهاقین و غیره گروپ های مربوطه

- 1. کدام فعالیت های ماین پاکی در قریه شما صورت گرفته است؟ (تشویق کنید که تمام فعالیت های صورت گرفته مثلاً سروی، پاکسازی،آموزش و حمایت از قربانیان را شرح دهد)
 - 2. سهم شما در هریک ازین فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟
- شرح دهید که در هر فعالیت کدام امور خوب پیش رفت و کدام کار ها خوب انجام نشد؟ (تشویق کنید تا نظر خویش را در مورد هماهنگی، پوشش، انتخاب مستفدین و غیره بیان دارند).
- 4. مفاد پاکسازی ماین برای شما و فامیل تان چه بوده است؟ (بخاطر داشته باشید که شاید شما نیاز به یاد آوری این نکته داشته باشید که با پاک شدن ماین ها ملکیت ها زمین های زراعتی، علفچر ها، ساختمان ها، منابع آب، سرک ها و راه ها از وجود ماین پاک گردیده اند. در صورت امکان جواب را به منفعت های مستقیم و غیر مستقیم تقسیم نماییم؟
- 5. زمین بعد از پاک شدن از وجود ماین چگونه توزیع گردید؟ آیا فکر میکنید که بصورت عادلانه، بخصوص برای فقرا، توزیع گرددید؟

- مفاد برنامه های آگاهی از خطرات ماین برای شما و فامیل تان چه بوده است؟ آیا مثال ارائه میتوانید؟ (راجع به نفع آن برای مردان، زنان و اصفال بپرسید)
- 7. آیاکسی از قریهٔ شما از برنامه حمایت از قربانیان مستفید گردیده است؟ به کدام طریق؟ (راجع به نفع آن به مردان،زنان و اطفال بپرسید)
 - 8. کدام پروگرام های انکشافی در قریه شما تحت اجرا است یا پیشنهاد گردیده؟ آیا کدام یک ازین
 پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
 - 9. كدام سازمان ها/نهاد های محلی جهت حمایت از انكشاف و آسایش در قریه شما وجود دارند؟
 - 10. نقاط قوت و ضعف سازمان های مذکور چه میباشد؟
- 11. سه کاری که شما در صورت مهیا شدن فرصت برای بهبود وضعیت قریهٔ خود جهت منفعت همه مردم قریه انجام خواهید داد کدام ها اند؟
 - 12. در رابطه به پروگرام ماین پاکی- آیا فکر میکنید که قریه شما بصورت مناسب حمایت گردیده است؟ (شرح بخواهید).
- 13. آیا کدام پروگرام ماین پاکی در قریه های اطراف شما اجرا گردیده است؟ (قریه را مشخص ساخته و فعالیت های اجرا شده را ذکر کنید)
- 14. آیا قریهٔ را می شناسید که ضرورت به ماین پاکی داشته باشد ولی ماین پاکی هنوز در آنجا صورت نگر فته باشد؟
 - 15. آیا میدانید که قریه ها چگونه برای فعالیت های ماین پاکی انتخاب میگردند در صورت امکان پروسهٔ انتخاب را شرح دهید.
 - 16. آیا فکر میکنید که انتخاب قریه ها بصورت عادلانه صورت گرفته است؟

مركز آموزش ماين ياكي مشاورين ماين ياكي افغانستان ـ كابل از 30 ماه مي تا 3 ماه جون سال 2010

ياد داشت هاي گرفته شده از روز دوم: دوشنبه 31 ماه مي سال 2010:

معرفي به اجتماع

الف) مراحل رسمي: از طريق والي ولايت و مقامات ولسوالي. لازم و اجباري است كه AIRD از والي اجازه کسب نماید. درخواست مجوز و رسمیات باید با نگرانی های امنیتی تیم ها در ساحه در تعادل باشد. ریاست ماین پاکی، انکشاف دهات و مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی افغانستان در زمینهٔ نحوهٔ پیشبرد این امر تصمیم خو اهند گر فت.

 ب) مراحل غیر رسمی در داخل جوامع (مردم): درین مرحله نیم سروی به مردم معرفی میگردد تا مردم بصورت دقیق بدانند که شما که هستید، چرا در ساحهٔ متذکره حضور یافته اید و از قریهٔ مورد نظر چه

مرحله یا پروسه: یکی از اعضای تیم باید مؤظف به معرفی تیم به اولین گروه مردم که با آنها مقابل میشوند گردد (احتمالاً ترکیبی از بزرگان قریه و دیگر اهالی). بخاطر داشته باشد که شما در جریان سروی باید خود را به هر گروپ مردم که جدیداً ملاقات مینمایید (البته بصورت کمتر رسمی) معرفی نمایید.

اجزاى معرفى

- شما که هستید: هر عضو تیم را معرفی نمایید.
- 2. علت حضور تان جیست: مقصد از باز دید تان
- از كدام ميتود يا شيوه ها و در چه مدت زمان استفاده مينماييد.
- 4. معلومات جمع آوری شده چگونه مورد استفاده قرار خواهد گرفت: دریک گزارش به مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی افغانستان، ریاست ماین پاکی، دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان و کمک کننده گان
 - سروی مذکور برای مردم جامعه چه منفعت بار خواهد آورد: احتمال بالقوهٔ سهمگیری دونر ها، موسسات غیر دولتی و یا حکومت در بخش انکشاف.
 - 6. اخذ اجازهٔ کار با گروپ های مردان، زنان، اطفال و قربانیان، از جامعه: از مردم بخواهید که آیا موافق هستند در طی دو روز با آنها یک سلسله گفتگو صورت گیرد.

نظریات از کار گرویی گروپ 1

معرفی خوب صورت گرفت،درخواست کار با گروپ های مختلف خوب بود. تیم دارای تحمل و حوصله مندی بوده و معلومات مفید ار ائه داشت.

مقصد و منظور بصورت واضح شرح نگردید و در بین اعضای تیم هماهنگی وجود نداشت – تعداد زیاد افراد صحبت میکر دند، دخالت مینمو دند...

گروپ 2

تیم با دادن و عده به مردم مبنی بر استخدام کار مندان از میان آنها توقعات آنها را بلند برد، تمام اعضای تیم در عین زمان صحبت مینمودند.

وظایف و مسئولیت ها باید در بین اعضای تیم تقسیم و شخص معینی مسئولیت معرفی تیم را به عهده گیرد.

- صحبت ها باید عام فهم باشد لغات عام مورد استفاده قرار گیرد و اختصارات (مثل , UXO, ...) مورد استعمال قرار نگیرند.
- بخش معرفی باید مختص به معرفی باشد نه برای اخذ معلومات سروی اخذ معلومات در مابعد صورت میگیرد.

جدول زمانى

جدول زمانی چه است؟

- اولین وسیلهٔ مورد استفاده بعد از معرفی میباشد.
- جدول زمانی تصویر یا داستان تاریخ قریه مورد نظر میباشد.
- عموماً بصورت تمرین شفاهی صورت میگیرد که در آن حوادث و واقعات مهم زمان های گذشته روایت میگردد.

منظور

- تا راجع به تاریخ قریه مورد نظر معلومات مختصر حاصل نماییم.
 - تا مبتکر ایجاد روحیه تفکر در بین اهالی باشیم.
- میتواند بحیث رهنما در جهت شناسایی و تحلیل تحولات طبیعی و اجتماعی واقع شده در مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.
- جدول زمانی میتواند به مردم در جهت شرح تجربیات شان در بخش ماین های زمینی در سالهای
 گذشته کمک کند.
 - کمک میکند تا راجع به احساس مردم در مورد فعالیت های مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکی و فعالیت های ماین پاکی بفهمیم.

مراحل

- مشخص نمایید که باید با چه کسانی ملاقات نمایید سهم دادن گروپ های مختلف اجتماع جهت کسب نظریات شان مهم است.
 - باگروپ های کوچک (4-5) نفری ملاقات نمایید.
 - نظریات زنان و مردان را حاصل نمایید.
- مهمترین حوادث که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده را با مردم بحث کنید از سوال های رهنمودی استفاده نمایید.
 - از معلومات غرض تهیهٔ یک جدول زمانی تاریخی استفاده نمایید مدت زمان را تعین نمایید.

سوالات پیشنهادی برای جدول های زمانی مرتبط با فعالیت های ماین پاکی

- ساحه در کدام زمان ماین گذاری گردید؟ اولین و آخرین بار، چه کسی، انواع ماین ها؟
- اولين حادثه و حوادث بعدى در كدام زمانه ها اتفاق افتادند؟ چه تعداد حوادث؟ چه تلفات داشت؟
- چه وقت ساحه از وجود ماین ها پاک گردید؟ ماین پاکی در کدام زمان آغاز گردید؟ چه مدت را در
 بر گرفت؟ کدام موسسه غیر دولتی درین امر دخیل بود؟
 - پروگرام آگاهی از خطرات ماین چه وقت آغاز گردید چند بار صورت گرفته است؟
 - چه وقت اراضی پاک شده از وجود ماین را مورد استفاده قرار دادید، به کدام منظور؟

نقشه ها

نقشه وسیله ایست برای کمک به شناختن یک جامعه و مابع و سرمایه آن.

