

**LIVELIHOODS ANALYSIS OF LANDMINE  
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN AFGHANISTAN**  
on behalf of the  
**MINE-ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN (MACCA)**



**VOLUME I: MAIN REPORT**  
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## FOREWORD

This report represents an important milestone in the efforts made by the international mine action community, and the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan in particular, to document how we are making a difference in terms of improving the well-being of people in mine-affected communities. It is the second of the 'Landmines and Livelihoods' reports,<sup>2</sup> which employ the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach to better understand both the problems created by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), and the benefits stemming from mine action.

There is no one-best-way to evaluate the worth of mine action programmes, but the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach has many advantages, particularly for survey and clearance operations leading to the release of safe land to communities. Landmines and other ERW not only kill and maim innocent civilians, they block access to and improvement of physical and natural assets on which the livelihoods of rural households depends: demining enhances community security and removes blockages to essential livelihoods assets. With its focus on livelihoods assets, the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach provides an excellent model for analysing how explosives contamination creates insecurity, deepens poverty, and constrains development.

In addition to providing great insight into the costs of explosives contamination and the benefits of mine action, *Livelihoods Analysis of Landmine Affected Communities in Afghanistan*, documents the type of development investments that are valued by this sample of rural communities and provides a number of recommendations for the mine action community in Afghanistan. It also provides a wealth of information on how such surveys are planned and conducted.

As was true in the Yemen survey, provision was made for the participation of Afghan social scientists and extra efforts were made to obtain the views of Afghan women and children. Sustainable Livelihoods surveys should be an important tool for Afghan researchers to promote the well-being of rural Afghan women, men, girls and boys, and we hope this report will be read by those outside the mine action community who are working in Afghanistan.

The Executive Summary of this report has been translated into Dari and printed separately to facilitate wide distribution among Afghan officials, researchers, and aid workers.

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<sup>2</sup> The first was in Yemen in 2006; see Pound et al, *Departure of the Devil: Landmines and Livelihoods in Yemen*, <http://www.gichd.org/publications/subject/mine-action-security-and-development/departure-of-the-devil-landmines-and-livelihoods-in-yemen>.

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Completing an assignment of this complexity in a troubled country takes a great deal of organisation at different levels. We enjoyed the full support and active input of the MACCA Director (Dr Reza) and Chief of Staff (Alan MacDonald), the Department of Mine Clearance, the Implementing Partners and the previous Director (Ajmal Shirzai) and Head of Research (Dr Hakimi) of the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development.

At the level of field operations, Qudous Ziaee and Samim Hashimi were tireless and faultless in their preparation and care of the mission.

The Afghan Technical Consultants Demining Training Centre provided excellent facilities for training the survey teams, and the inputs of Hayatullah Haleemi (AIRD Head of Training) made a big contribution to the success of that training. Haji Aziz (MACCA Area Manager for Northern Area) provided a perfect operating base in Mazar-e-Sharif. The MACCA drivers provided safe transport and good company in the field, and the MACCA radio operators contributed cheerfully to our safety and communications. The three female translators - Sonia, Rangeena and Najeeba - provided an excellent service that enriched our understanding of the situation of women in rural and urban areas.

We selected and visited 25 communities. In every single one we were welcomed with great hospitality. Many community leaders and members (young and old, male and female) gave freely of their time, experience and opinions. We hope we have been able to repay their generosity by representing their situation accurately in this report.

**Photograph 1 – The Survey Teams plus DMC, MACCA, AIRD and GICHD personnel**



## ACRONYMS

AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
ALIS	Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey
AMAC	Area Mine Action Centre
AMAS	Afghanistan Mine Action Standards
ANBP	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme
ANDMA	Afghanistan Nation Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
AP	Anti-Personnel (mine)
ARCS	Afghan Red Crescent Society
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
AT	Anti-tank (mine)
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants Demining Training Centre, Kabul
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CBMC	Community-Based Mine Clearance
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMC	Department for Mine Clearance
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (Tuberculosis)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSD	Farming System Diagram
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Deming
GoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HT (HALO Trust)	Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organisation Trust
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMB	Inter-Ministerial Board (for Mine Action)
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IP	Implementing Partners
JCMB	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board
Km	Kilometers
LIAT	Landmine Impact Assessment Team
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan
MAPA	Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan
MCPA	Mine Clearance Planning Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MF	Minefields
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation

PDIA	Post Demining Impact Assessment
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
QA	Quality Assurance
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Sq m	Square metres
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews
TB	Tuberculosis
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VA	Victim Assistance

**Currency:** \$ = US dollars. \$1= approximately 46 Afghanis at the time of the survey

## GAZETTEER NAMES FOR THE SURVEYED VILLAGES

No.	Gazeteer names	Alternative names
<b>Central Area</b>		
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
<b>Northern Area</b>		
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 Tapa	Sarwan Tepu (Taza Omaid)
22	Hayratan	Sharak Hyraton
23	Khwaja Burhan	Khwaja Burhan
24	Qoch Nehal	Quach Neha
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Sheikh Mohammady



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Background to the survey**

This pilot survey of 25 villages (out of 2,115 mine-affected communities in Afghanistan) in four provinces assessed the social and economic outcomes of demining, mine/ERW risk education and mine/ERW survivor assistance during June/July 2010. A stakeholder workshop was held in Kabul in February 2011 to discuss the findings.

The survey had four main objectives:

1. Learning – to gain a better understanding of the development outcomes and impacts accruing from demining and how to enhance these through:
  - revisions to criteria for selecting priorities and adaptations to the priority-setting process
  - enhanced linkages with rural and community development organisations
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 and analyse such surveys on a periodic basis
4. Quality Management – inform the post-clearance survey efforts of demining operators (internal QA) and the MACCA/DMC (external QA plus national standards) on quality at the development outcome level

It comes at a time when very significant progress has been made by the Mine Action Programme in Afghanistan (MAPA) towards achieving Ottawa Treaty and Afghan Compact targets (48% and 70% achieved by January, 2010).

### **Methods used and lessons learned for future surveys**

Four teams of Afghan men and women surveyors, each with an embedded Afghan or international social scientist spent two days in each community using a range of qualitative and quantitative methods within a Livelihoods Analysis approach.

The villages were selected from two Regions (Central and North) to give a contrasting sample of: cleared and partially cleared situations, different agro-ecological zones, a mix of contamination types (UXO and/or mines), and urban and rural locations. Commercial demining operations were not included.

In the villages discussions were held separately with men (village leaders, farmers and key informants), women and children (boys and girls). Lessons learned from the methods used include:

- Including women surveyors considerably enhanced the breadth of the information obtained
- The use of a range of participatory tools meant that the information could be “triangulated” for consistency between different sources
- During the survey there were deliberately engineered opportunities for the members to interact within and between teams
- The link with the MRRD’s Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) was an excellent initiative, and the two social scientists provided specialist local knowledge to the consultants and methodological support to the survey teams. However, these



benefits were later reduced when both social scientists left AIRD for alternative employment

- The translation of village datasets from Dari to English took a long time and detail was lost in the translations

For future surveys it is suggested that the following changes be made to the survey methods:

- A separate set of tools should be developed for the women, who have restricted mobility within and outside the community, to explore those aspects of mine clearance that are particularly important to women, rather than their repeating the tools used by the men. Tools such as daily and seasonal calendars would be appropriate to women.
- While some useful financial information was collected, a more effective (simple, practical) way of gathering costs and revenues from agricultural and non-agricultural economic opportunities arising from demining needs to be incorporated into future surveys.
- In future surveys that don't include international staff it may be possible to remove some of the village selection restrictions, particularly those pertaining to security and access. This might mean that random sampling of villages could be used, rather than purposive sampling.
- The survey teams failed to meaningfully engage with government at the District Focal Points for health, education, agriculture. Future surveys could obtain valuable local information from these key informants.
- Questions omitted from the survey that would have been useful include:
  - What assets freed by demining are **not** being used and why?
  - What is the community reaction to the "nuisance" of mine action – e.g. dust, explosions, wasted land and chemical contamination of land and water
- A major error in planning was the omission of representatives of the 25 surveyed villages in the stakeholder feedback meetings. Village representatives (e.g. village council (*shura*) representatives would have been able to provide an additional perspective on the findings and take the main points back to their villages).
- Future surveys should consider the use of wealth ranking that differentiates households into poor, medium and better off categories and allows sampling within these groups to understand the impacts of demining on different sectors of the community.

A major limitation of this survey was the lack of skill in *probing* (asking a series of follow-up questions in order to obtain detail on important topics). Further training of surveyors will be necessary to get the most out of future surveys.

## **Development outcomes from mine/UXO action**

Cleared land is mostly returned to its rightful owners (government, private or communal ownership) and is quickly used for productive purposes.

In a minority of cases, villagers are unhappy about the unfair and/or undemocratic way in which the land has been used (e.g. opportunistic land grabbing by a local politician in Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja, dominance of "people of power" in Hayratan, and building houses for the "elite" in Qal'eh-ye-Khater).

Ensuring the correct distribution of cleared assets at clearance or the follow-up of any commitments does not appear to have been part of the mine action process.

In some instances requests for clearance were not acted on for a long time (10 years in the case of Kariz-e-Mir). In other cases the process of clearance took up to nine years (Rabat). However, there were sound operational reasons for these delays.

Villagers were satisfied with the conduct and performance of the demining teams, and the village men were often involved in deciding the sequencing of demining operations.

This survey recorded **no casualties** due to mines/UXO after clearance. This commendable record has translated into quick use of the freed assets by men and a great feeling of relief on the part of women (*"The benefit of demining is that we feel safe: if our children go out of the house or our husbands go to work we feel relaxed because they are safe"* - woman, Ala Chapan).

While men emphasise the productive opportunities made possible by clearance 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.

Men receive more information than women directly from the demining teams on the demining process and the status of clearance. In a number of instances, village men said that the village and cultivated lands are safe, but that they are unsure about some cleared outlying grazing lands which they have not fully tested for themselves (e.g. Suffokhel).

The wide variety of assets freed and opportunities created following clearance include:

- The freedom to return home from within and outside Afghanistan, and on return to be able to re-build homes, businesses, agricultural enterprises and communities
- The ability to safely access and improve their gardens
- Access to grazing land for cows, sheep and goats, for villagers and nomadic Kuchis
- Access to collect scrub and wood for fuel, stone, sand and soil for building and wild food and medicinal plants
- Cleared land that is used for housing, mosques, schools, telecom masts, cemeteries, storage and petrol stations
- Cleared land and thoroughfares allowing villagers and visitors to use the community for recreation and sport
- Cleared battlefield used for markets/shops
- Cleared corridors that can be used for major infrastructure projects
- Cleared premises allowing factories to re-open or be newly established
- Making safe watercourses that can then be repaired to increase land productivity

The absence of casualties since clearance provides a significant **economic** benefit as the reduction in injury and death has led to reduced medical costs and increased productivity.

The assets freed by demining include crop and grazing land, land for housing and other local construction (schools, mosques, markets, businesses etc.), access to construction materials and fuel, watercourses, roads and strategic structures such as phone masts, railways, electricity pylons etc. Most of these have a tangible economic impact at community and/or national level in the short, medium or long-term.

The benefit:cost ratio for a limited number of clearance situations was calculated. A number of cases (e.g. Qala-i-Kashif, where a battlefield has been cleared and Base Sokhta – a large minefield that was cleared close to Mazar-i-Sharif town) yielded high economic returns, in part by allowing public or private investments on the safe land. In other instances, the

clearance of a command post has enabled two factories to start up, while important infrastructure (e.g. phone masts, electricity pylons and a railway) that contributes to national economic development has been made possible by mine clearance

A more common use of cleared land is for cropping or grazing. Unfortunately, the quantitative data collected (or, perhaps, translated) in this survey typically was missing key pieces of information, preventing the proper analysis. However, data collected from the PDIA survey undertaken at about the same time is adequate for 'good enough' analysis. In most cases, clearance of minefields for agricultural purposes does not lead to a positive outcome in economic terms alone, in part because agricultural productivity remains low in Afghanistan. There were, however, a number of cases in which good soils, adequate water and reasonable access to markets mean that minefield clearance is a good economic investment. BAC is far less expensive, and the data indicates that battle area tasks will often lead to positive returns, even when only economic benefits are considered.

The survey confirmed that male victims outnumber those of females, and that young men make up the majority of these. However, women are the mothers, wives and sisters of men who make up the majority of mine victims, and their role as care givers for the injured should not go unmentioned.

From the 25 villages, only one example of a woman receiving victim assistance was identified. Support to male survivors is far more common than for women, with nine instances of artificial limbs being made available, and thirteen instances of regular cash payments (mostly from the MoLSAMD). There were few examples of livelihood support. In one village (Kareiz-e-Mir) a survivor was assisted with a loan to open a shop.

Both male and female survivors received free medical treatment in most cases. Such treatment depended on their being able to get to a suitable hospital, which is difficult for more remote villages, especially in winter. Both hospital treatment and government financial support seem to be more common nearer the main centres of Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif.

The amount provided by MoLSAMD appears to be a flat rate of 700 Afghanis per month (roughly \$15). While this is not a living wage, it can help the family to buy basics for the survivor. Several survivors and their families complained that the amount was insufficient.

All villages surveyed received at least some Mine Risk Education, with the adult males and children reporting that they had received more than the adult women. However, the coverage of MRE appears to be far from universal. Not all children attend school to receive their awareness there, and many women have restricted mobility thus reducing their ability to attend meetings. The level of MRE coverage for women appears to vary between villages and between age groups, with younger women more likely to have received MRE. Some MRE visual aids (posters and leaflets) were in evidence, as the following photos show but these were only found in three villages.

## **Community development priorities**

During separate focus group discussions, men and women were asked about the developments that would most benefit their community. Each community was different with regard to proximity to urban facilities and the level of facilities already present in the village. There was also a marked variability in the cohesion and organisational capacity of different communities. The rapid utilisation of assets following clearance for housing, community

amenities and productive gardens is testament to the hard work of individual families and collective action at the community development council (*shura*) level.

The most requested development items are clinics, schools and electricity, followed by drinking water, roads and bridges. All of these are physical infrastructure projects. However, there is also a significant number of requests for educational/vocational and employment initiatives, especially for women who have limited literacy and limited income-generating opportunities. These requests are both for classes and for the facilities that would enable new skills to be practiced for income generation.

It is interesting that agriculture, which is seen as the mainstay of most village economies, comes low down the list of development opportunities, apart from the rehabilitation of damaged water courses which has severely limited productive potential in a number of villages.

The provision or enhancement of assistance to survivors of mine accidents was mentioned (medical care, artificial limbs, appropriate vocational training, loans, grants and regular payments). Also mentioned in some communities was the need to carry on demining until the whole village area is cleared and safe.

Women's development priorities are more related to women's needs (clinic, girls schooling, drinking water, employment for women, literacy courses for women) and also quite consistent across villages.

In general, women are primarily concerned with raising children, housework and activities such as collecting grass for fodder (some households keep a cow for milk), collecting fuel including twigs and dry cow dung, keeping chickens, and work in the fields, especially during harvest and for land preparation.

There was some frustration among the women that development opportunities were not being fully realized. The survey also came across several well educated young women (eight years at school) who were keen to support others by teaching girls or leading literacy classes, but the lack of facilities and teaching materials, as well as a lack of support from their families, had discouraged them. In most villages, boys' schools were more common than those for girls and this means that either girls do not attend school or they have to walk long distances to a school that will accept them. The lack of female teachers and the reluctance of families to allow girls over the age of eight years to be educated by male teachers are also restricting attendance.

While the above analysis provides a good indication of the type and frequency of perceived community needs, the process used to obtain these needs was not comprehensive or democratic. We talked to groups of women and men, but often these groups were self-selecting and opportunistic, rather than necessarily representative of all sections of the community.

## **Capacity development**

This survey was a pilot to test the survey tools and the survey capacities of local organisations. Participatory capacity assessments were conducted with the survey teams at the mid-point of the survey and again at the end. The results indicate that the process of training and implementation had no major hitches, and that the surveyors felt that they are

now capable of conducting similar surveys (with the support of social scientists from the Afghan Institute for Rural Development). However, the actual **data collected by the survey is rather disappointing**. This points to deficiencies in the training, the methodology and the surveyors.

A deficiency in the training was to underestimate the time needed to gain competence in probing (the ability to follow a storyline using the probing prompts who, where, when, why, what and how – including how much and how many).

The methodology relied too heavily on qualitative tools that required the above competence. There was also a set of questions designed to obtain quantitative data describing the changes due to clearance, but in many cases the respondents didn't know the answers and the surveyors did not try to obtain the information by other routes. The methodology also did not fully consider the lack of mobility of rural women, leading to their reduced understanding of activities even within their own village. If this had been fully appreciated from the start, a distinct set of questions would have been designed for the women, rather than duplicating the same questions.

While three or four of the surveyors show promise in being interested in and able to master qualitative survey methods, most rushed the job despite there being sufficient time available to do the job comprehensively following up each question in the manner described above.

The support from AIRD for training and survey implementation was excellent up to the end of the fieldwork, but there is a question about the continuity of employment in AIRD.

## **Assessment of the prioritisation of hazard clearance**

The priority setting process for hazard clearance in Afghanistan is based on specified criteria, including requests from villages; hazards near to resettlement/development areas; hazards that are blocking key assets; the number of affected families; the area of the hazard; small hazards that can be easily cleared; hazards close to community centres; minefields on flat land; presence of ERW. In general, the number of people expected to benefit from the mine action work, and the immediacy of that benefit, are guiding factors when determining mine action priorities. An assessment using these criteria (with weightings) leads to the categorisation of a hazard into one of four categories (high impact, medium impact, low impact and requests).