نقشه کشی درجریان سروی

- با مردم جهت ترسیم نقشهٔ قریه شان و ساحات اطراف ان مشترک کار نمایید.
- همانند بخش جدول زمانی درین مرحله نیز با گروپ های کوچک کار نمایید (کمتر از هشت نفر)

نکات عمدهٔ مورد ضرورت در یک نقشه شامل موارد ذیل میباشد:

- ترسیم درست و واضح سرحدات ساحه در حالیکه نقاط عمده (سرک ها، دریاها، ساختمان ها و غیره) نشان داده شده باشند.
 - نشان دادن سمت شمال.
 - ساحات آلوده به ماین.
 - ساحات مسدود يا غير قابل دسترسي.
 - راه های مواصلاتی (سرک ها، راه ها).
 - در صورت امکان تشخیص میادین ماین (مطابق جغرافیای محل)
 - تاسیسات نظامی
 - ساحات مسكوني
 - ساحات مربوط به بخش صحت
 - مساجد
 - مكاتب
 - قبرستان ها
 - ساحات بازی (میادین فوتبال...)
 - منابع
 - ٥ ماين ها
 - ساحات زراعتی
 - 0 ساحات آبی
 - ٥ راه ها
 - o ساحات کو هستانی (ساحات علفزار، ساحات جنگلی)
- استعمال منابع (هر ساحه به کدام منظور مورد استفاده قرار میگیرد و این کار با وجود ماین ها چگونه متاثر گردیده است)
- کدام ساحات از وجود ماین ها پاک گردیده اند و این ساحات حالاً به کدام منظور مورد استفاده قرار میگیرند.
 - مالکیت زمین (مخصوصاً اراضی پاک شده از وجود ماین ها)
 - کلید (سمبول ها و رنگ ها)
 - تاریخ
 - عنوان (نام قریه)
 - مقیاس- در صورت امکان
 - خطوط برجسته جهت نشان دادن تیه ها/ کوه ها

سوالات اضافی محرک و مشوق از اشتراک کننده گان

به اثر فعالیت ماین پاکی ارزش دارایی چگونه تغیر نموده است (مثلاً قیمت زمین در اصطلاح مالی)
 چگونه قیمت و یا ارزش محصول زمین مورد نظر تغیر نموده است؟

معلومات راجع به جامعه

هدف این وسیله: به این وسیله میتوان صفات و ممیزات قریه را بدانیم. قریه مذکور چه قدر وسعت دارد و کدام فعالیت ها و معاملات تجاری در آن صورت میگیرد، کدام زیر بناها در قریه وجود دارد، عوامل تاثیر گذار بیرونی بالای قریه مذکور چه است و صدمات مقطه ای بالای قریه چه ها اند.

مراحل:

- با یک ورق سفید فلیپ چارت شروع کنید.
- در روی ورق یک دایره بزرگ را با مارکر رسم نمایید. بگویید که دایرهٔ مذکور نشان دهندهٔ قریه مورد نظر میباشد.
 - 3. در رابطه به قریهٔ متذکره سوالات ذیل را پرسیده و جوابات حاصله را در داخل دایرهٔ اول در ج نمایند
 - در قریهٔ مذکور چند فامیل زندگی دارند؟
 - کدام زیر بناها در قریه وجود دارند؟
 - کدام نهاد ها در قریه موجودیت دارند؟
 - کدام فعالیت ها در قریه جریان دارد؟
 - شغل های عمدهٔ مردان قریه چه میباشد؟
 - شغل های عمدهٔ زنان قریه چه میباشد؟
 - 4. در پهلوی دایرهٔ اولی دایرهٔ دومی را رسم نمایید. برای مردم بگویید که دایرهٔ دومی نشان دهندهٔ عوامل تاثیر گذار بیرونی بالای قریهٔ شان میباشد.
- 5. راجع به این عوامل تاثیر گذار بیرونی سوالات ذیل را پرسیده و جوابات حاصله را در فاصلهٔ میان دو دایره نوشته نمایید.
- آیا برنامه و پروگرامی از طرف دولت در قریه براه انداخته شده که بتواند اثر گذار باشد.
- آیا کدام پروگرام از طرف موسسات غیر دولتی و یا دونر ها و یا ابتکاراتی دیگری وجود داشته که در قریه اثر گذار باشد.
 - با قراء اطراف چه ارتباطاتی دارید؟
 - محصولات خود را در کجا به فروش می رسانید؟
 - مواد مورد ضرورت و غذای را که خود تولید نمی نمایید،از کجا بدست میاورید؟
- آیا افرادی از قریه خارج از قریه مصروف کار و بار هستند؟ در کجا و مصروف چه نوع کار؟
 - صدمات وارده و تاثیر گذار بر قریه در طی ده سال گذشته کدام ها اند (سیلاب، خشکسالی، مرض، آفت، جنگ، زلزله...)

بحث های گروپ متمرکز

بحث گروپ متمرکز چیست؟

- بحث گروپ متمرکز شیوه ایست برای جمع آوری معلومات از یک گروپ متجانس شامل 10 الی 12 نفر.
- بحث گروپ متمرکز کمک میکند تا احساسات، رفتار، برداشت، واکنش، تجارب و عواطف مردم را ارزیابی و درک نماییم.

مشخصات بحث های گروپ متمرکز

- بحث گروپ متمر کزیک بحث گروپی نیمه طراحی شده است نه یک مصاحبه.
- این بحث ها توسط یک تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده به پیش برده میشود که اشتراک کننده گان را تحریک و تشوق به صحبت مینماید (که شاید به شما محول شود) تا بحث را گردانندگی کنید.
 - تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده اشتراک کننده گان را تشویق و تر غیب به گفتگو و بحث مینماید.
 - سوالات تشویق کننده به هدف تمرکز بحث بالای عنوان خاص (ماین های زمینی) طراحی گردیده است
 - شما نیاز خواهید داشت تا سوالات تکمیلی (سوالات تحقیقی) نیز بپرسید تا معلومات عمیق بدست آورید.
 - بحث گروپ متمرکز معلومات کیفیتی را جمع آوری مینماید نه معلومات کمیتی را.

مراحل

- تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده نیاز دارد خود را با چک لست سوالات تهیه شده آشنا ساخته و اطمینان حاصل نماید که اشتراک کننده گان سوالات را بفهمند.
- مشخص ساختن اشتراک کننده گان و ثبت نام، جنسیت،مقام و شغل شان همراه با نام قریه و تاریخ.
 - حصول اطمینان از اینکه مواد لازم برای بحث موجود هستند.
 - انتخاب یک محل مناسب
 - برنامه ریزی مراحل تسهیل بحث (نقش ها، وقت و غیره)
 - تصمیم در مورد نحوهٔ ثبت معلومات.

استفاده از تخنیک های مصاحبه نیمه طراحی شده در بحث های گروپ متمرکز

- سوالات قبلاً مشخص شده را در موضوع خاص بكار ببرید ولی به موضوعات جدید نیز وقت مطرح شدن در جریان مصاحبه را بدهید.
 - مصاحبه ها غیر رسمی بوده و شیوهٔ محاورای را دارند که بصورت دقیق کنترول میگردند.
 - لازم است که تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده در برقراری ارتباط مهارت داشته باشد (شنونده خوب و فعال)

نقش بازی برای بحث گروپ متمرکز _ به نوشتار های ذیل مراجعه نمایید

- تقسیم به گروپ ها
- از سوالات دارای جوابات متعدد در صورت امکان استفاده نمایید
- از شش نکتهٔ کمک کننده در تفحص و تحقیق (چه کسی، چه، چه وقت، کجا، چرا و چگونه)استفاده نمایید.

كدام قسمت ها خوب اجرا شد؟

- سوالات بصورت درست پرسیده شد، از شش کمک کننده استفاده گردید
- "رهبران" خیلی خوب آماده شده بودند و دارای آجندای مشخص بودند (در صور تیکه مردم از قبل
 در مورد بازدید تیم آگاهی داشته باشند، آماده خواهند بود. آگر آنها اعضای شوری باشند، آنها از قبل
 چندین موضوع را بحث نموده و نتیجه گیری خواهند نمود)
- پرسش از تمام اعضای جامعه در مورد اینکه آیا گفته یکی آنها برای دیگران نیز حقیقت دارد یا خیر.
 - حرکات بدن باید موزون باشد.
 - سوال کننده باید دارای صدای خوب و واضح باشد.
 - مصاحبه باید روان و بی سکتگی باشد.

كدام قسمت ها خوب اجرا نشد؟

- "رهبران" آجندای طولانی تر از چند دقیه خواهند داشت (صحت، مکاتب و غیره) و کوشش خواهند نمود که مصاحبه را به دیگر اولویت های جامعه معطوف سازند.
 - بعضى موضوعات مطرح شده از طرف رهبران تعقیب نشد (ساحهٔ که هنوز پاک نگردیده)

احتمال دارد که ما بحث های گروپ متمرکز را در سروی با رهبران (بزرگان) قریه،زنان، اطفال و دهاقین مورد استفاده قرار دهیم

باید به زنان فرصت داده شود تا بحث های گروپ متمرکز را در بین شان تمرین کنند.

بحث گروپ متمرکز چیست؟

• بحث گروپ متمرکز شیوهٔ است که در آن معلومات از یک گروپ متجانس شامل 10 الی 12 نفر جمع آوری میگردد.

بحث گروپ متمرکز کمک میکند تا احساسات، رفتار، برداشت، واکنش، تجارب و عواطف مردم را ارزیابی و درک نماییم.

مشخصات بحث های گروپ متمرکز

- بحث گروپ متمر کزیک بحث گروپی نیمه طراحی شده است نه یک مصاحبه.
- این بحث ها توسط یک تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده به پیش برده میشود که اشتر اک کننده گان را تحریک و تشوق به صحبت مینماید (که شاید به شما محول شود) تا بحث را گردانندگی کنید.
 - تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده اشتراک کننده گان را تشویق و ترغیب به گفتگو و بحث مینماید.
 - سوالات تشویق کننده به هدف تمرکز بحث بالای عنوان خاص (ماین های زمینی) طراحی گردیده است.
 - شما نیاز خواهید داشت تا سوالات تکمیلی (سوالات تحقیقی) نیز بپرسید تا معلومات عمیق بدست آورید.
 - بحث گروپ متمرکز معلومات کیفیتی را جمع آوری مینماید (نه معلومات کمیتی را).

مراحل

- تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده نیاز دارد خود را با چک لست سوالات تهیه شده آشنا ساخته و اطمینان حاصل نماید که اشتراک کننده گان سوالات را می دانند.
- مشخص ساختن اشتراک کننده گان و ثبت نام، جنسیت،مقام و شغل شان همراه با نام قریه و تاریخ.
 - حصول اطمینان از اینکه مواد لازم برای بحث موجود هستند.
 - انتخاب یک محل مناسب.
 - برنامه ریزی مراحل تسهیل بحث (نقش ها، وقت و غیره)
 - تصمیم در مورد نحوهٔ ثبت معلومات.

استفاده ازتخنیک های مصاحبه نیمه طراحی شده در بحث های گروپ متمرکز

- سوالات قبلاً مشخص شده را در موضوع خاص بكار ببرید ولی به موضوعات جدید نیز وقت مطرح شدن در جریان مصاحبه را بدهید.
 - مصاحبه ها غیر رسمی بوده و شیوه محاورای را دارند که بصورت دقیق کنترول میگردند.
 - لازم است که تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده در برقراری ارتباط مهارت داشته باشد (شنونده خوب و فعال...)