The findings of this survey show that villagers are satisfied with the prioritisation of cleared areas within their communities. In Suffokhel (Shakardara) the local men said: *"We all appreciate the work of the HALO-Trust because they started the mine cleaning process with the village first, then the agriculture land and pasture, and after that they started mine cleaning in the mountain"*. In another village the women also showed their satisfaction: *In our village the mine cleaning process is successful. The village people take part in the process (men) and encouraged the mine cleaning organization regarding the process. After cleaning the area they distributed land for house making and it was really good and they gave us equally (women in Gojurkhel).*

The findings of the livelihood survey encourage MACCA and the DMC that in most cases the priority of villages in term of mine clearance have been appropriately chosen, but it is also to be noted that most of the areas cleared within the surveyed communities are based on the previous approach of MACCA for prioritisation by which AMAC was the key influence in the

process. The new approach, by which the IPs are the key decision makers – based on the list of contaminated areas they receive from the MACCA database - needs to be followed by MACCA through a documented process to make sure that the IPs have also consulted with the relevant communities on their priorities for the tentatively selected areas.

## Quality management outcomes of the survey

An objective of this study was to *inform internal and external Quality Assurance on quality at the development outcome level.*

Although there were no specific questions during the survey about the quality of mine clearance conducted in the community by demining organizations, generally it was found that the community members (men and women) are confident that the area is safe after clearance by demining teams. Cleared areas that have economic or cultural value were utilised very quickly after clearance.

The findings of the survey indicate that MACCA has successfully established procedures for monitoring and controlling the technical processes and outputs of mine action such that the area handed over is safe for community use for agriculture, grazing, recreation, passage and construction purposes.

However, the survey also highlights the fact that the Afghanistan mine action Quality Management process does not have an explicit focus on the process of community liaison with mine action personnel. Such community liaison would help to understand the priorities of communities in terms of demining operations, and the degree of satisfaction with the outcomes for different sections of the community and for different purposes. Although the demining organizations claim that they have close contacts and discussions with the villagers, there is no **systematic** approach to ensure, for instance that women are included in these discussions, and this is not followed by Quality Assurance to make sure it happens for all communities.

There are five main areas of outcomes to clearance:

1. The social outcomes of reduced fear, and of feeling safe and relaxed for ones own and ones family's safety, and the use of recreational areas, construction/reconstruction of mosques, schools and other social amenities
2. The humanitarian outcome of eliminating injury and death from mines and UXOs, and providing treatment and support for those affected by mine/UXO accidents
3. The economic outcomes for the community (agriculture, grazing, fuel and construction materials, construction/reconstruction of houses, markets, roads, water courses and other contributors to the local economy)
4. The legal outcome of the correct use of freed assets (e.g. is land allocated to its rightful owners or is it [illegally] appropriated by those with power)
5. The strategic and political outcomes (major constructions of national importance, return of migrants and IDPs etc)

It is suggested that only outcome 2 results are captured through the present QM process. The present system focus is on outputs and not outcomes, and is generally more task related than community-related. Capturing all of the above outcomes would require further investment in skills and finance, but would provide evidence of the social, humanitarian, economic, legal and strategic outcomes that could be presented to government and donors for their support and funding for both clearance **and post-clearance** development activities.

Effective monitoring and controlling systems are essential for programme accountability and quality assurance, and for assessing the full value of outcomes and impact against the resources and money invested. But equally, they are fundamental to learning about processes and problems and hence to improving performance (especially if performance is defined in terms of attainment of community and national objectives).

The MACCA process focuses on the capability of mine action organizations; i.e. their human resources, equipment and procedures, and considers how this capability is being applied to provide the outcome of complete hazard clearance. External monitoring complements an internal monitoring system and verifies that procedures are appropriate and being applied effectively. In addition, external studies or occasional surveys can provide information on those outcomes not covered by the internal quality management processes.

## Recommendations

### Methodology

- Include women surveyors in future livelihood surveys
- Maintain the link with the MRRD's Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) for specialist social science inputs to surveys
- Develop a separate set of tools for women, who have restricted mobility within and outside the community, to explore those aspects of mine clearance that are particularly important to women, rather than their repeating the tools used by the men. Tools such as daily and seasonal calendars would be appropriate to women
- The survey teams failed to meaningfully engage with government at the District Focal Points for health, education, agriculture. Future surveys could obtain valuable local information from these key informants
- Questions omitted from the survey that should be considered in future include:
  - What assets freed by demining are **not** being used and why?
  - What is the community reaction to the "nuisance" of mine action – e.g. dust, explosions, wasted land and chemical contamination of land and water
- A major error in planning was the omission of representatives of the 25 surveyed villages in the stakeholder feedback meetings. Village representatives would have been able to provide an additional perspective on the findings and take the main points back to their villages
- Future surveys should consider the use of wealth ranking that differentiates households into poor, medium and better off categories and allows sampling within these groups to understand the impacts of demining on different sectors of the community
- The economic benefit of the reduction in hospital costs and lost production has not been quantified. In future surveys the time pattern of casualties from planting of mines through to clearance, and the economic costs of injury and death should be quantified so that these can be factored into the overall economic benefit of clearance
- A minimum dataset needs to be developed for sample situations (e.g. crop production, grazing, small business development, construction projects etc)

### Development Outcomes

- In a minority of cases there are abuses in the distribution of free assets after clearance. This particularly involves the appropriation of land by powerful individuals. A mechanism is needed to prevent this abuse before it arises

- Women need to be better and more directly informed about clearance activities and the safety status of land during clearance
- Women survivors of mine accidents are far less likely than men to receive financial assistance from MoLSAMD. This needs to be further understood, and addressed.

### Capacity

- The women surveyors need further encouragement and practice in reacting to the answers they receive and asking additional probing questions. They also need further practice in observation – to look around them and ask questions relating to what they see as well as what they are being told
- Further training in probing, or a shift to a more questionnaire-based approach, is needed for future surveys to improve on the quality of information collected.
- MAPA staff would benefit from training in the use of benefit:cost analysis and other economic analysis tools

### Prioritisation

- The findings of the survey encourage MACCA and the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to **keep the present criteria** used for selection of areas for clearance, but at the same time to identify improvements through conducting similar surveys in other regions
- The estimated outcome value of clearance to the community could be added to the other prioritisation criteria. This means IPs would need to use Livelihood tools **pre-demining** to feed into prioritisation and then into the **post-demining** assessment to see if outcomes have been met
- A stronger and more methodical **community liaison process** (with men, women and children) needs to be established to ensure community engagement in planning and advising clearance

### Quality Management

- The present system focus is on outputs and not outcomes, and is generally more task related than community-related. Capturing the social, humanitarian, economic, legal, strategic and political outcomes would require further investment in skills and finance, but would provide evidence of the social, humanitarian, economic, legal and strategic outcomes that could be presented to government and donors for their support and funding for both clearance **and post-clearance** development activities.

### The Way Forward

- A suggestion at the stakeholder workshops was to integrate the Livelihoods, Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) and DMC audit processes into one survey process – or to use each type of survey for their separate objectives, but as part of a coherent survey toolbox. The latter is recommended.
- This report should be shared with MRRD and other relevant government departments, as well as with donors and civil society, so that appropriate action can be taken by relevant agencies to support the development needs of men, women and children in mine-affected communities.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Gestation of the project

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 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) approach<sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2) 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

### Objectives of the survey

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:
  - revisions to the criteria used to select priorities
  - adaptations to the priority-setting process
  - 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 1)

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<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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>

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

## **Stakeholders**

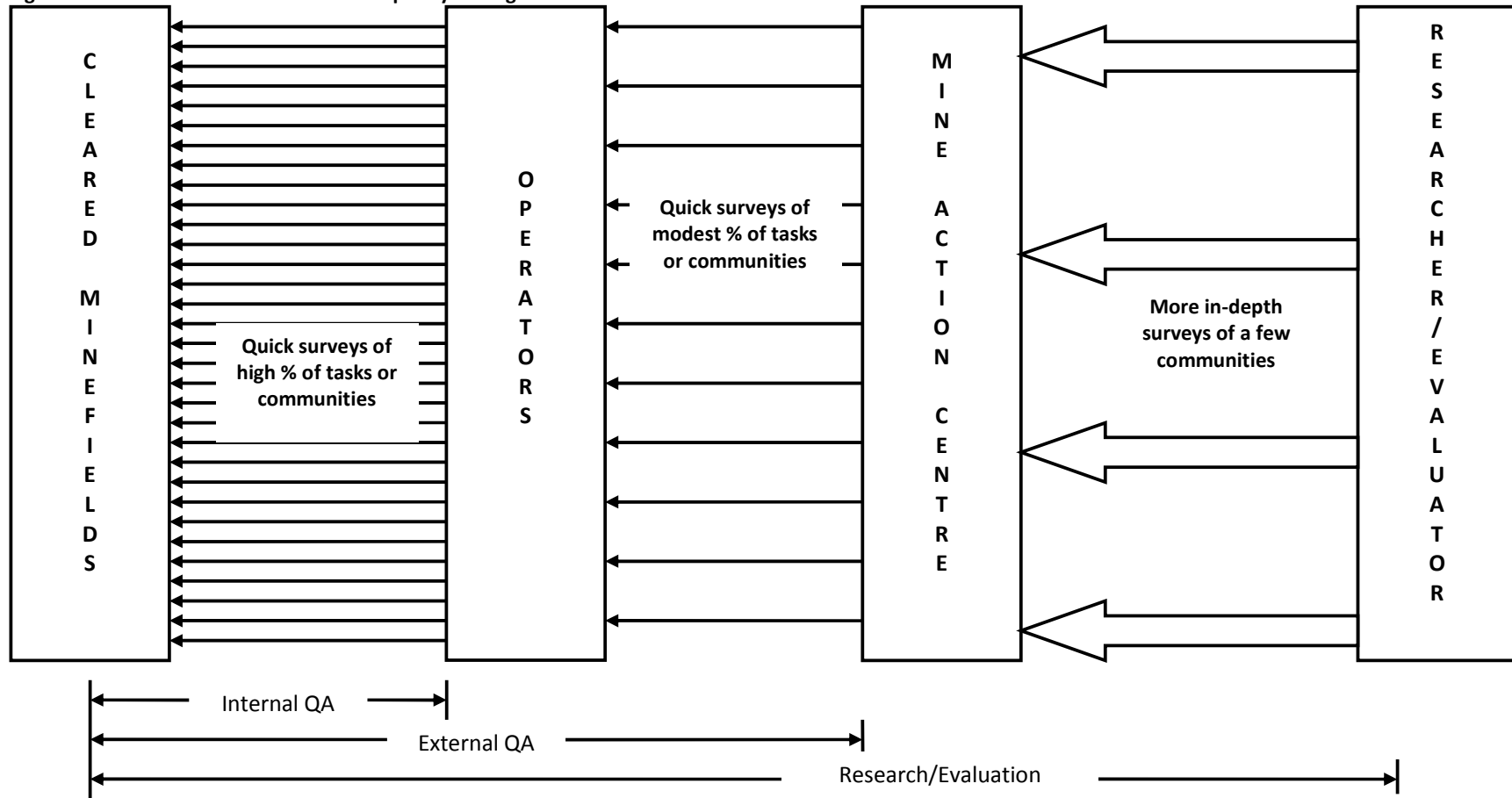
The principal stakeholders are MACCA, DMC, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD, which includes the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development – AIRD), Implementing Partners (the international and national NGOs conducting the mine survey and clearance) and donors.

## **Scope**

Twenty-five villages were surveyed in this pilot project, which did not seek to be nationally representative but instead focused on a few districts and livelihoods zones in the Central and Northern Regions. Insecure regions of the country were avoided, but both fully cleared and still contaminated villages were visited.

Afghan women surveyors were included on each of the four survey teams to ensure the views and insights of women and girls were obtained.

Figure 1 – Post-Clearance assessment for quality management



## 2. CONTEXT OF THE SURVEY

### Development situation in Afghanistan

This section is mainly taken from the *“Afghanistan National Development Strategy: an interim strategy for security, governance, economic growth and poverty reduction”* (Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan).

#### The recent historical context

The communist coup (Sawr Revolution) in 1978 and the Soviet invasion of 1979 led to a period of pervasive persecution, warfare, and destruction in Afghanistan, which continued after the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1989. The collapse of the communist regime in 1992 ushered in a period of internal conflict that continued after the Taliban seized control of Kabul in 1996. Under the Taliban, terrorists consolidated their bases in Afghanistan and attacked the United States on 11 September 2001, which led to the destruction of terrorist bases in Afghanistan and the overthrow of Taliban rule.

The successive wars killed over a million Afghans, most of them civilians, maimed and orphaned over a million people, leaving many families without breadwinners, forced about a third of the population into exile as refugees, and devastated the villages where most of the population lived. **Agricultural land and pastures were often mined and became unproductive.** Fragile systems for managing the country’s scarce supplies of water were devastated. Many roads, bridges, schools and clinics were destroyed and the few that remained have not been maintained, depriving more than one generation of education. Successive wars and cultural restrictions have led to a reversal in the modest advances that had been made by Afghan women and many were deprived of education and employment

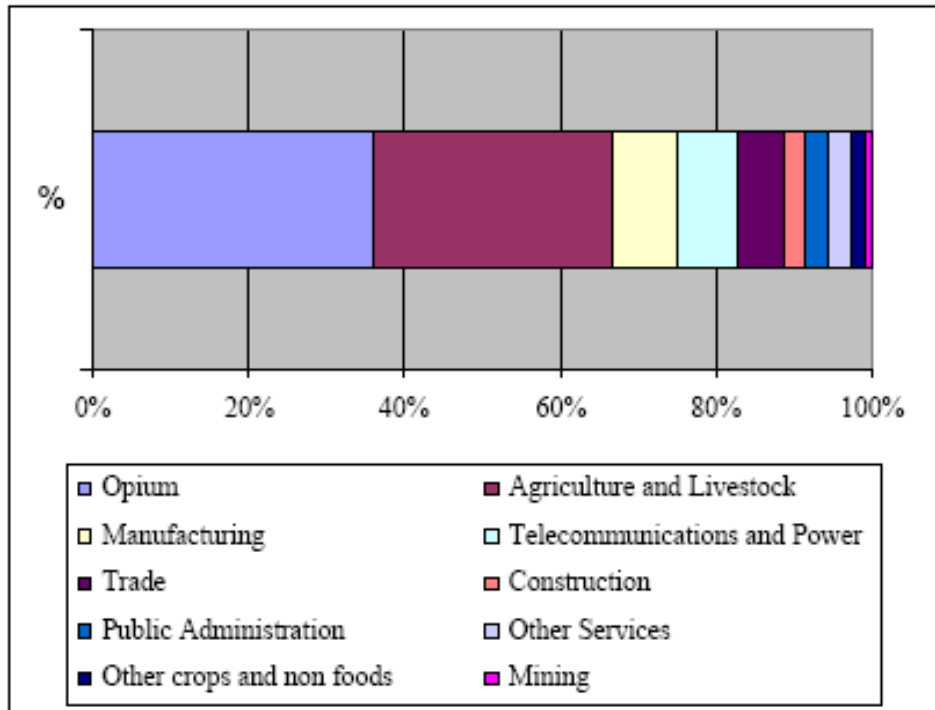
#### Economic progress

The Afghan economy left devastated by war and subsequent drought, together with the return of nearly two million refugees in 2002, has since seen slow economic growth with a cumulative increase of real, non-opium GDP. Good rains after years of drought, a commitment to a reform agenda, relatively low levels of inflation, and improved budget management have promoted good growth performance.

Economic growth is currently based on the illicit opium economy, an influx of cash due to military operations, and unsustainable development financing. The high real exchange rate supported by the foreign exchange inflows has made imports cheap, and Afghanistan uncompetitive for either exports or import substitution. Imports from neighbouring countries financed by aid, narcotics exports, and remittances have expanded since 2001.

Progress has also been made on Afghanistan’s infrastructure with the building of new national and international road networks and the repair of electricity systems for all major cities. The telecommunications sector is growing exponentially, construction is taking place in urban centres and block grants to communities have allowed rehabilitation of thousands of villages.

Figure 2 – Indicative structure of the Afghan economy (2003)



Source: World Bank (2004)

### Social progress

Rehabilitation of health service infrastructure and systems supported by government, international, and national agencies have succeeded in reducing the high maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates, the incidence of polio and measles, and the expansion of treatment for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. Food distributions are preventing malnourishment among communities exposed to chronic and seasonal food insecurity.

School enrolment has increased substantially with nearly six million children having returned to school, nearly a third of them girls, quadrupling enrolments in four years. The Afghan Government, donors, NGOs, and the private sector have rehabilitated over 13,000 girls' and boys' primary and secondary schools. Vocational schools, accommodating almost 10,000 students have been established and 16 teacher training centres have been opened, attracting nearly 1,500 students. The Afghan Government and partners have initiated over 47,000 literacy courses for approximately 1,200,000 illiterate people using 10,000 official and volunteer teachers.

**Table 1 – Summary statistics on key poverty indicators**

MDG	Indicator	Baseline year	Baseline value
Poverty and hunger	Population below US\$ 1 a day	2005	No data
	Poverty gap ratio	2005	No data
	Share of poorest quintile in consumption	2005	No data
	Underweight children under 5 years of age	2002	41%
	Population below minimum level of dietary energy	2003	20.4%
Primary education	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	2003	54%*
	Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	2003	45%
	Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year olds	2003	34%
Gender differentials	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	2003	0.6
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	2003	0.33
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	2003	0.21
	Ratio of literate females to males (15- to 24-year olds)	2003	0.34
Child mortality	Under-5 mortality rate	2003	230
	Infant mortality rate	2003	140
	Proportion of 1-year olds immunized against measles	2003	75
Maternal health	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)	2002	1600
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2002	14.3%
	Fertility rate	2002	6.3
	Proportion of women receiving professional ante-natal care	1999	12%
HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases	HIV prevalence amongst blood donors		No data
	Proportion of blood samples screened for HIV/AIDS		No data
	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2003	5%
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	2003	National – 10% Rural – 6%; Urban – 21%
	Percentage of population aged 15-49 years with comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		No data
	Malaria	2003	2.67% (reported cases)
	Tuberculosis	2005	333 per 100,000 active)
Water and sanitation	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	2003	23%
	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved sanitation, urban and rural	2003	12%

Source: Afghanistan's MDG Report 2005

\* Gross enrollment ratio

## The 2020 development vision for Afghanistan

By 1400 (2020), the GoA envisages that all Afghans will have equal opportunity to participate in high rates of **sustainable and equitable economic growth**. Income poverty will be significantly reduced and extreme and chronic hunger eradicated. The economy will be transformed from one that is largely illegal and informal to one that is legal and increasingly self-sustaining.

Investment will focus on security, governance, and the economy with particular focus on electricity, roads, irrigation, and institutional and human capacity building. This will initiate growth in the four main areas of: (1) agriculture, pastoralism and rural enterprises, (2) the productive use of state assets, (3) mining and extractive industries, and (4) regional cooperation, trade and transit. This investment will create a secure, politically stable, and economically supportive environment for growth and private-sector development while protecting the rights of the poor. The private sector will provide employment and generate public revenues that will allow the GoA to work towards achieving MDGs. Increasing urbanisation will require resources to improve urban infrastructure including improved housing and amenities – substantial reconstruction which in turn can be a source of substantial growth and employment.

Access to primary education will be available to all children by 2020. Youth will have access to centres of higher education and graduates will have realistic hopes of getting employment in technical, managerial, and leadership roles. Disadvantaged and marginalized groups will be given the opportunity to develop basic technical skills.

Maternal and child health will be greatly improved through increased access to primary health care, basic hospital services, safe drinking water and sanitation. Improved health systems will ensure that people are healthy and able to engage in the economy, in an active, productive, and sustained manner.

Agricultural productivity will be enhanced and diversified, and the corrosive influence of the narcotics economy on the political, social and economic systems will be significantly reduced.

### 3. PRESENT STATUS OF THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

This section has been summarised from the MAPA 1389 Integrated Operational Framework (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011), the 1388 MAPA Annual Report, briefings made to the project by MACCA and the Mine Action Strategic Guideline 2008-13.

#### The mine and UXO problem

The widespread and indiscriminate use of landmines during more than two decades of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily contaminated countries in the world. Afghans are living in some 2,500 contaminated communities. As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 Afghanistan's 6,684 known minefields covered 647sq km of land throughout the country, and additional hazards continue to be reported (MAPA 1388 Annual Report).

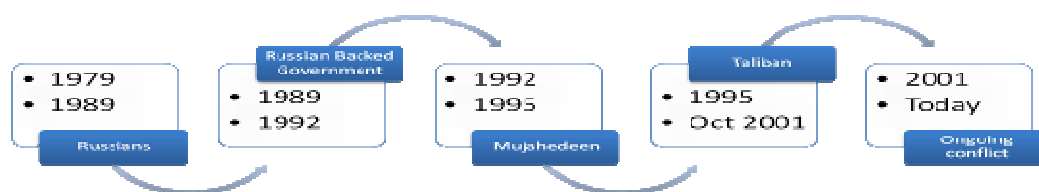


Figure 3 – History of landmines/ERW contamination in Afghanistan

The MAPA was the first 'humanitarian' mine action programme in the world, and encompasses all pillars of mine action: advocacy, demining, stockpile destruction, mine risk education (MRE), and victim assistance (VA). Over 20 mine action organisations work in Afghanistan, employing over 8,000 personnel. Mine action services reach almost every corner of the country.

Within this context and given the scope of the contamination (Figure 4) plus the number of implementing agencies and donors involved, the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) entrusted interim responsibility for programme oversight to the United Nations, which implements this complex undertaking through the MACCA until a suitable national programme management capacity is built.

MACCA is responsible for the coordination of all mine action activities – including planning, management, and quality assurance (QA) – on behalf of the Government. MACCA is a project of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), which serves as the UN focal point for mine action globally. The project is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which provides contracting, procurement, and financial management, plus technical and legal assistance. MACCA employs national personnel and international staff to coordinate and provide support to mine action operations through its headquarters in Kabul and Area Mine Action Centres (AMAC) that are staffed entirely by Afghans. AMAC are located in Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, Gardez, and Jalalabad. They work directly with the impacted communities, government representatives, UN offices, and aid organizations in the area.



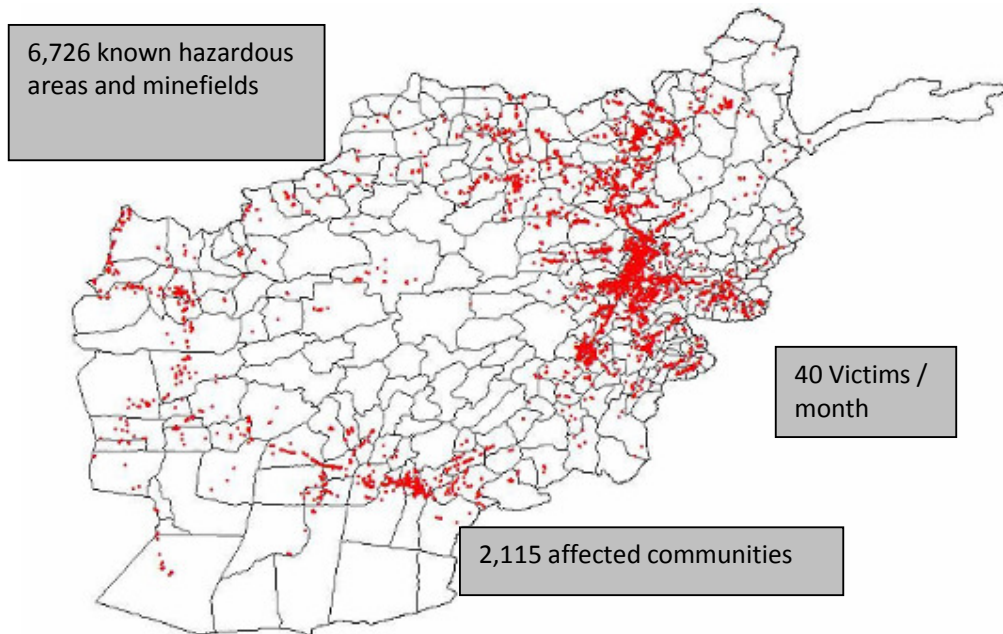


Figure 4 – Location & impact of mines and ERW

## Mine Action Strategy for Afghanistan

The most recent government endorsed strategy document for mine action (*Mine Action in Afghanistan: The Way Ahead, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Saur 1385*) was issued in May 2006. It was based on the Government of Afghanistan’s vision of:

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

In order to realize this vision, the following goals must be achieved:

- Demining (defined as comprising: technical survey; mapping; clearance; marking; post-clearance documentation; Community Mine Action Liaison and handover of cleared land)
- Mine/ERW risk education
- Stockpile destruction
- Mine/ERW survivor assistance
- Advocacy and coordination

In 2002, the Government of Afghanistan entrusted interim responsibility for MAPA coordination to the United Nations. As of January 2008, the Government, through the Inter-Ministerial Board for Mine Action (IMB), designated the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to work jointly with MACCA. MACCA and DMC co-located in 2008, and are currently working on national capacity development for quality assurance, maintenance of mine action standards, accreditation, mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance.

## The current state of affairs

### Contamination and demining

Approximately 2.7% of all Afghans are severely disabled, with landmine and ERW accidents accounting for around 8.6% of this total.<sup>5</sup> The impact of disability on economic participation is substantial, impoverishing survivors and their families, straining government and other health care systems, and limiting both economic growth and poverty reduction.

Injuries and deaths from mines and ERW have been reduced from the peak recorded in the early 2000s, but still remain high (Figure 6). A quarter of accidents resulted in death and 61% involved children. Figure 3.3 below shows the casualties according to device type. It is important to note the large number of accidents caused by ERW, which often result from high-risk behaviours such as scrap metal collection.

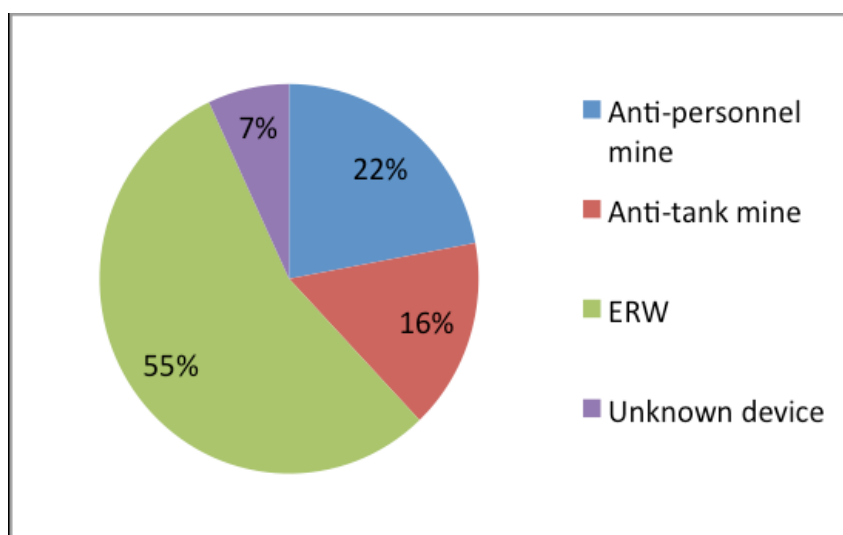


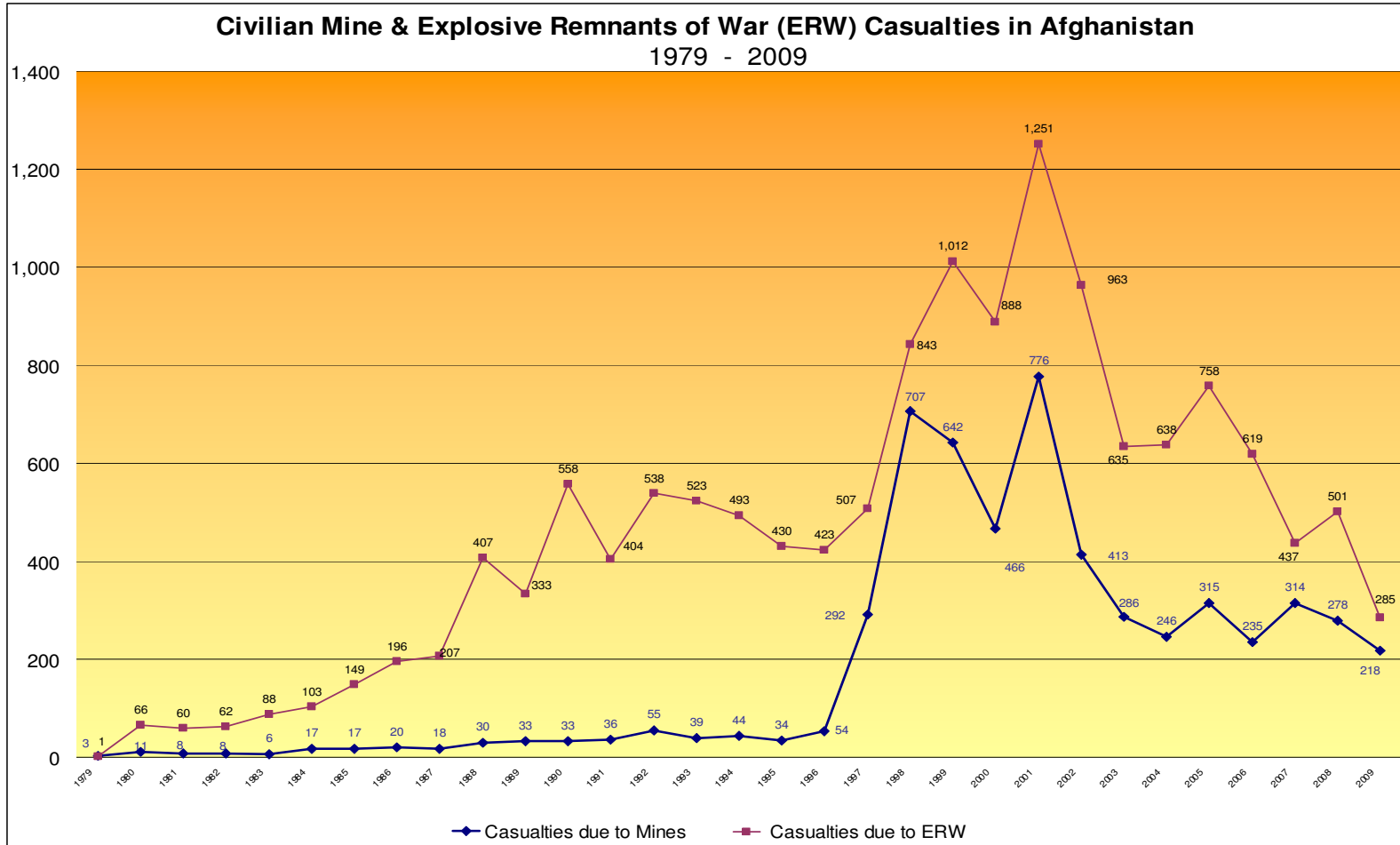
Figure 5 – Breakdown of casualties by device

The majority of humanitarian demining<sup>6</sup> is carried out by seven major NGOs (Implementing Partners - IPs), five national and two international. Throughout 2008, IPs have been engaged in a “Polygon Survey” with the intent of further defining hazardous areas that were recorded in the 2003/4 Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey (ALIS). The ALIS was a rapid appraisal survey of impact on communities conducted to categorize communities into high, medium and low impact. It also aimed to describe what types of activity were blocked by mines. This matrix of data is used to develop clearance priority criteria. Since the ALIS was rapid, the definition of mined areas was more an expression of the sum of a community’s fear of a given area than a precise mapping of the hazard area. The LIS described Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA). The Polygon Survey was implemented as the next logical step in the survey process to turn SHAs into defined minefields (MF). In this process some SHA have been cancelled completely and others have been subdivided into several minefields.

<sup>5</sup> National Disability Survey of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health, Central Statistics Office, Handicap International Report, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> There is also a growing commercial mine sector, which is largely in support of macro-development infrastructure projects. Also, community-based demining is increasing as a component of humanitarian demining.

Figure 6 – Civilian mine/ERW casualties recorded in Afghanistan: 1979-2009



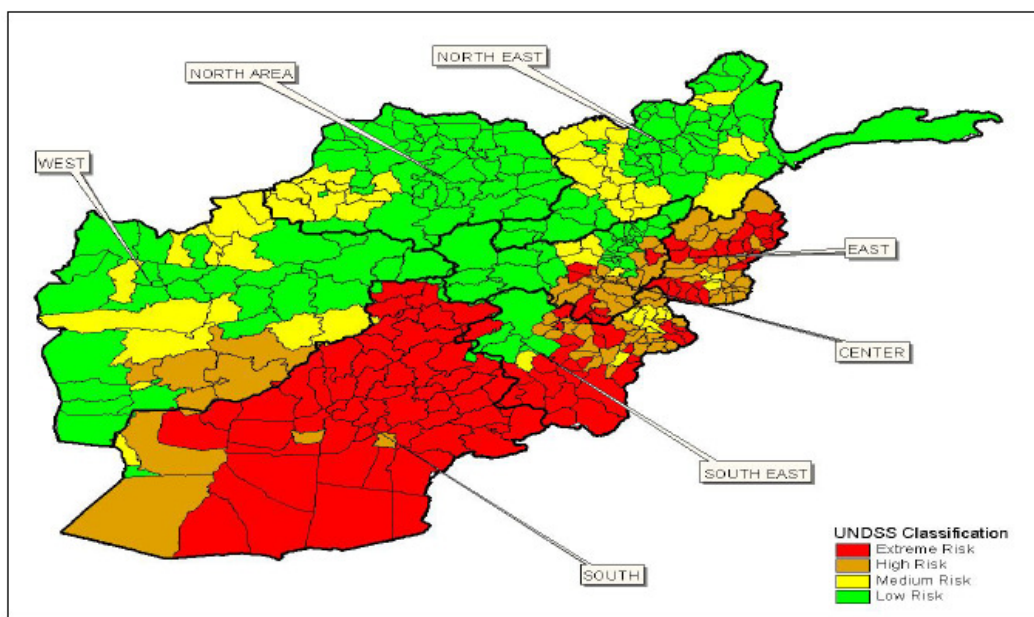
SHA have been electronically mapped as MF. This means that, when survey can be carried out, these SHA could be cancelled or defined into a smaller or bigger MF locality. The table below shows how much has been cleared to 13 January 2011, and indicates progress towards achievement of the targets set under the Ottawa Treaty<sup>7</sup> and the Afghan Compact<sup>8</sup>.