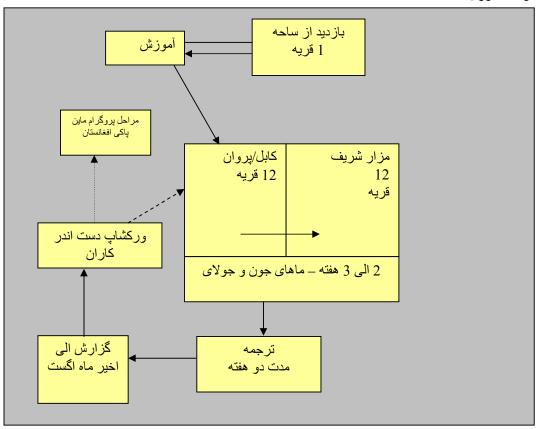
نقش بازی برای بحث گروپ متمرکز _ به نوشتار های ذیل مراجعه نمایید

- تقسیم به گروپ ها
- از سوالات دارای جوابات متعدد در صورت امکان استفاده نمایید
- از شش نکتهٔ کمک کننده در تفحص و تحقیق (چه کسی، چه، چه وقت، کجا، چرا و چگونه)استفاده نمایید.

مرکز آموزش ماین پاکی مشاورین ماین پاکی افغانستان - کابل از 30 ماه می تا 3 ماه جون سال 2010

یاد داشت های گرفته شده از روز سوم و چهارم: اول و دوم ماه جون سال 2010:

مراحل سروى



تیم ها یا گروپ های سروی

	لیم که په کروپ کای کروی
DDG (ट	الف) اومر (OMAR)
1. عبد الهادي	1. محمد رفيق
2. محبوبه (از طبقه اناث)	2. كوچى (از طبقه اناث)
3. حاجي معصوم (ديور)	3. شیر احمد (دریور)
4. نصر الدين (MCPA)	4. محمد اباز (MCPA)
5. شاه زماوت (AIRD)	5. رفیق پوپل (AIRD)
ARCS (2	ب) DDG
1. ملیحه (از طبقه اناث)	1. عبدالهادي
2. حمید	2. محبوبه (از طبقه اناث)
 محمد داود (MCPA) 	3. حاجي معصوم (دريور)
4. انا وود (مشاور)	4. نصر الدين (MCPA)
5. جنت گلُ (دريور MCPA)	5. شاه زماوت (AIRD)
دريور اضافي مربوط (MCPA): نور آغا	

مطالعهٔ قضایای باز ماندگان

هدف این وسیله: هدف آن شرح مختصر پیشینهٔ حادثه و وضعیت باز ماندگان، بشمول حمایت های که از ساز مان های مختلف یا از فامیل و اجتماع شان دریافت داشته اند، میباشد (در صورت امکان همراه با یک قطعه عکس).

مراحل:

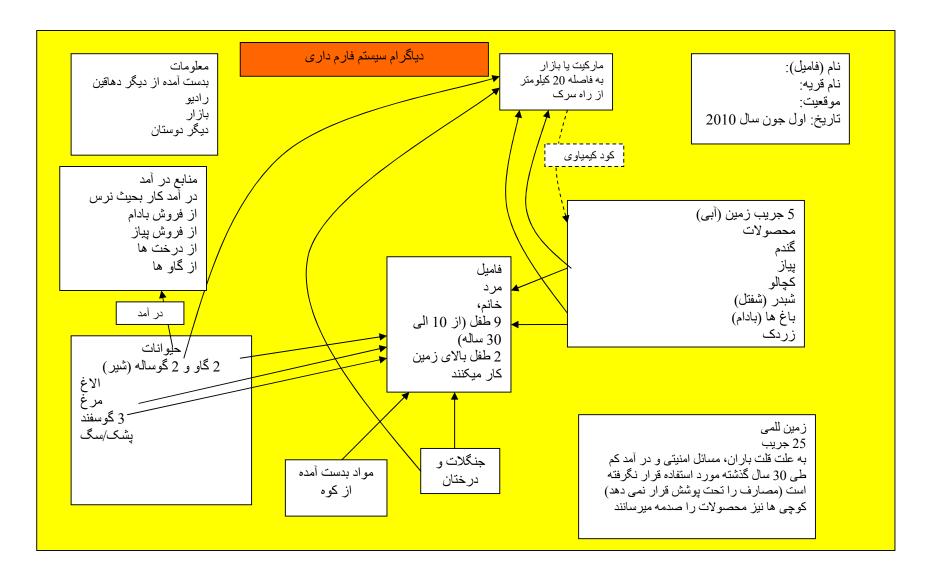
- 1. تشخیص بازماندگان ذکور و اناث (البته در جریان جلسهٔ معرفی با بزرگان قریه).
 - مصاحبه با باز ماندگان البته با فامیل های باز ماندگان.
- 3. از آنها راجع به خود شان سوال کنید نام، عمر، جنسیت، حالت مدنی و شغل شان قبل از حادثه و شغل فعلی شان.
- 4. راجع به حادثه از آنها پرسیده شود حادثهٔ مذکور چه وقت و در کجا واقع شد، چطور واقع گردید.
- 5. از زمان وقوع حادثه تا حال چه حوادثی دیگری اتفاق افتاده است کدام حمایت ها را حاصل نموده و از چه کسی.
- 6. از آنها راجع به وضعیت فعلی شان پرسیده شود در حال حاضر چه مصروفیت دارند و با وضعیت شان جطور مقابله مینمایند.
 - 7. از آنها بپرسید که در آینده میخواهند چه کار نمایند و چه کمک ها و حمایت های برای آنها مفید خواهند بود.
 - از آنها بخواهید که اگر موافق باشند عکس شان گرفته شود (برای استفاده عکس زنان در گزارش موافقت و امضای شان گرفته شود).

دیاگرام سیستم فارم داری

لازم است تا دیاگر ام سیستم فارم داری تنها بر ای یک فامیل در بین اجتماع ساخته شود. این سیستم به ما کمک خواهد نمود که جزئیات سیستم فارم داری را دانسته و همچنان بدانیم که بین سیستم فارم داری و ماین پاکی چه ارتباط وجود دارد.

- موقعیت، تاریخ و نام فامیل غرض ثبت در یک گوشهٔ فلیپ چارت.
 - 2. خانه/فامیل
 - تعداد اعضای فامیل مورد نظر
 - 4. عمر هریک از اعضای فامیل همراه با عمر و شغل شان
 - 5. ساحه زمین، زمین های آبی و بی آب (للمی)
 - 6. محصولات که در زمین مذکور زرع میگر دند
- 7. احشام (گاو،گوسفند و غیره حیوانات) نوعیت، تعداد و محصولات این احشام
- استفاده از محصولات بدست آمده از كوه ها و ديگر منابع طبيعي در اطراف خانه
- 9. بازار کدام محصولات حیوانی و زراعتی به فروش میرسند (به شمول باغبانی و جنگلداری (و همچنان کدام اقلام مورد ضرورت خریداری گردیده اند)، چه چیزی عاید فامیل میگردد
 - 10. معلومات تخنیکی راجع به فعالیت های زراعتی و نگهداری حیوانات چگونه بدست میاید
 - 11. در آمد حاصله از فعالیت های زراعتی و نگهداری حیوانات
 - 12. در آمد حاصله از سایر فعالیت ها
 - 13. فاصله قریه تا بازار
 - 14. انتقال به/از باز ار
 - 15. فرصت های انکشاف

مثال ارائه شده از طرف شرکت کننده گان در صفحهٔ بعدی ارائه گردیده است:



نظر بات اشتر اک کننده گان

مراحل: خود تان آنچه را که در اطراف تان قرار دارد مشاهده و معلوماتی را که با استفاده از دیگر وسایل جمع آوری گردیده، تکمیل نمایید (زیر بناها، طرز برخورد مردم، محصولات، منابع، سطح انکشاف...).

مقاصد:

- الف) تایید معلومات حاصله با استفاده از دیگر وسایل و ابزار
 - ب) جهت کسب معلومات جدید
 - ج) جهت دریافت معلوماتی که تاهنوز بدست نیامده

بخاطر کسب معلومات خود را به خطر مواجه نسازید

چه کسی مشاهده نماید؟ بخصوص آن اعضای تیم که کدام وظیفهٔ مشخص ندارند

چه وقت؟ به مجرد رسیدن در قریه الی زمانیکه ساحه را ترک مینمایید

مشاهدات با اضافه نمو دن عکس های ساحه بیشتر تکمیل میگر دد

مشاهدات در اوراق ارزیابی قریه درج و ثبت میگردد (وسیلهٔ ذیل را مشاهده نمایید).

تحليل جنسيت

تعریفات صورت گرفته از طرف اشتراک کننده گان

- راجع به مرد و زن
- فراهم ساختن فرصت های مساوی برای مردان و زنان
- فرق میان مرد و زن در حالت جنسی (فزیکی) شان است نه در جنسیت شان

مثال: در بریتانیا پوشیدن لباس مردانه توسط زنان کاملاً قابل قبول است ولی مردان نمیتوانند لباس زنانه بپوشند. در بریتانیا طبق قانون انا به نصف دار ایی شو هرش دسترسی دارد. در بعضی قسمت های سویس (سویزرلند) تا سال 1970 زنان حق رای نداشتند. رفتار، نقش و قوانین مناسب جنسیت و نیز دسترسی به دار ایی شاید در فر هنگ ها،طبقات مردم و نظر به گذشت زمان متفاوت باشند.

در افغانستان كلمه پسر (بچه) عموما برای افراد تا سن 16 سالگی و كلمهٔ دختر برای طبقهٔ اناث الی سن 18 سالگی استفاده میگر دد.

جنسیت به معنی هویت و رفتار تعریف شده بر اساس معیار های اجتماعی و فرهنگی در رابطه به زنان و مردان و بچه ها و دختر ها میباشد. مسائل جنسیت بالای نقش،وظایف، مسئولیت ها و فعالیت های یک شخص و نیز دسترسی و کنتترول منابع از جانب وی تاثیر گذار میباشد. نقش جنسیت در هر جامعه متفاوت بوده و با گذشت زمان تغیر ینیر میباشد.