**Table 2 – Progress towards Afghan Compact and Treaty Targets**

Indicator	Baseline at end 1388	Remaining contamination at end 1388	Clearance processed at end 1388	Compact target of 70% of hazards	Progress towards compact	Treaty target of 100% of hazards	Progress towards treaty
Number of hazards	12,754	6,638	5,752	6,116	69%	12,754	48%
Hazardous area (sq km)	1,277	641	622	894	70%	1,277	49%

From: MAPA Newsletter, December 2010

Using the UNDSS classification of districts in Afghanistan, Extreme and High Risk environments (see Figure 7) contain 42% of all known hazards covering 68% of the known hazardous area. In total, 58% of the hazards are within Medium and Low Risk districts but these only cover 32% of the hazardous area.



**Figure 7 – Regional and district risk classification**

The table below shows the categorization of the known mine hazards as at the start of 2010.

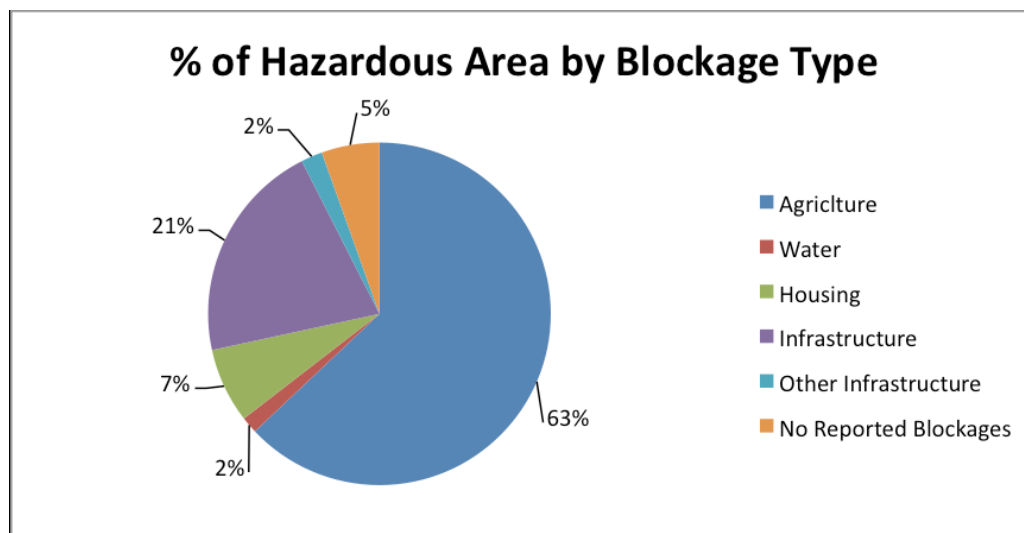
<sup>7</sup> Ottawa Treaty: Clear all emplaced anti-personnel mines by 2013; Destroy all known anti-personnel mine stockpiles by 2007; Provide MRE to Afghans and assist mine survivors

<sup>8</sup> Afghan Compact: Land area contaminated by mines and ERW will be reduced by 70% by March 2011; All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by March 2007.

**Table 3 – Planning criteria, hazards and areas**

Planning Criteria	Hazards	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Killing Zone	33	27,149,340
High Impact	55	6,564,986
Hazard causing victims	583	72,029,793
Small Hazards	487	968,249
Community Centre	587	54,699,561
Housing Blockages	101	48,061,237
Water Blockages	62	6,485,639
Agricultural Blockages	1,190	161,000,838
Infrastructure blockages	205	31,887,480
Flat Land	35	6,938,067
Flat Land and Big Hazard	5	14,925,211
Gully	40	8,939,922
Hillside	1,556	112,661,062
Mountain Top	369	49,570,008
Other	200	12,199,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>614,081,363</b>

The majority of the hazards are causing blockages to agriculture land and infrastructure. This accounts for 79% of impacted communities, 87% of all hazards and 83% of all the estimated affected area. Agriculture blockages include irrigated cropland, rain fed cropland, and pasture fields. Due to the strategic importance of housing, it has been taken out of infrastructure blockages and listed separately. Of the remaining infrastructure blockages, 21% are roads to provincial centres, district centres and alternative routes. Other types of infrastructure blocked by MF are culverts and bridges.



**Figure 8 – Hazardous area by blockage type as of Sept 2009**

The table that follows shows the relationship between communities and blockage type. The MACCA will seek to coordinate the removal of all water and housing problems in 2010 where security allows.

**Table 4 – Blockages and communities**

Blockage	Communities	% of Communities
Agriculture	1,633	58%
Water	112	4%
Housing	178	6%
Infrastructure	583	21%
Other Infrastructure	67	2%
No Reported Blockages	249	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Mine Risk Education**

The MACCA objective for MRE is to reduce deaths and injuries by integrating MRE into government structures and community activities. Communicating MRE messages is a challenge given low rates of literacy among rural Afghans, lack of full radio and television coverage, and a low level of understanding among government officials of the importance of these issues. Coordination is paramount to ensure communications and services, and partnering with the government is essential for building national capacities and creating the structures and communication mechanisms necessary to maintain awareness to mine/ERW threats.

Government ministries, such as the Ministry of Education, together with the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) are assuming increasing responsibility for MRE in Afghanistan. For example, MRE has recently been included in the National Curriculum for grades 7-9. Until this transition is more advanced, MACCA continues to contract partners to implement targeted MRE activities in high risk areas, ensuring MRE is provided throughout the country.

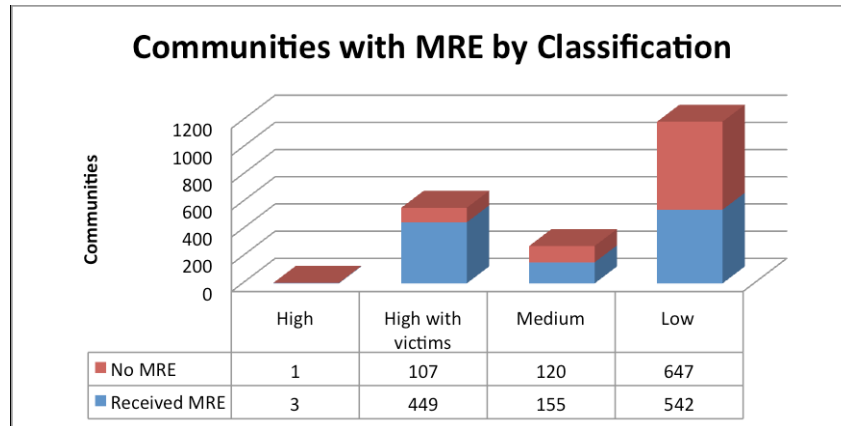
Regarding MRE activities, the MACCA:

- Supports MRE/VA activities through a variety of community-based approaches, such as:
- Community education training that targets community members, schools and children.
- Mobile cinema and mobile children’s circus projects to tour the country where culturally appropriate.
- Supports emergency response targeted to communities with acute mine and ERW risk.
- Identifies high-profile individuals in impacted communities to serve as focal points for delivering MRE, raising community awareness on clearance and survey activities (as well as issues surrounding mine and ERW survivors), and collecting information regarding mine and ERW incidents in the area.
- Supports radio programmes through the MoE Educational Radio and Television department for the regular broadcasts of MRE and disability related information.
- In insecure areas, expands Community Based Mine Clearance activities to incorporate the MRE requirements of the communities and ensure training of demining personnel so they can fill such gaps.

In 2010, the MACCA analyzed MRE activity with its MRE Implementing Partners<sup>9</sup> the intent of improving the outreach and outcome of MRE. Over 1 million men, women, boys and girls, including returnees, were provided with MRE in 1388 (2009/10), of which some two thirds

<sup>9</sup> ARCS, Handicap International, AAR Japan, OMAR and Mobile Mini Circus for Children.

were the high-risk under 18s. The graph below illustrates that 108 High and 'High with Victims' impacted communities have not received any form of MRE (that has been recorded in the database). These 108 High and Medium impacted communities will be examined based on accessibility in terms of security and considered during the development and refinement of the 2010 MRE projects.



**Figure 9 – MRE according to community priorities**

In 1388 (2009-10) MACCA coordinated a nationwide survey into MRE Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs of over 1600 people in ten provinces of Afghanistan. The results will be published in 2011.

### **Victim Assistance**

Communicating disability awareness messages is a challenge given low literacy rates among rural Afghans, lack of full coverage by radio and television, and a low level of understanding among government officials of these issues. Additionally, there is limited access to emergency services and health centres in remote areas. These constraints often prevent the disabled from receiving the care and rehabilitation services they need to survive and integrate into society.

In Afghanistan as elsewhere, a number of ministries have responsibilities for providing services to persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is responsible for medical care and physical rehabilitation. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) is responsible for addressing social stigmatisation, including discrimination in access to employment. The Ministry of Education (MoE) is responsible for inclusive education to meet the special needs of those suffering from a variety of disabilities. Unfortunately, until recently, none of the ministries have taken the lead on the formulation of a coordinated programme designed to deliver the range of services needed by disabled persons. As well, no UN or donor agency has taken a leadership role in assisting the various ministries to work toward such a programme. Given this vacuum, and the special obligations of the Ottawa Treaty, the MACCA has facilitated discussions on a national disability programme that would include landmine survivors. A Disability Support Unit was established in 2007, technically supported by MACCA and financially by the UN Voluntary Trust Fund.

With regards to VA/Disability issues the MACCA:

1. Supports VA/disability activities through a variety of community based approaches to raise awareness on issues surrounding mine and ERW survivors, as well as disability more generally. These include:
  - Community education training that targets community members, schools and children.



- Mobile cinema and circus projects to tour the country where culturally appropriate.
- 2. Supports radio programmes through three different mechanisms:
- 3. Public radio forum broadcasts, providing discussions on disability issues by landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities.
- 4. Supports the GoA in meeting international obligations vis-à-vis landmine survivors.
- 5. Supports the continued capacity development efforts of MoPH, MoLSAMD, and MoE with respect to their disability programmes in line with the Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan, ANDS and Millennium Development Goals.
- 6. Engages other relevant ministries (Ministry of Communication; Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development) that have a role to play in disability programming and the rights of the disabled.

### National Database of Mine Action (IMSMA)

The Information Management System for Mine Action New Generation (IMSMA<sup>NG</sup>) was introduced in 2009/10 with the updating of previous records and providing a clearer picture of the actual hazards. One of the functions of the National Database is capturing information on the number of landmine/ERW casualties as collected by ARCS and monitored by the AMACs. These data are circulated by MACCA to ministries, embassies, NGOs and other stakeholders to inform their programming and planning.

### Achievements

Figure 10 below shows the remarkable achievement of the MAPA over the last 20 years, with 12,290 minefields and 2,988 battlefields cleared, and seven million people made aware of the dangers of mines and ERW through mine-risk education.

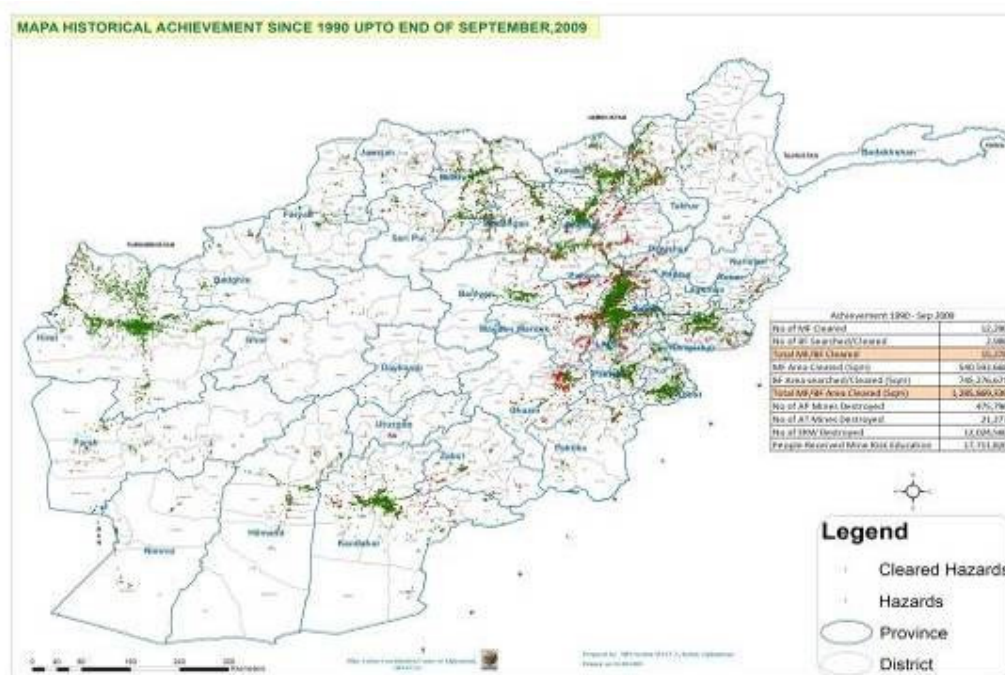


Figure 10 – MAPA demining achievements over the past 20 years



## 4. PREPARATION FOR THE SURVEY

### Human resources used in the survey

An international expert in Sustainable Livelihoods<sup>10</sup> led 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. He was supported by a second international Sustainable Livelihoods expert<sup>11</sup> and by two Afghan consultants assigned by the AIRD<sup>12</sup>, as well as by MACCA staff (see Table 5).

**Table 5 – Composition of the survey teams**

#### TEAM A: OMAR

Mohammad Rafiq (OMAR)  
Kochai (OMAR - Female)  
Shir Ahmad (Driver)  
Mohammad Ayaz (MCPA)  
Dr Rafi Popal (AIRD)

#### TEAM B: DDG

Abdul Hadi (DDG)  
Mahbooba (DDG - Female)  
Hajji Masoom (Driver)  
Nasrudin (MCPA)  
Shah Zaman Farahi (AIRD)

#### TEAM C: HALO TRUST

Abdul Hadi (HALO)  
Mahbooba (HALO - Female)  
Amhullah (Driver)  
Niamatullah Gul (MCPA)  
Barry Pound (consultant)

#### TEAM D: ARCS

Malliha (ARCS - Female)  
Hamid (ARCS)  
Mohammad Dawd (MCPA)  
Anna Wood (consultant)  
Janat Gul (Driver, MCPA)

Reserve Driver (MCPA): Nooragha

Translators: Sonia, Rangeena and Najeeba

DMC staff who took part in some survey villages: Abdul Habib Rahimi and Gulaga Mirzai

MACCA staff who took part in some survey villages: Abdul Qudous Ziaee and Samim Hashimi

The survey was conducted by four five-person surveyor teams, each including one woman. Four of the participating IPs (Afghan Red Crescent Society – ARCS; Danish Demining Group – DDG; HALO Trust; and OMAR) each provided a man + woman team, while the Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) supplied a LIAT<sup>13</sup> surveyor for each team. Each team also included one social scientist and one driver, all of whom travelled to the field. In the main survey, the women surveyors decided to work in pairs in alternate teams, rather than individually. MACCA and DMC staff (who also attended the training and took part in some of the survey visits) provided oversight and support to the survey, including periodic monitoring of the field activities.

The performance of the survey teams was backstopped continuously by the social scientists embedded in each team. As the international consultants spoke no Dari, translators were provided to Anna Wood, who was supporting the women surveyors.

No specialised equipment or facilities were required apart from a compass to orient community maps to magnetic North and a digital camera to capture key activities/situations in the communities. Specialist knowledge of participatory methods was required of the four

<sup>10</sup> Barry Pound from the Natural Resources Institute (with previous experience in Afghanistan, and in conducting SL surveys in mine-affected communities in Yemen)

<sup>11</sup> Anna Wood, freelance consultant

<sup>12</sup> Dr Rafi Popal and Shah Zaman Farahi (staff members of AIRD at the time of the survey)

<sup>13</sup> LIAT = Landmine Impact Assessment Team

social scientists. The LIAT team members had previous experience with surveys, but others – including the women team members – did not.

### **Training of the survey teams**

Training was held for the survey teams in the Afghanistan Technical Consultants training facility in Kabul over a five-day period. Three days of classroom training, were followed by a day in one community near to Kabul practicing application of the tools. The fifth day was a feedback from the fieldwork and planning the survey logistics. Annex 4 provides a detailed account of the training given. All team members were provided with handout materials in Dari on how to use the field survey tools for reference in the field.

The timeline for the study was as follows:

- Planning and preparation: one week (consultant)
- Training in use of methods: one week (two consultants + 3 x AIRD staff)
- Field study of 24 villages: three weeks (four teams)
- Review and final assessment: three days (included in the three weeks above)
- Translation of information: two weeks (AIRD staff)
- Analysis and reporting: three weeks (consultants + AIRD by email)
- Feedback meetings: one week
- Final reporting: one week



**Photograph 2 – Practical training in survey methods**



**Photograph 3 – Theory training in survey methods**

## 5. METHODOLOGY USED IN THE SURVEY

### The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach

The **Sustainable Livelihood Approach** was used in this study as a basis for obtaining a holistic view of the situation in landmine-affected communities. This **participatory** approach views people as operating in a context of vulnerability, within which they have access to five categories of assets (human, social, natural, financial and physical). The term 'sustainable livelihood' came to prominence in the early 1990s, drawing on advances in understanding of famine and food insecurity during the 1980s. Much of the literature uses an adaptation of Chambers and Conway's (1991) definition of livelihoods: '*A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base*'.<sup>14</sup>

The NGOs CARE and Oxfam, the UNDP, and the International Institute for Sustainable Development were some of the early adopters of sustainable livelihoods methodologies. In the late 1990s the sustainable livelihoods approach gained momentum in the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) with investments in research, workshops and the publication of guidance sheets<sup>15</sup> and other papers. It has since been used in a very wide range of developing countries at the planning, monitoring and review phases of projects and programmes. It is best suited for analysis at household/community levels rather than at a macro-level.

The Landmines and Livelihoods survey focussed on **communities**. This is different to most other MAPA surveys (e.g. the recent DMC audit of cleared and cancelled areas), which have used **tasks** (minefields/battlefields) as the unit for survey focus. The Livelihoods survey also has a strong **developmental** aspect, rather than just providing feedback to measure/improve MAPA functions.

### The analytic method used

**Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis** is a method within the Sustainable Livelihood Approach for understanding the resources available to individuals, households and communities, and the constraints and opportunities for using these resources for development. It places people and their priorities at the centre of development, with the intention of empowering the disadvantaged to build on their potentials, support their access to assets, and develop an enabling policy and institutional environment. The levels and utilisation of the five sets of assets are influenced by the external political, institutional and legal environment. Together people's assets and the external environment influence households' strategies in pursuit of outcomes that meet their livelihood objectives, as depicted in

Figure 11.

The use of this model to assess the impacts of demining helps to highlight the wider context in which mines and ERW have affected communities, and encourages integrated thinking about the benefits of demining and the broader development opportunities and constraints. Mines directly block the use of natural and physical assets, removing farmland and grazing areas from use, obstructing use of roads and access paths, preventing use of strategically located buildings, etc. Yet the effects of mines also impact indirectly on human capital assets, such as health and education – through injury and loss of schools or teachers – and on financial capital through loss of productive assets. Mines may

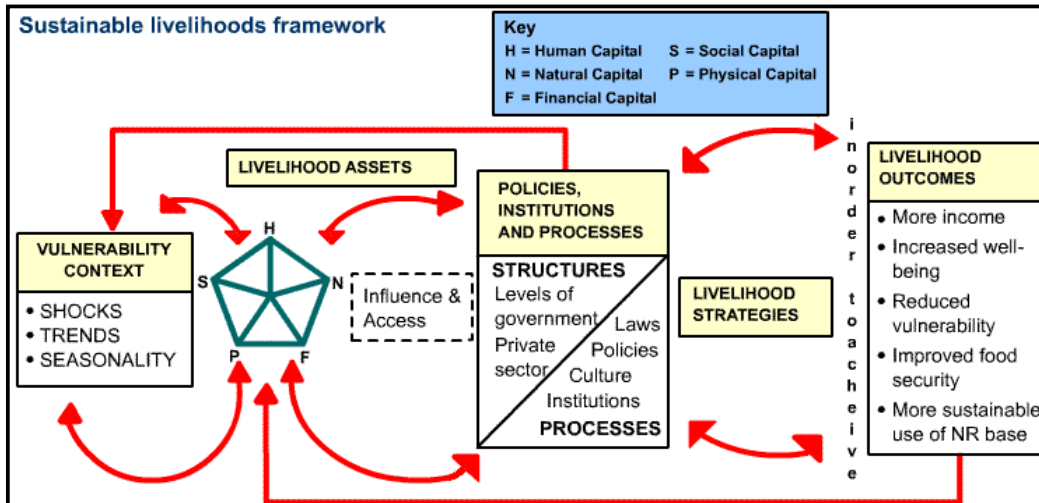
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<sup>14</sup> Chambers R and Conway G (1991). *Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century*. IDS, Sussex, UK.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/dossiers/livelihoods-connect/what-are-livelihoods-approaches>

prompt changes in livelihood strategies (e.g. by encouraging migration out of the village for employment). Mine clearance may give rise to contested claims for rights to land, and initiatives to develop community resources crucially depend on the capacity of national and local governance and leadership.

Figure 11 – The Sustainable Livelihoods Analytic Model



An important challenge in the task was to clearly distinguish the immediate **outputs** of mine action (e.g. cleared land, roads and other assets; greater awareness and knowledge of mine risks; survivor support) from actual **outcomes** (e.g. distribution of freed assets, increased utilisation of assets, higher productivity and changed behaviour) and, ultimately, **impacts** in terms of sustainable growth and enhanced wellbeing.

Following training in the theory and practical use of the survey tools (which included a rapid survey of one de-mined community in Kabul), and agreement on logistics, the four mixed survey teams visited a further 24 villages in Kabul, Parwan, Balkh and Samangan Provinces.

The sample of villages to be surveyed (approximately 1.2% of the total number of landmine-affected villages) was chosen by MACCA against a set of criteria (see Village Selection).

The survey of each village took two full days, during which a range of techniques was used to discuss the past, present and potential situation of the communities and their land (with special emphasis on the cleared areas). Separate meetings were held in each community with **community leaders, farmers, women, children and the survivors of landmine incidents.**

### Survey tools

Within this asset-based approach, a number of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools<sup>16</sup> were applied. These were:

1. Secondary data analysis (complementary information from previous surveys, completion reports etc)
2. A comprehensive introduction to the community to provide information on the team, the objectives of the mission, the potential (realistic) benefits that might come to the community, how the information collected would be used, and the methods to be used during their time in the community

<sup>16</sup> For information on PRA see: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory\\_rural\\_appraisal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory_rural_appraisal)

3. A “Time-Line” to understand the situation before, during and after the mines/ERW were laid (and how people coped with the hazard)
4. Villager maps drawn-up with the villagers themselves. These are not intended to be “social maps”, but a quick method to show the geographic relationship between the village and the mined/cleared areas.
5. 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
6. A series of focus group discussions with community leaders, farmers (or other natural resource users such as nomads or landowners), women and children
7. Case studies of landmine/UXO survivors
8. Gender analysis (roles and situation of women, especially related to mine action)
9. Farming/livelihood system diagrams
10. Participant observation of the situation in the community by members of the team
11. A photographic record of the present situation.
12. 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.) were compiled for economic analysis of the different kinds of economic outcomes for communities, to help guide setting of priorities for MAPA and to identify the potential for enhancing benefits from demining. Most of the quantitative data showing benefits were associated with productive assets brought back into use, for which proxy measures of potential market value of production could be imputed – e.g. land value changes with decontamination, crop yields on cleared land, value of stone for house building, value of forage etc.

A further dimension explored was the level of participation of women in the demining process, their perceptions of benefits from mine action and their development priorities. This was made possible in a Muslim country by including female surveyors in each team. A gender-differentiated approach to impact assessment is important for understanding the differences in experience, priorities and outcomes between men and women and among women of different socioeconomic groups.

### Village selection

A purposive sample of 25 communities was selected within two mine-action Regions (Central and North) according to the criteria shown in Textbox 1. Note that commercial demining operations were not included in this survey.

#### Textbox 1 – Criteria for community selection

1. Security & Access
2. Region (Central and North)
3. Contamination status:
  - Fully cleared
  - Partially cleared
  - No communities that have not had demining unless we are sure they will benefit from clearance in 2010/11
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 took note of the factors given in Textbox 2. Some of these (e.g. ethnicity) can 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) were determined in the communities themselves.

**Textbox 2 – Additional 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

For the villages selected in the Northern area it was not clear in all cases why clearance had taken place, or in some cases why it had not been completed. The reasons are given in Table 6.

**Table 6 – Reasons for the selection of villages in the Northern Area**

Village names	Reasons for clearance <sup>17</sup>	Clearance status
<b>Sayghanchi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High priority</li> <li>○ More than 41 human and animal casualties</li> <li>○ Local government and local people request repeatedly</li> <li>○ Economic importance (Heng medicinal plant)</li> <li>○ Picnic site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Some hazards newly found by polygon survey</li> <li>○ Some of hazards located at the top of mountain 3-4 hrs walking time</li> </ul>
<b>Gur-e Mai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Locally requested and by Mazar PRT</li> <li>○ Extension of Mazar Airport</li> <li>○ Urgent requirements of construction material (bricks)</li> <li>○ High priority</li> <li>○ Existence of mine/UXO and recent victim</li> <li>○ New railway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete</li> </ul>
<b>Mola Sultan Bashi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mine accidents</li> <li>○ Locally requested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Major hazards newly found by polygon survey</li> <li>○ Some hazards remaining due to winter season</li> <li>○ Lack of MDU assets</li> <li>○ Clearance planned for 1390</li> </ul>
<b>Shahr-i-Qadim</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Close to residential Area</li> <li>○ Local requested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete</li> </ul>
<b>Dehdadi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High priority</li> <li>○ Historic place</li> <li>○ MF located in middle of community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete</li> </ul>
<b>Ala Chapan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planned for residential area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete</li> </ul>
<b>Base Sokhta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Close to residential area</li> <li>○ Heavy contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete</li> </ul>

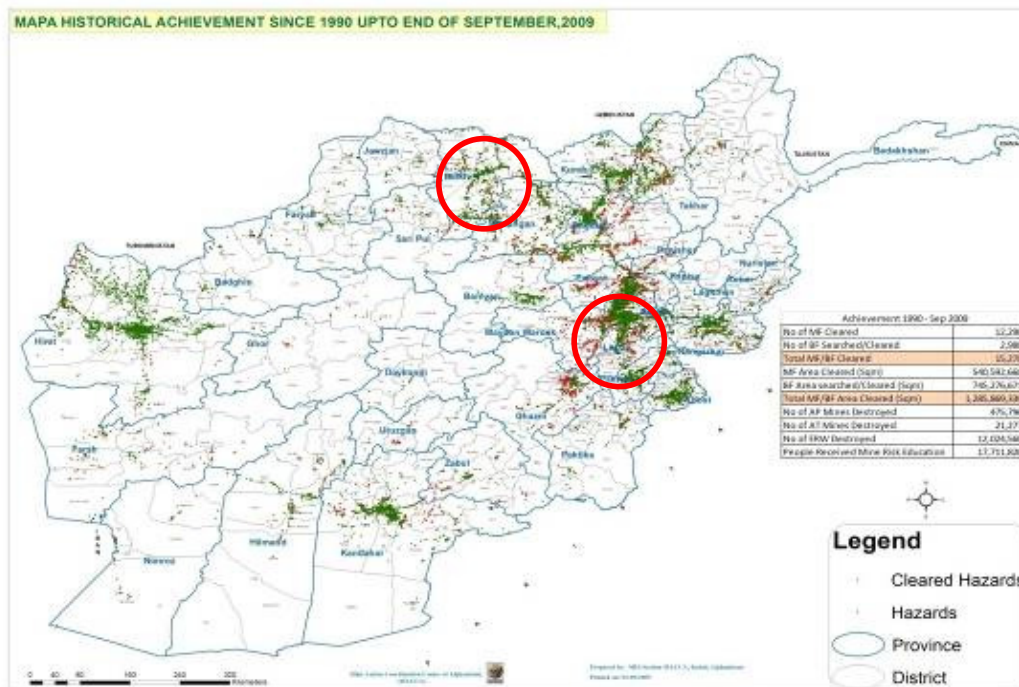
<sup>17</sup> As supplied by Azizullah Paktin, MACCA



Village names	Reasons for clearance <sup>17</sup>	Clearance status
<b>Sarwan Tapa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of new power station for Mazar city</li> <li>Establish of new railway</li> <li>Opening of road for Khairabad village</li> <li>Facilitate/clearing both sides of Hayratan</li> <li>Locally requested</li> <li>Mine accidents / High priority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large sand hill created clearance difficulties</li> </ul>
<b>Hayratan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension of business centre of Hayratan</li> <li>High Priority</li> <li>Repeated requests</li> <li>Establish of new railway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Gov does not demining due to Uzbek-Afghan border and bridge</li> </ul>
<b>Khwaja Burhan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeated requests</li> <li>Close to the community</li> <li>Rehabilitation of field for Buzkashy</li> <li>Existence of historical places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>
<b>Qoch Nehal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road established by clearing of village</li> <li>Local requested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of hazards are planned by MACCA IPs for 1390</li> </ul>
<b>Sheikh Mohammady</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close to city</li> <li>Agricultural project (Balkh agricultural department and USAID)</li> <li>Nominated for international handcraft exhibition</li> <li>Urgent request</li> <li>UXOs only</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>

The map below shows the locations of the survey in Kabul, Parwan, Balkh and Samangan Provinces.

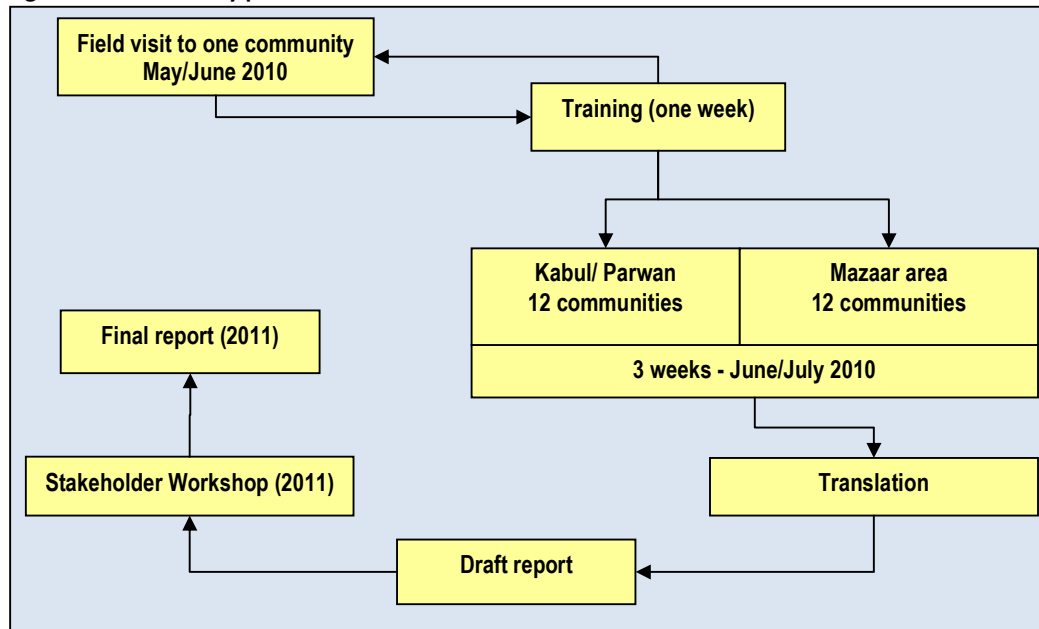
**Map 1 – Showing the two locations of the survey in the Central and Northern Areas of Afghanistan**



## Field implementation

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.

Figure 12 – The survey process



Each village was visited over two days<sup>18</sup> to give time to employ all the tools specified. At the end of each village survey, the entire team (male and female surveyors plus the 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.

Care was taken to record information methodically and neatly in Dari, with the survey team, village name, district, province and date on every sheet of paper.

AIRD was charged with the translation of the information from Dari into English (in soft copy) as soon as possible after collection. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the translation took longer than expected which held up the reporting of the findings.

Table 7 – Survey schedule

Activity / Location	Communities	Day and Date
Training of survey tools, including rapid survey of one community as part of training.	Qal'eh-ye-Khater (Tapa Bibi Maho)	May 29 – June 3 2010
Feedback from first village and logistical planning	ATC training hall	26 June
Kabul Province	Kariz-e Mir, Chahar Asyab Qala-I- Kashif, Qala-I- Hashmatkhan	27/28 June
Review of experience with first four villages; ATC	-	29 June
Kabul/Parwan Provinces	Ashrafkhel, Gudar Suffokheil/Shakardara, Rabat	30 June / 1 July

<sup>18</sup> Due to the fact that the women team members preferred to work in pairs, this meant that a pair of women had a single day in each village, whereas the men had two days in each village.



Activity / Location	Communities	Day and Date
Rest day:	Rest day	Friday 2 July
Kabul/Parwan Provinces	Chaharikar (Abdibay), Gojurkhel Qal'eh-ye Khwaja, Sayad	3/4 July
Move to Mazaar	-	5/6 July
Mazaar	Ala Chapan, Dehdadi (Sherabad) Base Sokhta, Shiekh Mohammady	7/8 July
Mazaar	Rest day	Friday 9 July
Mazaar	Sarwan Tapa, Gur-e Mai Mola Sultan Bashi, Hayratan	10/11 July
Mazaar	Qoch Nehal, Shahr-i-Qadim Khwaja Burhan, Sayghanchi	12/13 July
Mazaar / Assessment of survey and level of capacity of surveyors; bestowal of certificates	All teams	13 July
Return to Kabul		14 July
Feedback of preliminary findings to MACCA/DMC/IPs		15 July
Feedback and discussion of draft report to MAPA	ATC training hall	February 2011
Presentation to GoA, donors and other stakeholders	ANDMA	February 2011

### Limitations of the methodology

The survey logistics worked well, and we were able to survey all the 25 selected villages. We were hospitably received by all the communities visited. This was despite arriving with little or no warning (a necessary security precaution).

However, the sample of villages surveyed was only about 1.2% of the total number of landmine-affected villages and cannot be taken as a fully representative sample of all the landmine affected villages in Afghanistan. This survey is instead seen as a **pilot**, which can be replicated in other areas if the results are found to be useful.

The 25 villages were not selected randomly, but purposively against a set of criteria that included: security and access, the need to cover at least two regions (Central and North), agro-ecological zones, contamination status and the type of contamination hazard. Note that commercial demining operations were not included in this survey.