تفکیک نقش جندر یا جنسیت به اساس نظر اشتر اک کننده گان

هد؟	را انجام مید	کسی کار ہا	چه		ده است؟	تصميم گيرن	چه کسی	
دختران	پسران	زنان	مردان	دختران	پسر ان	زنان	مردان	
نخير	کم	کم	اكثرأ	نخير	نخير	در	بله	کار زمین
						بعضى		
						ساحات		
نخير	بله	کم	بله	نخير	نخير	بله	بله	کشت
بله	بله	نخير	نخير	نخير	نخير	بله	بله	نگهداری
								رمه
بله	بله	نخير	نخير	نخير	نخير	بله	نخير	آب
								آوردن
نخير	بله	نخير	بله	نخير	نخير	بله	بله	جمع
								آوری
								هيزم
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?*	شورای
								انكشافي
								محل
								CDC
نخير	نخير	نخير	بله	نخير	نخير	نخير	بله	باز
								سازى
								راه ها

* توافق نظر حاصل نگرديد

این نقش های مبتنی بر جندر مواجهه مردم با خطرات ناشی از ماین های زمینی و مواد منفجر ناشده، را متاثر می سازد.

برخور د مردم میتواند بالای اقتصاد محلی تاثیر گذار باشد (مثلاً در صورتیکه خطر ماین های زمینی مردم را از جمع آوری هیزم باز دارد، قیمت ها بلند میرود. و در صورتیکه ماین ها از ساحه پاک گردند، مردم میتواند هیزم جمع آوری نمایند و قیمت هیزم و سوخت خانه ارزان تر و استفاده از آن بیشتر خواهد شد).

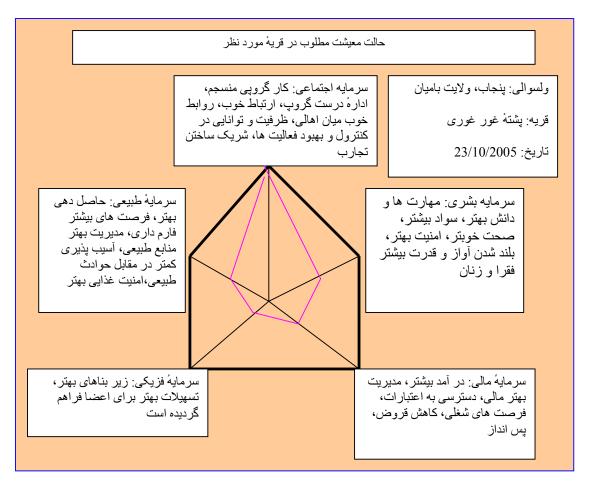
بنا بران: چه کسی بیشتر در معرض خطر است (بصور مثال کدام گروپ اجتماع مشخص) و چه کسی و چطور منفعت حاصل میدارد؟

ارزيابي قريه

مقصد: تا ازین طریق آسیب پذیری اجتماع به اساس سطح دار ایی موجود در قریه ارزیابی گردد.

مراحل:

- 1. این وسیله تمام اعضای تیم (مردان و زنان) را بعد از رفتن به قریه، دور هم جمع میکند.
- اعضای تیم باهم راجع به مشاهدات شان در قریه، بشمول موضوعاتی که برای آنها جالب بوده و موضوعاتی که مایهٔ نگرانی شان گردیده (مثل نقاط قوت و ضعف در قریه مذکور) بحث مینمایند.
- 3. بعد از آن، تیم به هریک از 5 دارایی، نمره میدهد و دلیل خود برای نمرهٔ داده شده را شرح میدهد، طوریکه در مثال ذیل (از ولایت بامیان) دیده میشود:



نمره از 1-5 (1=ضعيف، 5	شرح وضعيت	دار ایی معیشت
= خیلی خوب)		
5	کار گروپی منسجم، ادارهٔ درست گروپ، ارتباط خوب،	سرمايهٔ اجتماعي
	روابط خوب میان اهالی، ظرفیت و توانایی در کنترول	
	و بهبود فعالیت ها	
3	مهارت و دانش كم، سواد پايين، شرايط خراب صحى	سرمایهٔ بشری
2	در آمد کم، نداشتن اعتبار، کم بودن فرصت های شغلی	سرمايهٔ مالى
1	زیر بناهای ضعیف، تسهیلات کم	سرمایهٔ فزیکی
	محصول دهی پایین، سطح پایین منابع طبیعی	سرمايه طبيعي

این وسیله هنگامی مورد استفاده قرار میگیرد که ما قریه را ترک نماییم: در آخر یک روز سروی اعضای تیم باهم نشسته و در مورد معلوماتی که در جریان روز جمع آوری نموده اند، باهم بحث میکنند – این معلومات میتواند به یک شیوهٔ خاص با استفاده از پنج ضلعی معیشت شکل داده شود طوریکه در ذیل است (دارایی بشری، اجتماعی،فزیکی، مالی و طبیعی). میتوانیم به هریک از دارایی ها طبق یافته های سروی از یک تا پنج نمره بدهیم و آن را در پنج ضعلی مذکور به شکل یک خط طولی متفاوت نشان دهیم. خطی که از مرکز پنج ضعلی به خارج امتداد میابد به معنی اینست که دارایی مذکور در اجتماع بسیار قوی است و برایش نمرهٔ و داده خواهد شد. نمرات پایین به خطوط کوتاه نشان داده میشوند.

این شیوهٔ خوبی برای تجسم قدرت مقایسوی دارایی های مختلف در بین قریه و خلاصه سازی یافته های سروی خواهد بود.

دارایی ها

طبیعی: زمین، آب، محصولات، مواشی، جنگلات، وغیره اجتماعی: گروپ ها، انسجام، شورای فعال بشری: تعلیم، کار،صحت، قدرت، مهارت ها، ظرفیت مالی: در آمد، دسترسی به اعتبارات، اشتغال، پس انداز فزیکی: سرک ها، راه ها، برق، دکاکین، کلینیک ها، خانه ها،بانک ها، نهاد ها ...

گرفتن نمرات پایین نشانهٔ آنست که در محل مذکور یک مشکل بالقوه وجود دارد و باید کمک ها به آن ساحه سوق داده شوند.

تبصره ها در مورد بازدید از ساحه

- 1. در صورت امکان باید قبل از بازدید جهت سروی، به هریک از قریه های مورد نظر نامه بفرستیم و آنها را از رفتن خود باخبر سازیم که چه کسانی (چند نفر)،چه وقت (تاریخ و زمان) و برای چه مدت و کدام مقصد به آنجا خواهیم رفت و باید به آنها بنویسیم که به غذا و مسکن ضرورت نداریم.
 - قبل از رسیدن به قریه تیم ها باید وظایف خود، ترتیب اجرای آنها و مسئولیت هر عضو تیم را بصورت واضح بدانند.
- 3. معرفی باید بصورت واضح و آنگونه که امید میرود، زمینه را برای کار با مردم فراهم سازد. از صرف وقت برای معرفی نهراسید تا هرشخص حاضر ازین طریق منظور از بازدید ما را از ساحهٔ شان، مدت بازدید و کسانی را میخواهیم ملاقات کنیم بصورت واضح بداند. میتوان مشکل وجود ماین در افغانستان را به معرفی گرفت (زمین، آب، سرک ها، خانه ها...). سروی را به آنها معرفی نمایید (25 قریه در کابل، پروان و مزار شریف) و اینکه از معلومات جمع آوری شده چگونه استفاده صورت خواهد گرفت. آز حاضرین بیرسید که آیا کدام سوال در مورد ما یا بازدید ما دارند یا خیر.
 - 4. وقت صرف شده بالای هریک از ابزار ها خیلی کوتاه بود. باید هر سوال را بصورت عمیقتر به بررسی گرفت و از سوال های تشویقی استفاده نمود. کار تان را به آهستگی اجرا نمایید و در وقت برسیدن سوال ها عجله نکنید.
 - 5. مراحل را بصورت ثابت رهنمایی نموده و بالای وظیفهٔ تان تمرکز نمایید (زنان)
- از فلیپ چارت به گونهٔ یک وسیلهٔ دیدنی استفاده نمایید تا معلومات در مقابل مردم قریه انکشاف نماید
 (جدول زمانی، معلومات در مورد قریه و غیره)
 - 7. در پایان از اشتراک کننده گان در مورد صحت معلومات بیرسید.
 - 8. تمام حاضرین را تشویق نمایید که در مباحث و ارائهٔ معلومات سهم بگیرند.
 - 9. معلوماتی را که در سایر مصاحبه ها بدست آورده اید به وسایل و ابزار جمع آوری اطلاعات تان اضافه نمایید (مثلاً هنگام بحث روی معلومات در رابطه به تاریخ به جدول زمانی معلومات اضافه نمایید).
 - 10. معلومات متناقص را به چالش بکشید. اطمینان حاصل نمایید که منبع اصلاعات قابل شناخت باشد (اشتر اک کننده گان را ثبت نمایید).
 - 11. مطالعهٔ قضایای قربانیان میتواند بصورت فردی صورت گیرد نا قربانیان احساس ناراحتی ننمایند.
- 12. در هر صفحه (فلیپ چارت یا کتابچه) باید نام قریه، نام تیم سروی کننده،تاریخ و مشخصات اشتراک کننده گان قریه (لازم نیست نام شان ذکر گردد بلکه باید گفته شود آنکه از کدام طبقات هستند دکاندار، معلم، وکیل ...) در ج گردد.
- 13. در پایان بازدید از قریه، تمام معلومات حاصله را به سر تیم تسلیم نمایید. او اوراق را چک و بررسی خواهد نمود تا مطمئن شود که مکمل بوده و در هر صفحه مشخصات تیم، تاریخ و مشخصات اشتراک کننده گان در ج گردیده است.
- 14. برای حفظ معلومات حاصله از قریه از خطر و مخلوط شدن با معلومات دیگر قریه ها، به یک میتود ضرورت داریم.