The survey tools called for interviews with village leaders, land users, women, children and landmine-incident survivors. These categories were interviewed in each village, but in some instances it was not possible to get a full cross-section of village representatives, mostly because they were working or lived remotely from the central meeting point. In some instances only 2-3 men or women were available for interview. Many of those interviewed were less interested in mine clearance than in other aspects of community development, such as roads or schools or electricity supply. This was overcome by linking the freeing of assets through demining to wider developmental opportunities. An omission in the questions asked was to determine which freed assets were **not** being used and why.

No social differentiation on wealth or resource access grounds was attempted. This would have provided additional information on the impacts of demining on different wealth group categories, but would also have added an additional layer of complication that would have been difficult to manage.

The main limitation of the methodology was that the majority of tools required the surveyors to use the guide questions provided as a starting point for “probing” (a type of dialogue that uses the questions who, where, why, when, how and what) to understand situations **in depth**.<sup>19</sup> Unfortunately this did not happen to any appreciable extent, partly because of the lack of experience of the surveyors in such techniques, and partly because the training did not give sufficient time to master the skill of probing. As one MACCA staff member pointed out during the stakeholder meeting feedback: *“you can’t make a researcher with a weeks training”*.

The result was that the information collected is very thin on detail and only provides a partial picture of the situation in the communities. Due to the language barrier between the survey teams and the consultants, the severity of this problem was not picked up and rectified soon enough by the consultants.

Database information was supplied to the teams that described the size of hazards, clearance dates and casualties, but this was not compared to community responses during the visits. A more thorough questioning of the meaning of differences encountered would have helped to resolve these differences.

It was the intention that each team should have a single woman surveyor attached to it. After the training the women decided that they didn’t feel comfortable/confidant operating independently, and asked to work in pairs. This meant that they had to cover each community in one day instead of two, which may have reduced the quality of information collected.

The information collected by women surveyors was further compromised by the lack of knowledge of community women about things outside their immediate homestead and family, and the difficulties they face in getting information directly and not just through their male relatives or children.

There are marked differences between the information collected from men and from women, even for factual information (dates, numbers of victims, value of land, etc). Some of this is due to inaccuracy of recall, and some due to a lack of knowledge or reference leading to guesstimates being provided to the survey teams.

The survey tools provided a good overview of the women’s experiences of landmine contamination in their communities, and of the clearance activities. Although the survey was designed to be participatory, this was rarely possible in the women’s groups, for several reasons:

- The high illiteracy rates and past low levels of school attendance mean that many women lack the confidence to participate in writing or drawing. Drawing maps was a difficult process for the women’s groups and in only two communities, Qala-I- Kashif and Ala Chapan, did women participants feel they had sufficient confidence and ability to draw the map themselves. In other villages, such as Qala-I- Hashmatkhan and Qal'eh-ye Khwaja, male relatives drew an outline map and the survey team completed it with the help of the women, while in the remaining villages the survey team drew the village maps following instructions from the women.
- Women had difficulty recalling the actual dates of events relating to mine clearance and, for this reason, some of the time line information is sparse.

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<sup>19</sup> The survey teams in Yemen, by contrast, did master the skill of “probing”. Also in Yemen the language barrier was much less, so the consultants were able to make a greater contribution to the fieldwork and consequently to the richness of the information collected.

Participatory assessments of the survey process were done with the survey teams at the mid-point of the survey and again at the end. The results of these assessments are detailed in Annex 9.

## **Analysis of the survey**

The analysis of the qualitative and quantitative information collected was led by Barry Pound, in consultation with the other social scientists. Ted Paterson (GICHD project manager) and Charles Lor (GICHD economist) assisted with the economic analysis. Anna Wood provided an account of “Gender roles and mine action” and Qudous Ziaee led the analysis of lessons learned for MAPA from the survey about the prioritisation of mine-action activities and Quality Assurance issues.

The majority of the information collected is descriptive rather than quantitative, so the bulk of the analysis was a matter of synthesising a representative narrative from the information provided for the 25 villages. In addition, there was some data on incomes (e.g. from building stone and agricultural production) and land values on which economic analysis could be carried out to show the financial benefits arising directly from mine action.

A draft report, including draft conclusions and recommendations, was developed from the analysed findings and submitted to GICHD, MACCA, DMC, and AIRD.

## **Stakeholder feedback and discussion workshops**

MACCA and DMC organised two stakeholder meetings in Kabul in February 2011, in which the findings, conclusions and recommendations were presented and discussed.

The first was to the MAPA and included MACCA, DMC, IPs (mine clearance and MRE) and AIRD/MRRD. The results were thoroughly discussed and a range of issues raised for inclusion in this final report.

A second presentation was made to GoA (ANDMA, DMC), donors and senior staff of MAPA components. This presentation was accompanied by two other survey presentations:

- Audit of cleared and cancelled areas – DMC
- Post-Demining Impact Assessment - MACCA

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 development action plans may also be explored.

In addition, DMC and MACCA hope to link the 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.

## **Methodological lessons for future surveys**

- Including women surveyors considerably enhanced the breadth of the information obtained
- The use of a range of participatory tools meant that the information could be “triangulated” for consistency between different sources
- During the survey there were deliberately engineered opportunities for the members to interact within and between teams

- The link with the MRRD’s Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) was an excellent initiative, and the two social scientists provided specialist local knowledge to the consultants and methodological support to the survey teams. However, these benefits were later reduced when both social scientists left AIRD for alternative employment
- The translation of village datasets from Dari to English took a long time and detail was lost in the translations
- The survey teams said that they would be able to replicate the survey and its tools in other parts of the country (see the results of the end-of-survey participatory assessment in Annex 9). However, the consultants feel that further training in probing, or a shift to a more questionnaire-based approach, would be needed for future surveys to improve on the quality of information collected.
- It is also felt that a separate set of tools could be developed for the women, who have restricted mobility within and outside the community, to explore those aspects of mine clearance that are particularly important to women, rather than their repeating the tools used by the men. Tools such as daily and seasonal calendars would be appropriate to women
- While some useful financial information was collected, a more effective (simple, practical) way of gathering costs and revenues from agricultural and non-agricultural economic opportunities arising from demining needs to be incorporated into future surveys
- In future surveys that don’t include international staff it may be possible to remove some of the village selection restrictions, particularly those pertaining to security and access. This might mean that random sampling of villages could be used, rather than purposive sampling
- The survey teams failed to meaningfully engage with government at the District Focal Points for health, education, agriculture. Future surveys could obtain valuable local information from these key informants
- Questions omitted from the survey that would have been useful include:
  - What assets freed by demining are **not** being used and why?
  - What is the community reaction to the “nuisance” of mine action – e.g. dust, explosions, wasted land and chemical contamination of land and water
- A major error in planning was the omission of representatives of the 25 surveyed villages in the stakeholder feedback meetings. Village representatives (e.g. village council (*shura*) representatives would have been able to provide an additional perspective on the findings and take the main points back to their villages)
- Future surveys should consider the use of wealth ranking that differentiates households into poor, medium and better off categories and allows sampling within these groups to understand the impacts of demining on different sectors of the community.

## 6. THE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS FROM MINE ACTION

### Mine clearance

The 25 villages visited faced different threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Landmines of different types (anti-personnel [AP] and anti-tank [AT]) have been used since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and also laid during the mujahedeen war and in Taliban times. Many villages have been affected by the presence of landmines since the early 1980s. In most cases, clearance started less than ten years ago and, in several of the villages, clearance had only recently been completed. Clearance is ongoing in six of the villages studied.

Minefields (MF) were laid on hilltops, on agricultural land, alongside roads and watercourses, and inside compounds used as command posts (e.g. at Sheikh Mohammady and Gur-e-mai), while battlefields (BF) sometimes resulted in UXO contaminating wide areas. Around Maza-i-Sharif airport, cluster bomb remnants contaminate an extensive area, making complete clearance difficult (e.g. at Gur-e-mai).

In some cases the cleared land is government owned; villagers therefore don't have any say in how that land is used. However, where the land was private it has, in most cases, reverted to its previous owner(s) without dispute.

In a minority of cases, villagers are unhappy about the unfair and/or undemocratic way in which the land has been used (e.g. opportunistic land grabbing by a local politician in Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja, dominance of "people of power" in Hayratan, and building houses for the "elite" in Qal'eh-ye-Khater). Ensuring the correct distribution of cleared assets at clearance or the follow-up of any commitments does not appear to have been part of the mine action process except in a minority of cases (e.g. Gojurkhel, where the women remarked: *"the mine clearance NGOs really worked hard, and after cleaning the area they distributed land to us for house making and it was really good and they gave us equally"*).

Villagers were asked about the mine clearance process. In some cases (e.g. Kariz-e-Mir), representation was made to the authorities to clear the land up to ten years before anyone came to survey the problem. In other cases (e.g. Rabat) the actual process of mine clearance took nine years.

#### **Textbox 3 – Example time line: Kariz-e-Mir village (according to community members)**

1985	Placement of mines by Soviet forces in order to protect their posts
1993	Placement of mines by Mujahedeen
1997	Application to demining office
2005	More mine incidents happened
2006	Mine risk education
2007	The beginning of demining
2010	Currently the area is cleared and can be used as living and agricultural land

Once on site, the villagers say that the men of the village assisted the mine survey and clearance teams to identify the suspected areas. In some cases (e.g. Kariz-e-Mir) ex-mujahedeen fighters showed the teams where they had laid the mines.

In most cases villagers were consulted on, and satisfied with, the prioritisation of the clearance sequence. When asked for suggestions about the mine clearance process, only those villages that

still had contamination responded, as in Sayghanchi: *“We are happy with the demining, but we wish that the mine action team’s work expands to those areas where there are still mines”*.

**Textbox 4 – Prioritisation in Suffokhail village**

*“We all appreciate the work of the HALO-Trust organization because they started the mine cleaning process with the village first, then the agriculture land and pasture and after that they started mine cleaning in the mountain”*.

In a minority of cases there was a lack of consultation. Populated areas were generally given the highest priority.

**Textbox 5 – Participation in Qala-i-Hasmatkhan village**

Question: How did the villagers participate in the demining activities?

Answer: We have assisted the demining teams by showing them the minefields.

Question: Have the villagers taken any role in prioritizing the areas for clearance?

Answer: Yes, we told the demining team which areas should be cleared first.

In almost all cases, villagers (men and women) were very grateful to the mine clearance agencies, who worked hard and appropriately. In some cases they cited the mine clearance as the only developmental work that had happened in the village.

Case study 1 provides a snapshot of the situation in a village (Qal'eh-ye Khwaja) where clearance is nearing completion. In this case AP, AT and UXO hazards were present. Most village inhabitants had migrated, but have since returned to re-build their houses, farms, families and businesses.

**Case study 1 – Qal’eh-ye Khwaja (Parwan province, Bagram district): before and after**

The village is near to Bagram airbase and was on the front line. There is quite a bit of business in the village (shops, block and brick making, scrap metal from the airbase, farming). Even so, unemployment is a problem as there is insufficient land for the large number of families.

The biggest contributions to development in the last ten years have been the National Solidarity Program (NSP – wells and small bridges) and mine clearance (AP, AT and UXO hazards). Before clearance there were 14 victims. MRE was comprehensive. Now that demining is nearly complete it is no longer needed, even for returnees. Grape production is increasing as lands are rehabilitated by returnees.



**Threshing wheat: investment in agriculture**



**Herding animals is now safe in the village**

There are new buildings on some of the urban cleared land. Other cleared land has yet to be built on. During the war the agriculture was destroyed. This is being rehabilitated through grapes and wheat to gardens (trees and vegetables) as water becomes available.



**Before: mechanical clearance**



**After: Mosque and filling station on de-contaminated land**

**UXO clearance/de-commissioning**

Of the villages surveyed in this study, the majority were contaminated by both land mines and UXO. A minority had either landmines only (five) or UXO only (four). UXO contamination was typically because of battleground situations but, in at least one location (Gur-e-mai), was due to the use of cluster bombs around an airport. UXO provided a different clearance challenge as they could be spread over an extensive area in a random manner. The most striking example of a cleared battlefield is that of Qala-i-Kashif, detailed in Case Study 2.



### Case study 2 – Qala-i-Kashif: market services

The decontaminated urban site in Kabul District was a battleground from 1994 of around 3900 m<sup>2</sup> and was highly contaminated with UXO. Before clearance there were 20 fatalities.

It is now a thriving market owned by two entrepreneurs serving some 1200 families. The 70-80 stalls are leased to individual stall keepers. These include one arcade of carpenters, cycle repairers and scrap metal collectors, and a second arcade of grocery shops. Although the site owners are not from the community, the community benefits from employment of the stall owners and their staff, and from the public's access to the goods and services provided.



Scrap metal business (stallholders & suppliers)

Economically, the site has been transformed from a dangerous eyesore to a bustling hive of productive activity. The 75 stalls are rented at a revenue to the site owners of approximately 2.25million Afghanis/year (c. \$50,000).



Carpentry workshop



Bicycle repair workshop

### Perceptions of safety

Available information on mine and ERW incidents in Afghanistan give a figure of 52 Afghans killed or injured per month during 2009/10 (MAPA Fast Facts – December 2010), down considerably from the high point of 176 casualties/month ten years ago. The number of male victims outnumbers female victims by 7:1 and girls under 18 years old are more likely to be victims than older women (60% are children and 74% of overall casualties are caused by ERW/UXO).

The data also shows a seasonal trend, with more incidences occurring during the spring and summer months for both girls and women. These figures reflect the mobility of different sections of the community. Women have less mobility than men, and younger girls more mobility than older girls.



The MACCA database figures for victims before and after clearance are given in Table 7, together with the figures provided by the community. The table shows that there have been **no community members killed since clearance** (although members of the mine action teams were killed or injured according to community members). It also shows major discrepancies between the MACCA database and villager's figures. In some cases villager figures are higher than those provided by MACCA, but in other cases lower.

This discrepancy may be due to a number of factors, including the period for which the data were given, confusion over the area under estimation and simple inaccuracy of recall. Some have suggested that villagers included livestock casualties in their estimations, but it is felt that this is unlikely.

The discrepancies were not questioned at the time of the survey in the field. This could have helped to resolve the reasons behind the differences, especially where these are stark – as in the case of Gudar, for example.

**Table 8 – Victims before and after clearance**

No	Village names	Victims before 2004	Recent victims LIS	Old victims LIS	Victims since 2004	Total potential victims MACCA records	Victims before clearance according to villagers	Victims after clearance
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	0	2	0	0	2	Many	0
2	Qala-i-Hashmatkhan	0	7	16	0	23	7 including Kuchis	0
3	Kariz-e-Mir	4	2	22	2	30	25	0
4	Qala-i-Kashif	0	0	0	10	10	6	0
5	Rabat	0	9	11	2	22	20	0
6	Chaharikar (Abdibay)	10	10	120	0	130	46	0
7	Gudar	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
8	Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja	1	3	20	2	26	65	0
9	Chahar Asyab	0	0	2	4	6	7	0
10	Suffokhail (Shakardara – 2 sites)	5	0	28	9	42	8	0
11	Ashrafkhel	0	3	32	0	35	5	0
12	Gojurkhel	1	3	10	0	14	15	0
13	Sayad	0	0	40	31	71	40	0
14	Sayghanchi	0	0	1	0	1	5 (names given)	0
15	Gur-e-Mai	1	1	4	0	6	Many	0
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	0	2	9	0	11	38	0
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	2	1	5	1	9	40	0 (1 mine action staff killed)

No	Village names	Victims before 2004	Recent victims LIS	Old victims LIS	Victims since 2004	Total potential victims MACCA records	Victims before clearance according to villagers	Victims after clearance
18	Dehdadi (Sherabad)	3	0	3	3	9	2	0 (1 mine action staff injured)
19	Ala Chapan	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
20	Base Sokhta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Sarwan Tapa	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
22	Hayratan	2	1	6	2	11	2	0
23	Khawaja Burhan	1	0	10	1	12	20	0
24	Qoch Nehal	1	2	0	0	3	30	0
25	Sheikh Mohammady	0	0	8	0	8	8	0

Women interviewed in all villages except Sheikh Mohammady were able to recall people in their community who were landmine or UXO casualties and to give an estimate of the number of people affected. Thus the dangers and consequences of landmines and UXO were still present in the minds of even that section of the community least directly affected. Women value safety highly, for themselves, but also for their children and men folk:

*“The benefit of demining is that we feel safe: if our children go out of the house or our husbands go to work we feel relaxed because they are safe.”* (woman, Ala Chapan)

In Suffokhail (Shakardara) the women said they now *“feel comfortable walking between houses and communities to visit relatives and friends,”* and they are relieved that children can now go to school safely.

Men receive more information directly from demining teams about the demining process and the areas that have been cleared. They are in the best position to judge safety, and are generally more confident than women about safety. This confidence is manifested in the rapidity with which cleared assets (land, pathways, water courses...) are used for a variety of purposes.

In a number of instances, the men said that the village and cultivated lands are safe, but that they are unsure about some cleared outlying grazing lands which they have not fully tested for themselves (e.g. Suffokhel). Case study 3 shows the multiple benefits that are quickly enjoyed following clearance.

The mine action teams are well thought of by community members, who say that they respect their hard work and trust them to fully clear the contaminated areas. In places where demining is ongoing, the villagers are very keen for them to continue until everything has been cleared. However, finding all UXO from a battlefield situation can be difficult and, where these are extensive, there needs to be strong MRE to remind villagers to report any suspicious devices.