	گروپ یا تیم ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
جواب اهالی قریه		ىمارە
	چه وقت ماین ها در قریه شما فرش گردید (سال):	1
	چه تعداد ساحات ألوده به ماين در قريه وجود داشت:	2
	چه وقت ماین ها از قریه شما پاک گردید (سال):	3
	به كدام وسعت زمين از وجود ماين ها پاک گرديد (به هكتار يا	4
	جریب):	
	چه تعداد ماین کشف و پاک گردید:	5
	چه تعداد مر دم قبل از پاک شدن ماین ها به اثر حوادث ناشی از ماین	6
	مجروح گردیدند:	
	چه تعداد مردم در اثر حوادث ناشی از ماین قبل از پاک شدن ساحه	7
	کشته شدند:	
	کدام نوع مواشی قبل از پاک شدن ساحه از وجود ماین ها تلف گردیدند	8
	(نوعیت و تعداد):	
	كدام اموال قبل از پاك شدن ساحه تخريب شدند (نوعيت و تعداد):	9
	چه تعداد مردم در اثر حوادث ناشی از ماین، از زمانیکه ساحه پاک	10
	شده تا حال، مجروح گردیده اند	
	چه تعداد مردم در اثر حوادث ناشی از ماین، از زمانیکه ساحه پاک	11
	شده تا حال، کشته شده اند	
	اراضی پاک شده از وجود ماین ها برای کدام مقاصد مورد استفاده	12
	قرار گرفته اند (و یا در آینده برای کدام مقاصد از آنها استفاده صورت	
	خواهد گرفت) : (مثلاً برداشت حاصلات، چراگاه مواشی، خانه سازی	
	(
	آیا هنوز هم میادین ماین در قریه شما وجود دارد،در صورتیکه جواب	13
	شما مثبت باشد پس چه نوع/ در كدام ساحات/ چه تعداد:	
	قیمت زمین مذکور قبل از پاک شدن از وجود ماین (افغانی فی جریب)	14
	چند بود:	
	حالا قیمت زمین مذکور (افغانی فی جریب) چند است:	15
	آیا در حال حاضر مشکلی ناشی از مواد منفجر ناشده باقی مانده از	16
	جنگ در قریه تان وجود دارد، اگر چنین مشکلی وجود دارد پس آن 	
	مشکل چیست:	
	زمین مذکور برای کدام مقاصد دیگر مورد استفاده قرار میگیرد که قبل	17
	از پاک شدن نمیتوانست مورد استفاده قرار گیرد(مثلاً سنگ، زنبور	
	داری، جنگل داری، جمع آوری چوب سوخت، گیا های دارویی).	1.0
	مفاد پولی این کاربرد اضافی زمین مذکور چند است (به افغانی):	18
	کدام محصولات نباتی و مواشی از زمین مذکور که حالا از وجود ماین	19
	پاک گردیده، تغذیه مینمایند:	2.0
	حاصلات زمین در فی جریب چه مقدار است:	20
	قیمت فروش محصولات حاصله از زمین فی جریب چند است:	21
	چه تعداد مواشی از زمین مذکور برای چریدن استفاده مینمایند:	22
	قیمت فروش محصولات حیوانی (حیوانات زنده، گوشت، شیر، تخم،	23
	کود حیوانی، پشم) برای تعداد حیواناتی که ذکر نموده اید، چند	
	است:	
	چه تعداد ساختمان ها و دیگر تعمیرات بالای زمین های پاک شده از	24
	وجود ماین اعمار گردیده است:	
	قيمت هر خانه چند است:	25
	كدام منابع ديگر، بالاثر ماين پاكى، در ساحه فراهم گرديده است	26
	(آب،راه ها،سرک ها، میادین بازی)	
	در صورت امكان محاسبه،قیمت مالی تمام منابع مذكور چند است:	27
	از پروگرام ماین پاکی چه مفاد دیگر بدست آورده اید	28

ANNEX FIVE: VILLAGES SURVEYED

Villages surveyed during the survey

No.	Gazeteer names	Alternative names	
Centra	l Area		
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Qala Kather (Bibi Mahro)	
2	Qala-i-Hashmatkhan	Qala-e-Hashmat Khan	
3	Kariz-e-Mir	Karaiz Mere	
4	Qala-i-Kashif	Qala-e-Kashef	
5	Rabat	Dashti Rabath	
6	Chaharikar	Charikar (Abdi Bai)	
7	Gudar	Kara Bagh (Goder village)	
8	Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja	Kala Khuja	
9	Chahar Asyab	Chahar Asiab (Gul Bagh)	
10	Suffokhail	Shakararda	
11	Ashrafkhel	Kara Bagh (Ashraf Khail)	
12	Gojurkhel	Goger Khail	
13	Sayad	Baghram Said, Garacha	
Northern Area			
14	Sayghanchi	Syghanchi	
15	Gur-e-Mai	Gore Mar	
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	Mullah Sultan	
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Shahri Qadim	
18	Dehdadi	Sherabad	
19	Ala Chapan	Ali Chupan	
20	Base Sokhta	Base Sokhta	
21	Sarwan Tepa	Sarwan Tepu (Taza Omaid)	
22	Hayratan	Sharak Hyraton	
23	Khwaja Burhan	Khwaja Burhan	
24	Qoch Nehal	Quach Neha	
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Sheikh Mohammady	

All teams started together in the Central Region, and completed 13 villages in that Region before transferring to the Northern Region, in which 12 villages were surveyed.

Each village was visited over two days to give time to employ all the tools specified. At the end of each village survey the whole team (surveyors and social scientist) met to review the information and the degree to which the tools could be successfully applied, and to summarise the village status in terms of vulnerability.

ANNEX SIX: IMPACT OF CLEARANCE BY VILLAGE

Table 6.1 Victims before and after clearance

No.	Village names	Victims before clearance according to MACCA database	Victims before clearance according to villagers	Victims after clearance
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Not given (many)	Many	0
2	Qala-i-Hashmatkhan	7	7 including Kuchis	0
3	Kariz-e-Mir	6	25	0
4	Qala-i-Kashif	20	6	0
5	Rabat	10	20	0
6	Chaharikar	130	46	0
7	Gudar	42	42	0
8	Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja	14	65	0
9	Chahar Asyab	0	7	0
10	Suffokhail	14	8	0
11	Ashrafkhel	35	5	0
12	Gojurkhel	2	15	0
13	Sayad	40	40	0
14	Sayghanchi	1	5 (names given)	0
15	Gur-e-Mai	5	Many	0
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	?	38	0
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	6	40	0 (1 mine action staff killed)
18	Dehdadi	2	2	0 (1 mine action staff injured)
19	Ala Chapan	0	0	0
20	Base Sokhta	0	0	0
21	Sarwan Tepa	0	1	0
22	Hayratan	9	2	0
23	Khwaja Burhan	10	20	0
24	Qoch Nehal	2	30	0
25	Sheikh Mohammady	8	8	0

Table 6.2 Asset Use Following Clearance

		Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		
	Village	MEN	WOMEN	
1	Qal'eh-ye- Khater	Housing for eliteSome agricultureSafety.	Better life	
2	Qala-I- Hashmatkhan	 Picnic area Power transmission pylons Catch migrating birds for sale back to their native country! 	Women collect woodWomen graze animals	
3	Kariz-e Mir	 Reduced threats to life Improved development Increased value of cleared land Can use the land for agriculture (land is fertile) or houses 	Constructed school on cleared areaCrop cultivation	
4	Qala-I- Kashif	Two market places with about 70 stalls		
5	Rabat	 Crops Gardens Roads and houses Mosque and school next to demined road 	Most houses had mines so residents migrated, but are now home since clearance	
6	Chaharikar	 Helped people use their own lands Increased agricultural products in the area Increased numbers of livestock Reduced threat to life Development has been encouraged 		
7	Gudar	Wheat, fruit, grapes and fuel wood.Livestock grazing	Path and playground	
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	Cleared land used for mosque, petrol station, houses, gardens and agriculture	Women go to harvest grapes and sell them in the market	
9	Chahar Asyab	 Increased safety of the villagers Military camp (commandos) not letting people use the cleared land, but locals were grazing their cattle and using the area as a passway 	People able to move freely (and their livestock)	
10	Suffokhail	 Agriculture (gardens) Grazing Footpaths Building materials (stone and mud) Houses, Football field 	• Water	
11	Ashrafkhel	 Increased agricultural and livestock production Sand and stone sales from the cleared area (employment for local people) Fuel wood and wild food collection from cleared area Houses, Cemetery 	Cleared hills used for agricultural activities Asphalted road under construction down the hill Nomads use land for grazing, and are settling near to the hill	
12		Agriculture (want to rehabilitate gardens)GrazingHouses being built	near to the fifth	
13	Gojurkhel Sayad	Roads/pathsAgriculture (flooded at time of survey)		
14	Sayghanchi	Grazing (NB some areas are being demined still)	 Gardens Sight seeing and picnics	

		Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		
	Village	MEN	WOMEN	
		 Plan is to grow pistachio trees on the pasture land Agriculture Stones and soil 	Swimming and picnics for people from MazarFuelwood	
15	Gur-e Mai	 Football and Volleyball (in castle grounds) Storage School next to site is safer 		
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	 Agriculture Grazing (NB still have mined areas) Gardens still not cleared of mines (owner prevented clearance) 	PicnicsGrazing	
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Fruit productionSoil extractionGrazingSchool, Shops	Children roam freely	
18	Dehdadi	Sightseeing (castle) and play area for childrenSoil	Children play safely	
19	Ala Chapan	 Has helped area development Has increased the number of residents in the area School, mosque and homes built on the cleared area Agriculture and gardens 		
20	Base Sokhta	 Depot of government UXO was burned and cleared Government is using land for 1500 plots for National Security staff to build their houses 	Same as for men	
21	Sarwan Tepa	 Grazing Construction of the railway and the main road People settling here were IDPs 	Same as for men	
22	Hayratan	 Railway station and tracks Grazing Fuel Power lines Homes, Mobile phone mast 		
23	Khwaja Burhan	 Grazing Mobile phone masts Safe use of graveyard Safe attendance of horse sports		
24	Qoch Nehal	 Decreased mental stress for local people (same for almost all villages) Wheat production on the cleared area (20 tonnes for 3 people from rainfed land) Houses Paths, Horse sports Grazing (2000 animals) 		
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Private land cleared and factory re-started production (cleaning and sorting of sultanas). Also toilet paper factory	100 homes built on another cleared area.Silo cleared and park	

	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance	
Village	MEN	WOMEN
	started. 200 families (from outside the local area) employed	built near silo

Table 6.3 Survivor Support

	Table 6.5 Sul vivoi Support				
	Village	Survivor support,	Survivor support,		
		MEN	WOMEN		
1		Male survivor receives 700 Afs per	Woman survivor receives no		
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	month from government	support		
2	Qala-I-	ICRC (artificial limbs) and government			
	Hashmatkhan	support (700 Afs/m)	No support to women victim		
		Hospital care in Afghanistan and			
_		abroad.			
3		Support for sustainable livelihood			
	Varia a Min	(7000 Afs/year from government plus	Not senosto d		
	Kariz-e Mir	support from Red Cross)	Not reported		
4		Government support (700 Afs/month			
4	Qala-I- Kashif	per victim) – but beneficiaries not happy with that amount			
	Qaia-i- Kasiiii	ICRC supported victims with prosthetic			
		limbs			
5		Some victims supported with			
3		government cash (others not), but not			
	Rabat	happy with amount	No support to female victims		
		Medical support.	The supplies to the supplies t		
6	Chaharikar	TT .			
7		Free medical treatment, but no financial			
/	Gudar	support			
8	Qal'eh-ye	Rahimani Foundation supporting	No support for female victims		
0	Khwaja	victims with money. Also government	(paid own hospital fees)		
		An NGO has supported victims (2500 –			
		3000 Afs per 3 months), but left after			
		some time.			
9		Government (Ministry of Victims and			
		Martyrs) supported with 7000 Afs/year. ICRC provided artificial limbs and also			
		foodstuffs (wheat, rice and oil).			
	Chahar Asyab	Free medical care in Kabul	No support		
10	Suffokhail	Artificial limbs and hospital treatment	No support to women survivors		
		Medical support provided	z.z.zappore to monion out fivois		
11		ICRC has provided some loans to those	Emergency treatment free; no		
	Ashrafkhel	handicapped by mines	financial support		
10		Artificial limbs (ICRC) and	**		
12	Gojurkhel	government (700 Afs/m)	No support		
12		Free medical treatment			
13	Sayad	No financial assistance			
		IRC supported with artificial limbs			
14			No support for the victims in this		
	Sayghanchi	All victims have moved to the city	community		
15		Victim support by government (700			
1.5	Gur-e Mai	Afs /month)			
16	Mola Sultan	No victims (victims have moved to			
	Bashi	cities; they had been provided with	No support for female victims		

	Village	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
		artificial limbs). Financial support – 4000 Afs/m	
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Given hospital care, limbs by IRC and financially supported by MOLSAMD (7000/m)	
18	Dehdadi	Supported by MOLSAMD	Hospital treatment; IRC gave artificial limb; no financial support
19	Ala Chapan	Medical support only (no victims in the village; any victims actually came from another area)	
20	Base Sokhta	No survivors	No survivors
21	Sarwan Tepa	No survivors	No survivors
22	Hayratan	ICRC- limbs Government – cash	No survivors
23	Khwaja Burhan	Artificial limbs from ICRC. Some support from NSP, but nothing from government	No survivor support to females
24	Qoch Nehal	Supported medically after the incident	FF
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Government support of 300 Afs/m	No victim support

Table 6.4 MRE for men, women and children

	Village	MRE	MRE	MRE
	vinage	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN
1	Qal'eh-ye- Khater	Done	Done	
2	Qala-I- Hashmatkhan	Effective	Effective	Effective
3	Kariz-e Mir		Women know about mines, which has helped reduce accidents	Successful, especially for children
4	Qala-I- Kashif	Close to city. Lots of MRE. Low risk	_	Effective
5	D. I. c	Effective with most people knowing about mines. Done 7		
6	Rabat Chaharikar	times MRE teams have struggled. Reduced explosions		Good MRE for children
7	Gudar	Done	Done	Done
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	Good knowledge of MRE (taught in schools, mosque and homes)	Women know about mines	Good knowledge of MRE (taught in schools, mosque and homes)
9	Chahar Asyab		Effective- know about mines	Children had good knowledge of mine dangers
10	Suffokhail	Effective, no victims since MRE	Want re-visit	
11	Ashrafkhel			Children have received MRE; they know about

	Village	MRE	MRE	MRE
		MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN
				mines and their threats
12	Gojurkhel	Effective, done three times but want again for returning IDPs.	Women say they didn't get to date	
13	Sayad	Effective delivery	Effective	Effective
14	Sayghanchi	MRE present for 2 months in the community	Provided	Provided six times
15	Gur-e Mai	Effective	Effective	Visual aids given to children
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	Provided three times	Provided	Children have good knowledge of mines (HT came 3 times)
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Effective and ongoing		Effective
18	Dehdadi	Effective	Effective	Effective
19	Ala Chapan	Many MRE teams have visited. Very high awareness of mines		Effective
20	Base Sokhta	Only 7 families. They are aware of dangers	Provided	Provided
21	Sarwan Tepa	Has been provided to	Done for all, but women unaware of where mines are as they are several km from village	Done for all, including young children (7 years old)
22	Hayratan	Provided. Know about risks	Commercial place so people were informed	Provided
23	Khwaja Burhan	Good MRE	Provided	Provided 7 times
24	Qoch Nehal	Successful in reducing accidents		
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Provided	No MRE for women	

ANNEX SEVEN: TABLE OF DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES BY VILLAGE

Development priorities for the 25 villages surveyed

Village		Development priorities for the 20 vinages surveyed			
2 Qala-I-Hashmatkhan 1. Road; 2. Safe drinking water; 3. Clinic 3 Kariz-e Mir 1. Electricity; 2. Water for drinking 4 Qala-I- Kashif 1. Roads; 2. Water; 3. Refuse collection 5 Rabat 1. Clinic; 2. Vet clinic; 3. Roads; 4. Centre for women 6 Chaharikar 1. Clinic; 2. Well; 3. Roads; 4. Electricity; 5. Literacy classes for women; 7. Assistance for survivors 7 Gudar 1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women 9 Chahar Asyab 1. Electricity 10 Suffokhail 1. Water for irrigation; 2. Vocational training; 3. Bridges (2 large and 19 small); 4. Water course repair; 5. Education for women 11 Ashrafkhel 1. Electricity; 2. Clinic; 3. Schools 12 Gojurkhel 1. Clinic; 2. Irrigation canal rehabilitation; 3. Electricity; 4. School for girls; 5. Literacy courses for women 13 Sayad 1. Schools; 2. Clinic; Drains; 4. Drinking water; 5. Small bridges 14 2. Bridge; 3. Clinic; 15 Gur-e Mai 1. Female teacher; 2. Tailoring facility; 3. Clinic; 4. Completion of clearance of cluster bombs; 5. Restitution of irrigation canal 16 Bashi School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge 17 Shahr-i-Qadim					
Hashmatkhan Cariz-e Mir Hashmatkhan Lelectricity; 2. Water for drinking	1				
Hashmatkhan 3 Kar'ze Mir 1. Electricity; 2. Water for drinking 4 Qala-I- Kashif 1. Roads; 2. Water; 3. Refuse collection 5 Rabat 1. Clinic; 2. Vet clinic; 3. Roads; 4. Centre for women 1. Clinic; 2. Well; 3. Roads; 4. Electricity; 5. Literacy classes for women; 7. Assistance for survivors 1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women 1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women 1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women 1. Electricity 1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women 1. Electricity 1. Water for irrigation; 2. Vocational training; 3. Bridges (2 large and 19 small); 4. Water course repair; 5. Education for women 19 small); 4. Water course repair; 5. Education for women 1. Schools; 2. Clinic; 3. Schools 1. Clinic; 2. Irrigation canal rehabilitation; 3. Electricity; 4. School for girls; 5. Literacy courses for women 1. Schools; 2. Clinic; Drains; 4. Drinking water; 5. Small bridges 1. Irrigation canal repair (needs serious engineering input to stop it undermining the main road) 2. Bridge; 3. Clinic; 4. Electricity 1. Female teacher; 2. Tailoring facility; 3. Clinic; 4. Completion of clearance of cluster bombs; 5. Restitution of irrigation canal 1. Electricity; 2. Literacy and tailoring courses for women; 3. Clinic; 4. School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge 1. School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge 1. School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge 1. School; 6. Bridge 1. School; 7. School (there is a madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4 Irrigation water 1. School (there is a madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4 Irrigation water 1. School (and madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Electricity; 4. Bridge; 5. Women's shura; 6. Literacy courses for women 1. School (and madrassa); 2. Clinic; 5. Irrigation water; 6. Assistance for the disabled; 7. Completion of decontamination 1. School; 2. College for women; 3. Clean	2		1. Road; 2. Safe drinking water; 3. Clinic		
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ANNEX EIGHT: REFERENCES

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ANNEX NINE: ASSESSMENTS OF THE METHODS USED BY THE SURVEY TEAMS

Assessments of the survey process were conducted with the teams at the mid-point of the survey and again at the end of the survey. The results are presented below:

A. Mid-survey assessment (6 July 2010)

Process

Sit in 5 groups (Teams A, B, C, D and women). In these groups score five questions 1-5, where 1 = very poor, 2 = poor, 3 = OK, 4 = good and 5 = very good.

- 1. Your understanding of what you are supposed to do (the objectives of the survey, the tools and how to use them, your roles in the survey)
- 2. The time available for the work (2 days per village)
- 3. The logistical arrangements (transport, accommodation, communication, coordination)
- 4. Cooperation from the villages
- 5. The quality of the information collected

Results of the mid-point assessment by the 5 teams (A, B, C, D and women), 6th July

Question	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Women	Comment
1. Your understanding of the survey objectives and tools and your roles	5	5	5	5	5	All teams are confident that they know what to do, and what their roles are
2. The time available for the work (2 days per village)	5	5	5	5	5	Time is right; not too long or short
3. The logistical arrangements (transport, accommodation, communication, coordination)	5	4.5	5	5	5	Logistics are good, but some teams need phone cards. Also need time to discuss between teams
4. Cooperation from the villages	4	5	4	5	4	Good cooperation except in a couple of villages (once because female team member was inappropriately dressed; once because Wali was not present)
5. The quality of the information collected	4	4	4	5	3	Teams noted some discrepancies between the secondary information and the information given in the community, or between respondents in the community. Need to identify the most reliable source and use that information.