### Case study 3 – Multiple benefits in Khwaja Burhan (Balkh, Khulm district)

This beautiful, green village was cleared of a mix of mines and UXO between 2005-8 by ATC and MDC. MRE activities were conducted in 2009 by ARCS. There were 10 victims before clearance. The map clearly shows the minefields located on two hills (government land) next to the village on either side of the road.



Map made by the survey team



Mobile phone masts and graveyard

A graveyard next to the minefields has been made safe for visiting, and the path to a polo ground has been demined. The land has now been freed for building, keeping construction away from the productive agricultural land.

An extensive area was decontaminated of UXO, enabling agriculture to be practiced safely.



Productive agriculture practiced in safety

### Assets affected by mine clearance, and asset use following clearance

Table 9 provides village-by-village details of the asset use by men and women since clearance. The wide variety of assets freed and opportunities created following clearance include:

- The freedom to return home from within and outside Afghanistan, and on return to be able to re-build homes, businesses, agricultural enterprises and communities (a good example is Rabat, a village that was on the front line near to Bagram air base – see Case Study 3 below)
- The ability to safely access and improve their gardens (e.g. almonds, fruit & vegetables in Suffokhel and pistachios in Sayghanchi) and cropland (grapes, wheat, maize, alfalfa and a range of other crops)
- Access to grazing land for cows, sheep and goats, both for villagers and nomadic Kuchis
- Access to land to collect scrub and wood for fuel

- Access to land to collect stone, sand and soil for building
- Cleared land that is used for housing, mosques, schools, telecom masts, cemeteries and petrol stations
- Cleared land and thoroughfares allowing villagers and visitors to use the community for recreation (e.g. Qala-I-Hashmatkhan) and sport, especially for children (as at Gur-e-mai)



**Photograph 4 – Football field inside the cleared caravanserai: Gor-e-mai**

- Cleared battlefield used for markets/shops (Qala-i-Kashif)
- Cleared corridors that can be used for major infrastructure projects (e.g. the railway line from Mazar-i-Sharif to Hayratan, high voltage power lines at Qala-I-Hashmatkhan and a major housing project with 1500 houses at Base Sokhta)
- Cleared premises allowing factories to re-open or be newly established (Sheikh Mohammady)
- The safe use of paths (e.g. in Khwaja Burhan, where visitors and residents can attend horse sport and visit the cemetery safely)
- Making safe watercourses that can then be dredged and repaired to increase the productivity and profitability of land through irrigation (e.g. Gojurkhel)



**Photograph 5 – Grazing area that can be upgraded to gardens: Gojurkel**

- Wild food collection (e.g. Ashrafkhel)
- Storage (e.g. in the cleared caravan serai at Gur-e-mai)
- Resettlement of displaced people (as at Sarwan Tapa)



Photograph 6 – Power lines crossing cleared land

Table 9 – Asset use/benefits following clearance

	Village	Men	Women
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing for elite</li> <li>• Some agriculture</li> <li>• Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better life</li> </ul>
2	Qala-l-Hashmatkhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picnic area</li> <li>• Power transmission pylons</li> <li>• Catch migrating birds for sale back to their native country!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women collect wood</li> <li>• Women graze animals</li> </ul>
3	Kariz-e Mir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced threats to life</li> <li>• Improved development</li> <li>• Increased value of cleared land</li> <li>• Can use the land for agriculture (land is fertile) or houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed school on cleared area</li> <li>• Crop cultivation</li> </ul>
4	Qala-l- Kashif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two market places with about 70 stalls</li> </ul>	
5	Rabat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crops</li> <li>• Gardens</li> <li>• Roads and houses</li> <li>• Mosque and school next to demined road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most houses had mines so residents migrated, but are now home since clearance</li> </ul>
6	Chaharikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped people use their own lands</li> <li>• Increased agricultural products in the area</li> <li>• Increased numbers of livestock</li> <li>• Reduced threat to life</li> <li>• Development has been encouraged</li> </ul>	
7	Gudar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wheat, fruit, grapes and fuel wood.</li> <li>• Livestock grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Path and playground</li> </ul>
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleared land used for mosque, petrol station, houses, gardens and agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women go to harvest grapes and sell them in the market</li> </ul>
9	Chahar Asyab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased safety of the villagers</li> <li>• Military camp (commandos) not letting people use the cleared land, but locals were grazing their cattle and using the area as a passway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People able to move freely (and their livestock)</li> </ul>
10	Suffokhail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture (gardens)</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Footpaths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> </ul>

Village		Men	Women
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building materials (stone and mud)</li> <li>• Houses</li> <li>• Football field</li> </ul>	
11	Ashrafkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased agricultural and livestock production</li> <li>• Sand and stone sales from the cleared area (employment for local people)</li> <li>• Fuel wood and wild food collection from cleared area</li> <li>• Houses</li> <li>• Cemetery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleared hills used for agricultural activities</li> <li>• Asphalted road under construction down the hill</li> <li>• Nomads use land for grazing, and are settling near to the hill</li> </ul>
12	Gojurkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture (want to rehabilitate gardens)</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Houses being built</li> <li>• Roads/paths</li> </ul>	
13	Sayad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture (flooded at time of survey)</li> </ul>	
14	Sayghanchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing (NB some areas are being demined still)</li> <li>• Plan is to grow pistachio trees on the pasture land</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Stones and soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardens</li> <li>• Sight seeing and picnics</li> <li>• Swimming and picnics for people from Mazar</li> <li>• Fuelwood</li> </ul>
15	Gur-e Mai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Football and Volleyball (in castle grounds)</li> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• School next to site is safer</li> </ul>	
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Grazing (NB still have mined areas)</li> <li>• Gardens still not cleared of mines (owner prevented clearance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picnics</li> <li>• Grazing</li> </ul>
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit production</li> <li>• Soil extraction</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• School, Shops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children roam freely</li> </ul>
18	Dehdadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sightseeing (castle) and play area for children</li> <li>• Soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children play safely</li> </ul>
19	Ala Chapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has helped area development</li> <li>• Has increased the number of residents in the area</li> <li>• School, mosque and homes built on the cleared area</li> <li>• Agriculture and gardens</li> </ul>	
20	Base Sokhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depot of government UXO was burned and cleared</li> <li>• Government is using land for 1500 plots for National Security staff to build their houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as for men</li> </ul>
21	Sarwan Tapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing</li> </ul>	

Village		Men	Women
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of the railway and the main road</li> <li>• People settling here were IDPs</li> </ul>	
22	Hayratan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railway station and tracks</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Fuel</li> <li>• Power lines</li> <li>• Homes</li> <li>• Mobile phone mast</li> </ul>	
23	Khwaja Burhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Mobile phone masts</li> <li>• Safe use of graveyard</li> <li>• Safe attendance of horse sports</li> </ul>	
24	Qoch Nehal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased mental stress for local people (same for almost all villages)</li> <li>• Wheat production on the cleared area (20 tonnes for 3 people from rainfed land)</li> <li>• Houses</li> <li>• Paths, Horse sports</li> <li>• Grazing (2000 animals)</li> </ul>	
25	Sheikh Mohammady	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private land cleared and factory re-started production (cleaning and sorting of sultanas). Also toilet paper factory started. 200 families (from outside the local area) employed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 homes built on another cleared area.</li> <li>• Silo cleared and park built near silo</li> </ul>



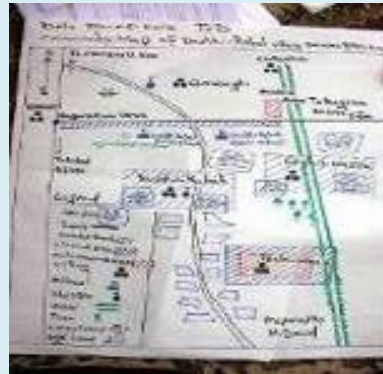
**Case study 4 – Rabat (Parwan, Bagram district): return to farming**

Rabat is one of several villages that were on the front line of fighting between the Taliban and Northern Alliance near to Bagram. They were heavily contaminated with UXO and anti-personnel mines. The inhabitants were forced to evacuate (mostly outside Afghanistan) and have only been able to return and take up productive tasks since the land was demined (in the case of Rabat, by HALO Trust). There were 10 victims before clearance, but none since. Intensive MRE was also provided from 2001-7.

There is an agricultural cooperative in the village, multiplying foundation seed to certified seed (photo) with help of FAO. This and the adjacent school are only possible because of the demining of the main road and irrigation channel. Fifty houses with a value of \$10,000 each (total \$0.5 million) have been constructed in the village since people felt it safe to do so.



**Seed multiplication of improved wheat varieties (FAO-supported)**



**Map of cleared (blue hatched) and contaminated (red hatched) areas**



**Grapes flourish on the front line**



**Rebuilt farmhouse following return**

The survey team interviewed one farmer whose land was affected by ERW. Since returning, he has re-built and now has a productive farm of livestock and grapes for sale, with a revenue of 130,000 Afs (c. \$2,800/year) from the grapes alone.

The responses by men emphasise the productive opportunities made possible by clearance plus the infrastructure installed to date, while the women emphasise the safety and recreational benefits that give them peace of mind and a better life for their children.





**Photograph 7 – Schoolgirls at a school next to the cleared caravanserai at Gur-e-mai**

The picture is overwhelmingly encouraging, with only a few problems:

- In Chahar Asyab there is a military camp on cleared land near to the village which restricts the full use of the area cleared. However, locals are grazing their cattle nearby and using the area as a pathway
- In some areas the lack of development support from government or NGOs is holding up the use of agricultural assets. An example is Sayghanchi, where the lack of engineering input to a water channel means that the agricultural potential is diminished
- In a minority of cases, villagers are unhappy about the unfair and/or undemocratic way in which the land has been used (e.g. opportunistic land grabbing by a local politician in Qal’eh-ye-Khwaja, dominance of “people of power” in Hayratana, and building houses for the “elite” in Qal’eh-ye-Khater).

The next section analyses the economic return to the cleared productive assets or opportunities arising from clearance.

### **Economic returns to mine clearance investments**

While mine clearance is justified on humanitarian grounds, it is still valid and interesting to see to what extent the financial investment in demining is recouped by different types of economic return to the community or to the national economy.

A short “quantitative data questionnaire” was included in the survey tools, although getting accurate and complete data in a limited time was difficult. Most of the quantitative data showing benefits were associated with productive assets brought back into use, for which proxy measures of potential<sup>20</sup> market value of production could be imputed (e.g. land value changes with decontamination, crop yields on cleared land, value of materials for construction, value of forage etc.)

#### ***Economic impact of reducing injury and death***

Survey data on injury and death is available from men in 16 communities and from women in 13 communities (Annex 10). In addition **recent** casualty figures (not necessarily comparable with the

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<sup>20</sup> Villagers reported one injury and two deaths to deminers (probably new demining operations rather than previously demined areas)

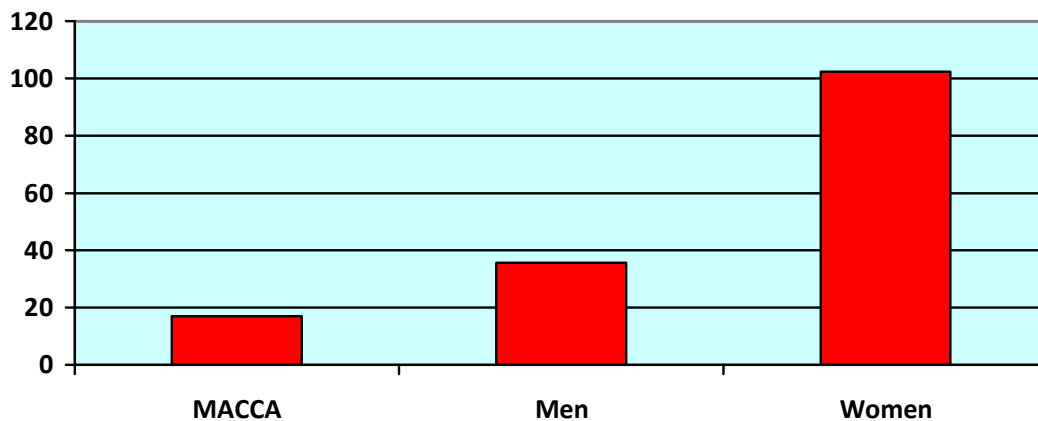
figures from the communities which can include victims over a longer period of time and also war victims and perhaps even livestock casualties) are available for 22 communities in the MACCA database (see the end of Annex 10).

The MACCA data show 363 casualties in total from the 22 communities, before demining, while there are **no** reported civilian casualties on demined areas since release. This survey **confirmed that in the 25 villages visited no civilian casualties were recorded since clearance**. This is clear evidence that demining works and has delivered a huge **humanitarian** benefit in terms of reduced pain and suffering and an increased sense of security.

There is also a significant **economic** benefit as the reduction in injury and death has led both to reduced medical and care costs, and to increased productivity. This benefit has not been quantified, and a next step could be to look at the time pattern of casualties from planting of mines through to clearance, and also at the economic costs of injury and death so that this benefit of clearance can be factored in to the overall economic benefit of clearance.

Of interest is the significant disparity in the numbers of casualties (i) reported by MACCA and by the communities themselves and (ii) reported by men and women within the communities (see Figure 13). The first difference is probably due mainly to the tendency by community members to report all types of conflict casualties by communities, rather than simply landmine and UXO casualties. This phenomenon was widely observed during the Afghan Landmine Impact Survey, and MACCA personnel know that detailed follow-up questions are required before they can be certain that only landmine/UXO casualties are reported. Regardless, it may well be that some casualties in these communities have not been recorded by MACCA.

**Figure 13 – Average number of casualties reported per community**



The difference between the average number of casualties reported by women and men within the same community is stark evidence of the very different lives women and men lead in rural Afghanistan. Women are excluded from many activities in which they might learn of the news in the community from a variety of sources. Therefore, women receive much information second or third hand, and form a very inaccurate picture of what is happening outside their communities. In this case, women clearly see that landmines and ERW are far more of a risk to members of their communities and their households than is actually the case. It seems reasonable to assume that this leads to higher levels of stress, and that stress levels would be reduced for women if they received timely and accurate information about the location of minefields, the number of casualties, and progress in demining.

## Cost-benefit analysis of freed assets

The assets freed by demining include crop and grazing land, land for housing and other local construction (schools, mosques, markets, businesses etc.), access to construction materials and fuel, watercourses, roads and strategic structures such as phone masts, railways, electricity pylons, etc. Most of these have a tangible economic impact at community and/or national level in the short, medium or long-term.

In the examples below, 'present values' have been used, reflecting the time value of money, for the following costs and benefits:

- initial demining cost (in year '0')
- stream of future benefits (e.g. \$123/year from crops)
- stream of future costs (e.g. \$40/year in labour costs)<sup>21</sup>
- complementary investments (e.g. cost of building houses for rent<sup>22</sup>)
- sale value of land & other investments at the end

### ***Benefit:cost analysis of a marketplace in Qala-i-Kashif (also see Case study 2)***

Qala-i-Kashif is a busy town close to Kabul on a major road. It was a battleground in 1994 and although the contaminated area was small (3,900m<sup>2</sup> of UXO contamination) there were up to 20 casualties. The site was not cleared until 2008 at an estimated cost of only \$1,600 (sub-surface BAC). The cleared area is now a market run by two entrepreneurs with about 75 stalls, paying (in total) rent of about 2.25million Afghanis/year (c. US\$50,000).

Assumptions in the calculations:

- Initial cost per stall to entrepreneurs = \$2,000
- Recurrent costs to owners = 50% of revenue
- Increase in rent = 1% per year (after inflation)
- Discount rate = 10% per year (after inflation)

This results in:

- Present value of demining costs = \$1,600
- Present value of benefits = \$262,680
- ❖ Net present value = (Benefits – costs) = \$261,080
- ❖ Benefit:Cost Ratio = (Benefits – Costs)/(Costs) = 163
- ❖ Internal Rate of Return (IRR) = 38.5%

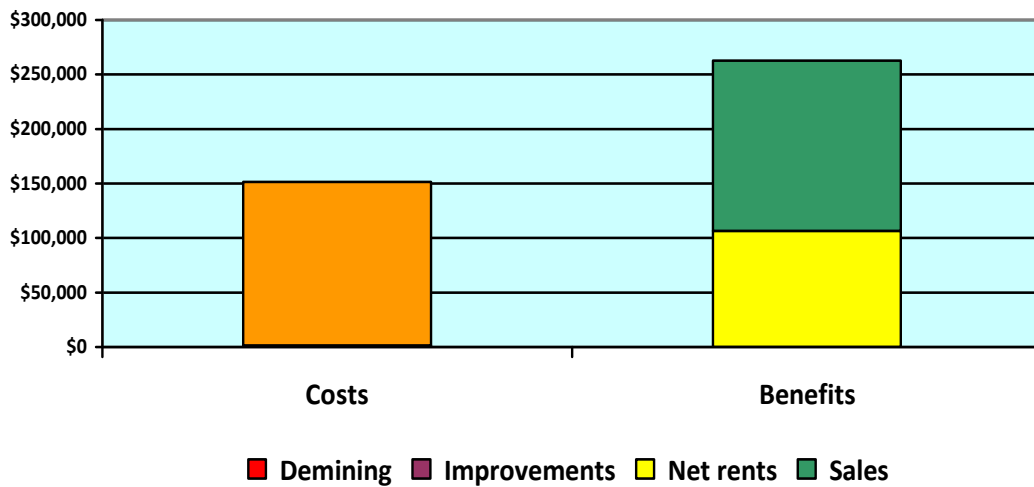
These are remarkably high benefit:cost ratio and IRR values, and shows that, in this case, clearance was very worthwhile on economic grounds alone even if commissioned privately.