B. End of survey assessment (13th July 2010)

Process: In teams, a) discuss and critically assess the tools used in the survey for their usefulness in contributing to the project objectives; b) discuss how confident you feel to conduct similar surveys in the future:

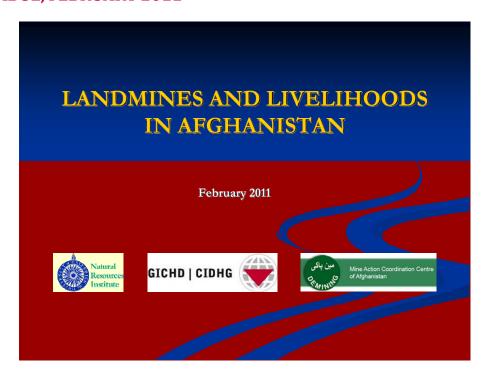
a) Assessment of survey tools

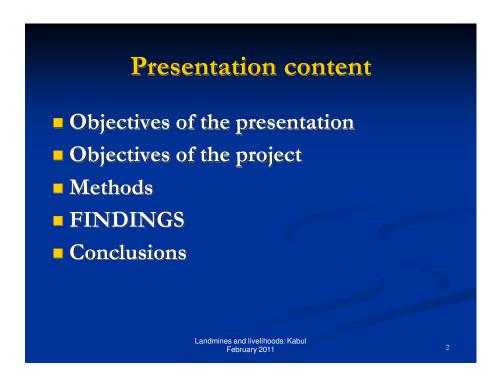
Comment	Score (1-5)	Tool
Important tool so that the community is aware who we are and what we propose to do	5	Introductions
Some respondents did not have precise information (especially women). Some questions repeated in the FGD	4.5	Time line
Useful to link livelihoods to cleared/un- cleared areas	5	Мар
Useful to understand status of the village and links to outside	5	Community profile
Some questions are repeated in the FGD. Some questions not very clear and difficult to answer (e.g. what is the monetary value from the benefits of mine clearance)	4.5	Quantitative data
Appropriate number of questions for the different groups. Could have had FGD around different subject areas (e.g. MRE/VS). Some people cross several groups (village leaders also farmers etc)	5	Focus Group Discussion
Led to a comprehensive story of the survivors history and prospects	5	Case studies
Will add value to the report, especially for those with no knowledge of Afghanistan. But very difficult for women, and could have repercussions if women's photos are used.	5	Photographs
The tool was modified from the original model. It was done separately by men and by women, and done with the village. More transparent and also allows for correction/confirmation	5	Village assessment

b) In teams, assess the level of capacity within the teams to conduct similar surveys in the future

Question	Response of survey teams
Do you feel confident in using all of the survey tools?	Yes
Do you (as a mixed men and women team of IPs, AIRD and LIAT)	Yes
feel that you could design, implement, analyse and report a similar	
survey in another Province?	
Could you (as a team) train other teams in the survey methods so	Yes
that they could work alongside you on a future survey?	
Is the reference material provided sufficient to help you design,	Yes, but need to add the
implement, analyse and report future surveys	Quantitative Data sheet
What more (e.g. training, backstopping etc) do you need to be able	Nothing further needed if it
to conduct additional surveys?	was a simple repeat of the
	same tools and methods, and
	if AIRD would be there in the
	field to support

ANNEX TEN: POWERPOINT PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS KABUL, FEBRUARY 2011





Objectives of the presentation

- Provide feedback on the findings from the survey
- Confirm the findings
- Provide a basis for discussion of the usefulness of L&L in conjunction with other survey/QA tools
- Basis for short presentation to government/donors on Wednesday.

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3

Objectives of the Project

- Understand the development outcomes of mine action at community level
- Provide evidence for recommendations on:
 - criteria used to select priorities for mine action
 - adaptations to the priority-setting process
 - enhanced linkages with rural and community development organisations
- Report to the (GoA) and donors
- Develop capacity in MAPA and AIRD to conduct further surveys
- Inform internal and external QA on quality at the development outcome level

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4

Team formation

4 teams of 5 people each (AIRD/Int. social scientist, LIAT, IP man and woman, driver) + DMC + MACCA. IPs were OMAR, DDG, HALO Trust, ARCS.



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5

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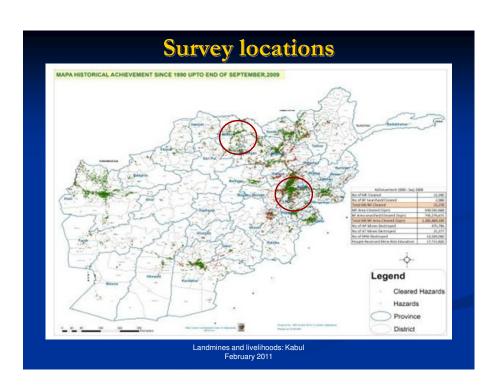


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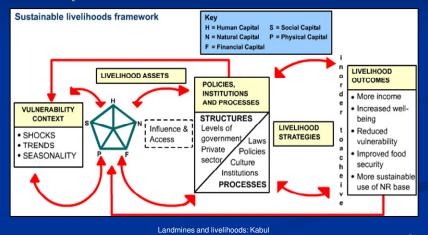
Implementation and reporting process

- Survey: 25 villages in Kabul, Parwan Balkh and Samangan Provinces (selected by AMACS/IPs against a range of criteria)
- Recording of information
- Translation and analysis of information
- Draft report
- Stakeholder meetings
- Final report





■ Approach: Participatory, community-centred survey based on Sustainable Livelihoods framework

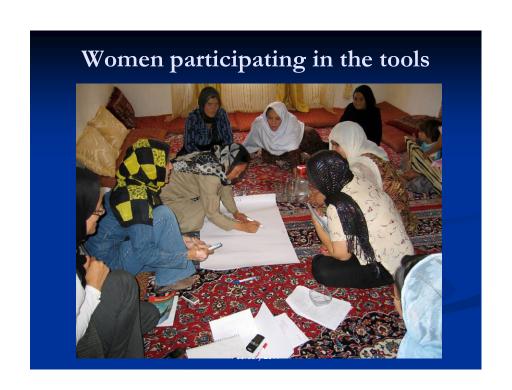


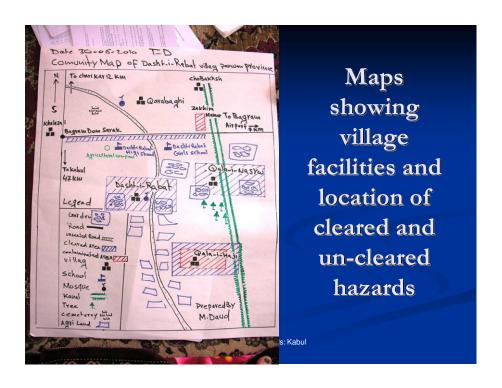
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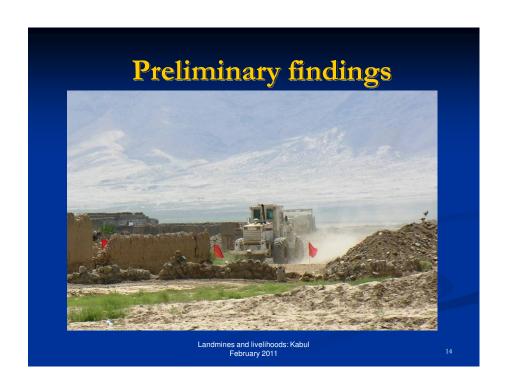
Tools used

- 1. Secondary data (e.g. MAPA Annual Report, database)
- 2. Introductions
- 3. Time-Line
- 4. Village maps
- 5. Community Profile
- 6. Quantitative data sheet (questionnaire)
- 7. Focus Group Discussions
- 8. Case studies of survivors
- 9. Farming system diagrams for individual households
- 10. Photographic record of activities, benefits and context
- 11. Qualitative assessment of each community









Mine/UXO clearance process

- Different threats (AP/AT/UXO often a mix)
- Different lengths of time (Soviet, Mujahadeen, Taliban)
- Different locations: hilltops, watercourses, roads, buildings, crop-land
- Concentrated (MF) or dispersed (BF or cluster bombs e.g. Gur-e-Mai)

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Who's land?

- Government, communal or private land
- Restitution or appropriation no follow up



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Worth it in the end!

- From application to mine clearance starting took 10 years in Kariz-e Mir
- From starting to fully cleared took 9 years in Rabat
- BUT villagers generally pleased with the conduct of mine-action personnel and the benefits brought to their community
- Where demining is incomplete they want them to continue to completion

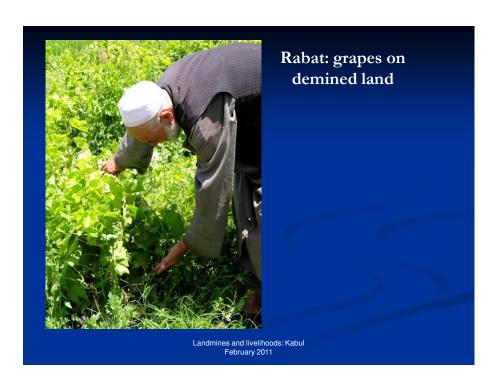
Perceptions of safety

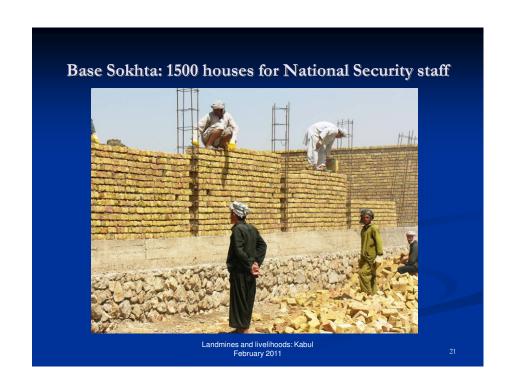
- Women concerned for safety of children and men.
- "The benefit of demining is that we feel safe; if our children go out, or our husbands go to work, we feel relaxed because they are safe." Woman in Ala Chapan
- No community members killed since clearance
- Discrepancy between MACCA and villager's casualty figures
- Children able to go to school and play safely (but often collect scrap metal)
- Men receive information directly, so best able to judge safety
- Trust shown by quick use of cleared assets

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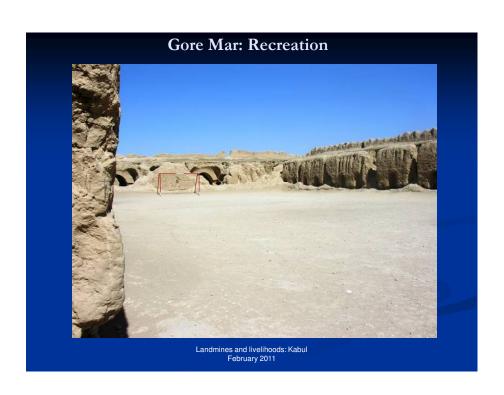
Clearance enables people to...

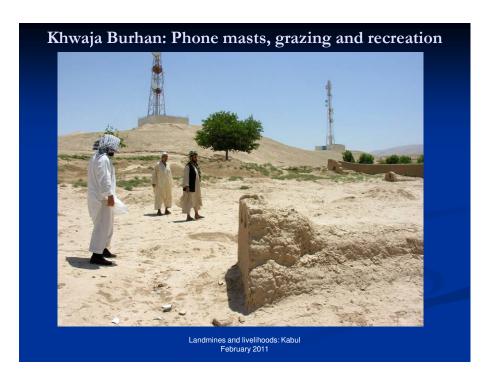
- Return home from within and outside Afghanistan
- Re-build homes, businesses and communities
- Access and improve their gardens
- Access grazing land for villagers and nomadic Kuchis
- Access fuel and wild food, & stone, sand and soil for building from the mountains
- Build mosques, schools, telecom masts, cemeteries and petrol stations
- Use paths/roads for access, recreation and sport
- Use cleared battlefield used for markets/shops
- Undertake major infrastructure projects (e.g. the Hayratan railway line)
- Open new or re-furbished factories
- Repair watercourses
- Build new settlements for displaced people (Sarwan Tepa)

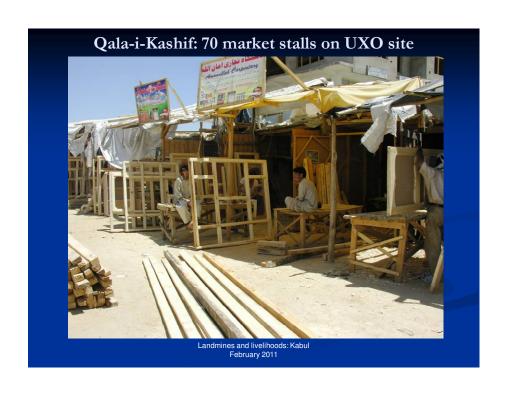












Benefits of clearance

- **Men** emphasise productive opportunities plus the infrastructure installed to date.
- **Women** emphasise the safety and recreational benefits that give them peace of mind and a better life for their children.

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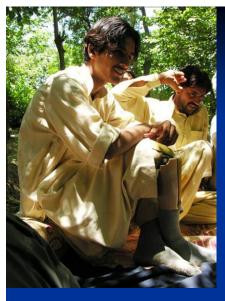
Complaints

- Military camp at Chahar Asyab on cleared land restricts use by women. However, men graze cattle and use area as a pathway.
- Lack of development support from government or NGOs is holding up the use of agricultural assets; e.g. Sayghanchi needs engineer for water channel.
- In a few cases, villagers are unhappy about unfair use of cleared land:
 - Land grabbing by a local politician in Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja
 - Dominance of "people of power" in Hayratan
 - Building houses for the "elite" in Qal'eh-ye-Khater).

Support for survivors

- We interviewed men and women survivors, and some (women) carers.
- More men than women affected by mine accidents due to greater exposure to risk
- But disfigurement is devastating for women: "Now you are injured I will take another wife"
- Only one example of a female survivor receiving financial assistance, while majority of men get some assistance
- Both men and women received free emergency medical treatment (better available in large urban centres)

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- 9 male survivors received artificial limbs (mainly from ICRC)
- 13 male survivors received financial support (regular payments from MoLSAMD; on-off payments from NSP, ICRC and Rahimi Foundation)
- MoLSAMD rate is 700 Afs/month (US\$15) – not a living wage





Mine Risk Education

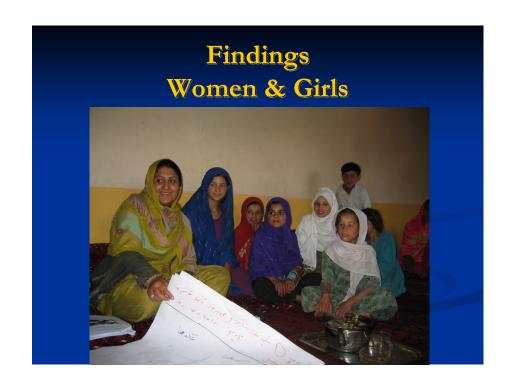
- Asked men, women and children their knowledge of mines and UXO; what to do if find one; colours of stones and flags; status of clearance
- <u>All</u> villages had received some MRE
- Men and children have had more MRE than women
- Some villages have had MRE 6-7 times
- Happens in schools, mosque, homes

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MRE 2

- Not all children go to school; women have restricted mobility
- Some visual aids (posters, leaflets, but only in 3 villages)
- Patchy coverage (especially for women and girls)
- Some women get information indirectly through husbands
- Good recall about what to do and colour coding of stones, even for children of 7 years old





Impacts of demining: women and girls Women have different roles and responsibilities to

- men. Therefore different exposure to mine hazards.
- Women have different mobility to men. Therefore different knowledge of hazards.

Direct benefits

- Migrants/IDPs able to return home
- Girls access to school
- Access to gardens, grazing and fuel, and recreation areas
- Words used by women: safety, security, moving freely, relaxed, without worry, less anxiety about children's safety

Indirect benefits

Cleared land used for housing, mosques, schools, markets/shops, water channels, telecom masts.



Capacity development of survey teams

- One week theory and practical training
- Two recap days
- Roundup day, including assessment of capacity gained during the survey



Capacity assessment

- Do you feel confident in using all of the survey tools?
- Yes
- Could you implement a similar survey in another Province?
- Yes
- Could you train other teams in the survey methods?
- Yes
- Is the reference material sufficient?
- Yes, but need to add the Quantitative Data sheet
- What more training and backstopping do you need to conduct additional surveys?
- Nothing further needed if it was a simple repeat of the same tools and methods, and if AIRD is there in the field to support.

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Capacity of teams to conduct similar surveys

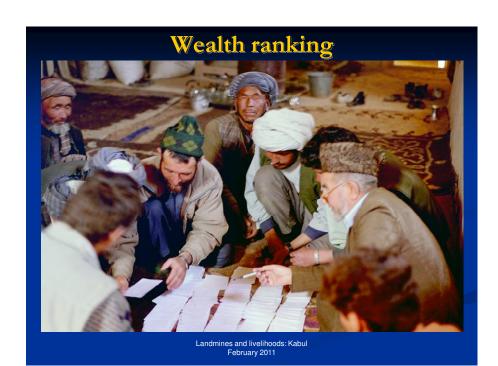
- Logistics and equipment were appropriate to the task
- Survey teams are technically able to repeat survey in other locations with AIRD support in the field

■ But:

- Need to further develop survey skills (especially probing, precision, analysis and recording) to get more in-depth information
- Need to change women's tools
- Women surveyors need practice in reacting to the answers they receive and in observation to look around them and ask questions relating to what they see as well as what they are being told.
- Report-writing was done by external consultant; need to develop this capability locally

Changes to survey methods?

- Dealing with socially-differentiated groups: gender; age; community role/profession; wealth/resources
- Questionnaires (short; specific) where PRA skills are limited
- Objectives-driven methodology (complementary set of tools, each contributing a different angle on the survey topic e.g. economic return to mine-action investment; citizen satisfaction; technical attainment of clearance targets; community development assessment...)
- More gender-specific set of questions for women (roles, responsibilities, aspirations)



Highlights - process

- Team of men, women, IARD, externals +DMC
- Training
- 25 villages in 2 Regions = Pilot
- Livelihood framework + range of tools = holistic information

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Highlights - findings

- No community members killed since clearance
- Quick use of freed assets
- Range of benefits: productive; behavioural; recreational
- Survivor support: gender bias
- MRE in all villages, but patchy across population
- Team confident in their own capacity, but capacity and methodological gaps
- Economic benefits Ted
- Lessons for MAPA Qudous
- Development opportunities: physical, educational, vocational – after lunch

Development opportunities arising from Mine Action

Types of opportunity

- Those mentioned by communities
- Major infrastructure projects
- Additional opportunities

Beneficiaries

- Men, women, children in the community
- Wider economic development

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Development opportunities

- Each village is unique (e.g. size, access to services; cohesion, organisational capacity)
- Rapid use of assets due to confidence, hard work and community cohesion
- A) Things they can do for themselves
- B) Things they need help with
- c) Things that have to come from outside

DEV. OPPORTUNITY (COMMUNITY PRIORITIES)	# villages requesting
Clinic	15
Electricity	11
School	9
Safe drinking water/wells	8
Roads	6
Bridges and culverts	5
Literacy classes for women	5
Education for women	5
Rehabilitation of water courses	4
Water for irrigation	3
Tailoring facility (for women)	2
Assistance for survivors	2
Completion of clearance	2
Refuse collection/disposal	2
Drainage/solution of high water table	2
Employment: Facilities for Primary School; Rehabilitation of Mosque	1 each
Womens shura; Fertiliser; Vet clinic, female teachers for girls	1 each

Development priorities for women

- Clinics (mentioned everywhere) and health education
- Schools &/or teachers: primary & secondary for girls (mentioned almost everywhere)
- Water for HH consumption & agriculture
- Sanitation
- Roads/access
- Electricity
- IGAs within home (contract carpet weaving good; sewing tried in some areas but lack of marketing system)
- Literacy classes for women

N.B. Frustration with development organisations that promise a lot and do nothing

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Development opportunities

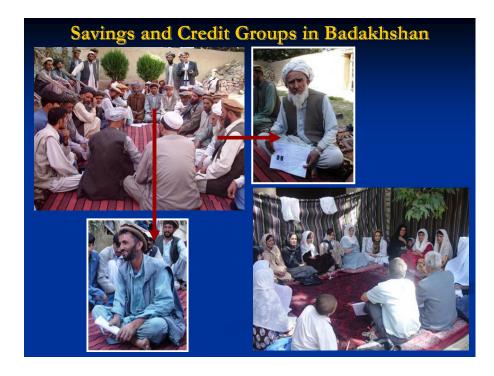
- Physical asset development
- Educational/vocational development
- Not a comprehensive or democratic process (like NSP)
- Major infrastructure projects

Not mentioned by communities

- Agricultural production opportunity for paraprofessionals (e.g. animal health)
- Access to credit (especially community savings and credit groups)

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Trainee animal health para-professionals Landmines and livelihoods: Kabul Eahung 2011



Development opportunities - Summary

Types of opportunity

- Those mentioned by communities (physical, educational/vocational)
- Major infrastructure projects
- Additional opportunities (e.g. agricultural technology, credit, para-professionals)

Beneficiaries

- Men, women, children in the community
- Wider economic development

Who does it?

- A) Things they can do for themselves
- B) Things they need help with
- C) Things that have to come from outside

GROUP WORK

- Five Groups:
 - 1. DMC
 - 2. IPs mine clearance
 - $3. ext{ IPs} ext{MRE}$
 - 4. AIRD
 - 5. AMACs
- **Time:** Until lunch
- **Reporting:** 5 minutes presentation/group after lunch

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GROUP WORK 2

- Group work questions for all groups to be answered from your specific perspective
 - 1. What information has come out of the L+L survey that is useful to your organisation?
 - 2. What is missing from the information presented that could come out of an L+L type survey in communities?
 - 3. How can the L+L **process** be improved?
 - 4. Tell us about anything that is incorrect or misunderstood in what was presented.