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<sup>21</sup> Unpaid labour is valued at 'best alternative use'

<sup>22</sup> 'Free' rent is valued at 'imputed rental value'

Figure 14 – Costs & benefits: Qala-i-Kashif (all NPV)



***Benefit:cost analysis of a housing scheme in Base Sokhta (also see Case study 5)***

On the outskirts of Mazar-i-Sharif is an area that was a battleground and minefield in 1998. It is government land and has been earmarked for a large housing estate with 1500 houses for personnel from the National Security Forces. However, these could only be built in a secure environment. The large contaminated area was demined and cleared of UXO in 2002 and 2007-8.

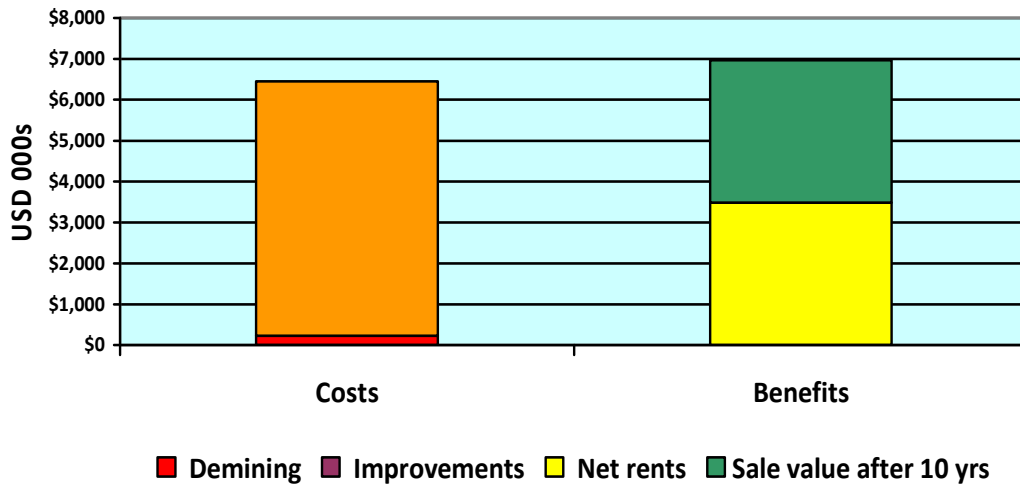
Main assumptions for the calculations

- 500 houses constructed per year for 3 years
- Cost \$5,000 per house
- Annual rental value = 10% of construction cost
- Annual maintenance cost of 4% of construction cost

This results in:

- ❖ Present value of costs = \$7,732,691
- ❖ Present value of benefits = \$8,389,347
- ❖ Net present value = (Benefits – costs) = \$656,856
- ❖ Benefit:Cost Ratio = (Benefits – Costs)/(Costs) = 0.08
- ❖ Internal Rate of Return (IRR) = 11%

Figure 15 – Costs and Benefits: Base Sokhta (all NPV)



**Case study 5 – Base Sokhta housing estate (Balkh, Nahri Shahi District): 1500 houses**

Base Sokhta is government-owned land next to the main airport road on the outskirts of Mazar-i-Sharif. It was the site of three battlefields, and was contaminated with anti-personnel mines (10), anti-tank mines (480) and over 127,000 UXO.



**Building work is in progress**



**Soviet tanks still litter part of the site**

It was cleared by HALO Trust over a period of six years and is now being transformed into a major housing estate of about 1,500 houses. These houses (two rooms plus bathroom, corridor and kitchen) will be for the staff of the National Security directory.



**Plans showing half the building site**

Even at a very conservative estimate of \$5000 per house, this represents a capital investment of \$7.5million. The scheme employs skilled artisans and unskilled labour from Mazar and beyond.

### **Benefit:cost analysis of farmed land**

Unfortunately the data collected in the field during this survey is not sufficiently complete to enable a benefit:cost analysis of the restoration of a minefield to agricultural use. Particularly in Parwan Province, good agricultural land was the location for fierce fighting between the Taliban and Northern Alliance forces, resulting in heavy contamination and the migration/displacement of much of the population. On return to their cleared land they very quickly (re)established grape and wheat cultivation and rebuilt their houses (see Case Study 4). In many other areas the minefields occupied grazing land that is vital for the reduction of vulnerability, particularly for poorer households who have little or no irrigated farmland.

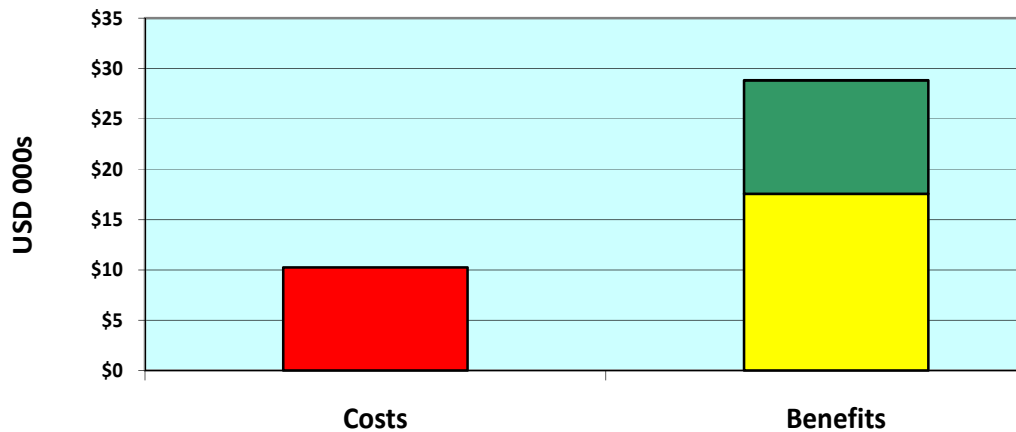
The following example uses data from the Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) survey conducted by MACCA at about the same time as the Livelihoods Survey. Many similar situations were encountered during this Livelihoods survey.

In late 2008, DAFA cleared a minefield of 8,200 m<sup>2</sup> in Qume Hazara (Paghman District, Kabul Province). This allowed the land to be planted with crops, which yielded \$4,120 per year according to villagers. Assuming agricultural inputs amount to 40% of the sale value of the crop, the demining investment of \$10,250 would yield an estimated benefit of \$28,810, giving a Benefit:Cost Ratio of 1.81 and an IRR of 31% (see Figure 16).

Agricultural productivity remains low in Afghanistan, and both public and private investments to enhance productivity are constrained by insecurity. Most of the agricultural cases in the Post-Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA) survey did not yield economic benefits nearly as high as the case in Qume Hazara, at least when minefields had to be cleared. However, Battle Area Clearance (BAC) of UXO is much less expensive, and such demining tasks often lead to vary favourable returns, calculated in economic terms.

The approaches used in the PDIA survey yield data that is adequate to calculate 'good enough' economic analysis of demining tasks. As well, the PDIA survey form can also be applied to future Livelihoods Surveys. Economic analysis of such data will be enhanced by drawing upon farming systems studies that give more complete analysis of yields, sales values, input costs etc. for different crops in different agricultural zones. Fortunately, a number of farming system studies have been conducted recently in Afghanistan, motivated no doubt by the search for alternatives to poppy growing. The information from these studies should be collected to be used in developing a number of simple templates for 'good enough' economic analysis of demining tasks of agricultural land.

Figure 16 – Crop agriculture example: Qume Hazara (in NPV terms)



**Other economic assets freed or enabled by clearance**

In addition to the economic benefits highlighted above (marketplace, housing, and farming), we also encountered other instances of local or national economic benefits from clearance. A striking example is given in Case study 6, below, in which two factories have opened on a cleared site. Although the economic benefits are un-quantified, the fact that economic investment and significant employment is returning to a previous war zone is extremely encouraging.

**Case study 6 – Sheikh Mohammady (Balkh, Mazar-i-Sharif District): Re-opening factories**

Sheikh Mohammady is a small town on the outskirts of Mazar city, inhabited by members of the Mohammady clan. It is near a main road and an industrial area that was a command centre during the war. The grounds of the house and factory site were heavily mined.

Clearing the mines has **allowed the factory site to reopen**. is the factories are owned by entrepreneurs from outside the area who bring their own labour to work. The revenues and employment generated by the two factories are comparatively small at the moment, but their opening is a symbol of hope that the area’s productive potential can be much expanded in the future if stability persists. Previously, the output from the sultana factory was exported, generating foreign exchange.

Other cleared areas near to Sheikh Mohammady are being used by the government for housing. There are about 100 houses on the cleared land with a value of about \$13,000 each.



**Newly opened toilet paper factory**



**The re-furbished sultana factory**

Development priorities for the village are: a high school, a college for women, a clinic, clean drinking water and hygienic refuse disposal.



## Survivor support

The survey identified both male and female mine/ERW survivors in each community visited, and interviewed them where possible. In some instances their families were also interviewed, as they are the main care givers and are also directly impacted by the consequences of the accidents. Table 10 provides details of survivor support for men and women in each survey village.

### Support to female survivors

Women interviewed in all villages except Sheikh Mohammady were able to recall people in their community who were landmine or UXO casualties and to give an estimate of the numbers affected. They confirmed that male victims outnumber those of females, and that young men make up the majority of these. The reason given for this is that men are more exposed through their work on the land and also from high-risk livelihood activities such as the collection of scrap metal for sale. In Ala Chapan, the figures provided by community women were around 100 people injured and 20 deaths. Victim numbers in Gudar, according to local women, included more than 50 injuries and 20-25 deaths, mostly young people and children. Of these deaths 5-6 were female. In Gojurkhel, the figures provided by the women were 25 deaths and 45 injuries over the last three years. For female victims, accidents include two girls injured while collecting grass and a woman who lost her eyesight following an explosion in a field.



**Photograph 8 – Interview with the mother of a mine incident survivor**

Women are the mothers, wives and sisters of men who make up the majority of mine victims, and their role as care givers for the injured should not go unmentioned. For example, a woman in Suffokhail (Shakardara) who lost her sight due to a mine accident is being cared for by her daughter-in-law, and a man who had lost part of both his hands while handling UXO, also in Suffokhail, is being cared for by his mother and wife.

The impact of mine accidents can be quite devastating for women on a personal level: one woman in Qal'eh-ye Khwaja described how she went to collect grass and detonated a small “pencil shaped mine” (probably a fuse) which injured her foot. While she was in hospital recovering and unable to look after her family or do house chores she found out that her husband had married for a second time. She recalls him saying: *“Now you are injured I will take another wife”*.

From the preliminary survey results **only one example of a woman receiving victim assistance was identified**, and this support was in the form of a grant of 700 Af per month from MoLSAMD (the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled). In all other cases mentioned, no assistance was provided. There may be several reasons for this finding: women may not be aware of victim assistance being provided, or they are reluctant to discuss this. There may also be some confusion regarding what constitutes assistance, which can take the form of cash payments,



livelihood support (from within or outside the community) or support with prosthetic limbs and mobility.

### **Support to male survivors**

Support to male survivors is far more common than for women. Thus Table 10 shows nine instances of artificial limbs being made available (mostly through the International Commission of the Red Cross/Crescent) and 13 instances of regular cash payments (mostly from MoLSAMD) or one-off payments from various organizations including NSP, ICRC and the Rahimani Foundation.

Disabilities due to mines included damage to hands, arms, legs and eyes. Both male and female survivors received free medical treatment in most cases (there were some instances where they were made to pay). Such treatment depended on their being able to get to a suitable hospital, which is difficult for more remote villages, especially in winter. Both hospital treatment and government financial support seem to be more common nearer the main centres of Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif.



**Photograph 9 – A survivor with an artificial limb provided by the Red Cross: Gojurkhel**

The amount provided by MoLSAMD appears to be a flat rate of 700 Afghanis per month (roughly \$15). While this is not a living wage, it can help the family to buy basics for the survivor. Several survivors and their families complained that the amount was insufficient.

There were few examples of livelihood support. In one village (Kareiz-e-Mir) a survivor was assisted with a loan to open a shop. This male survivor had also received medical treatment outside Afghanistan. There was no report from the villages of any organisation that trains survivors in skills appropriate to their disabilities. However, according to Handicap International, although there is no specific support organisation for land mine victims, there are organisations that support people with disabilities/handicaps of any type in Kabul and in some Provinces. These organisations are often not well resourced or well known.



Photograph 10 – Survivor In Kareiz-E-Mir at his shop

Table 10 – Survivor support

Village		Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male survivor receives 700 Afs per month from government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woman survivor receives no support</li> </ul>
2	Qala-l-Hashmatkhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICRC (artificial limbs) and government support (700 Afs/m)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support to women victim</li> </ul>
3	Kariz-e Mir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital care in Afghanistan and abroad.</li> <li>• Support for sustainable livelihood (7000 Afs/year from government plus support from Red Cross)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not reported</li> </ul>
4	Qala-l- Kashif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support (700 Afs/month per victim) – but beneficiaries not happy with that amount</li> </ul>	
5	Rabat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICRC supported victims with prosthetic limbs</li> <li>• Some victims supported with government cash (others not), but not happy with amount</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support to female victims</li> </ul>
6	Chaharikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical support.</li> </ul>	
7	Gudar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free medical treatment, but no financial support</li> </ul>	
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rahimani Foundation supporting victims with money. Also government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support for female victims (paid own hospital fees)</li> </ul>
9	Chahar Asyab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An NGO has supported victims (2500 – 3000 Afs per 3 months), but left after some time.</li> <li>• Government (Ministry of Victims and Martyrs) supported with 7000 Afs/year. ICRC provided artificial limbs and also foodstuffs (wheat, rice and oil).</li> <li>• Free medical care in Kabul</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support</li> </ul>
10	Suffokhail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial limbs and hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support to women</li> </ul>

Village		Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
		treatment	survivors
11	Ashrafkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical support provided</li> <li>• ICRC has provided some loans to those handicapped by mines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency treatment free; no financial support</li> </ul>
12	Gojurkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial limbs (ICRC) and government (700 Afs/m)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support</li> </ul>
13	Sayad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free medical treatment</li> <li>• No financial assistance</li> </ul>	
14	Sayghanchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRC supported with artificial limbs</li> <li>• All victims have moved to the city</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support for the victims in this community</li> </ul>
15	Gur-e Mai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victim support by government (700 Afs /month)</li> </ul>	
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No victims (victims have moved to cities; they had been provided with artificial limbs). Financial support – 4000 Afs/m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No support for female victims</li> </ul>
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given hospital care, limbs by IRC and financially supported by MOLSAMD (7000/m)</li> </ul>	
18	Dehdadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported by MOLSAMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital treatment; IRC gave artificial limb; no financial support</li> </ul>
19	Ala Chapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical support only (no victims in the village; any victims actually came from another area)</li> </ul>	
20	Base Sokhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivors</li> </ul>
21	Sarwan Tapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivors</li> </ul>
22	Hayratan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICRC- limbs</li> <li>• Government – cash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivors</li> </ul>
23	Khwaja Burhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial limbs from ICRC. Some support from NSP, but nothing from government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No survivor support to females</li> </ul>
24	Qoch Nehal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported medically after the incident</li> </ul>	
25	Sheikh Mohammady	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support of 300 Afs/m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No victim support</li> </ul>

## Mine risk education

The survey included questions about MRE and, in particular, what should be done if any suspicious device of any kind is found. The knowledge of mines (and UXO) and their locations, the significance of different colours, and the status of the demining activities varied across villages, but also between men, women and children.

Table 11 provides a breakdown of the MRE situation for men, women and children separately for each village surveyed. In summary, all villages had received at least some MRE, with the adult males and children reporting that they had received more than the adult women. For instance in Sheikh Mohammady, the women were adamant that they had not received any MRE, whereas the men

had. Some villages had received MRE inputs six or seven times (Rabat, Sayghanchi and Khwaja Burhan). MRE in Qa'leh-ye Khwaja received MRE in the mosque and also in schools and in homes (providing better access for women). While all villages had received MRE, the coverage appears to be far from universal. Not all children attend school to receive their awareness there, and many women have restricted mobility thus reducing their ability to attend meetings.

Some MRE visual aids (posters and leaflets) were in evidence, as the following photos show but these were only found in three villages.



Photograph 11 – Gur-e-mai school poster



Photograph 12 – Leaflet found in Sarwan Tapa

The level of MRE coverage for women appears to vary between villages and between age groups, with younger women more likely to have received MRE. The villages of Gojurkhel and Qal'eh-ye Khwaja were, and in parts remain, heavily mined and even though the need for MRE remains great, the general ability of women to recall MRE messages was mixed. Out of a group of seven women only two were adequately informed about mine risk and were able to describe the shapes of different types of mines and knew of the warning signs. *“Red is nearest the risk and white signs means it’s clean”* (woman in Qal'eh-ye Khwaja).

In these two villages, there was evidence of successful MRE aimed at school children, covering younger girls (8 – 12 years) and teenagers. A couple of girls in the group of five children in Gojurkhel were able to give examples of protective behaviour such as avoiding contaminated sites and knowing who to inform when UXO or a mine is discovered. *“A mine is a risky thing and everyone should be careful with that”* and *“When we find the mine we put stones around it and tell our father”* (girl, 12 years old, Gojurkhel). However, another schoolgirl, aged nine years, in the same group said that no one has told her about mines.

It is difficult to verify who has had MRE. In Gur-e Mai, for instance, the team were told that the whole village was shown a TV programme about mine risk, but on further discussion it seems that only men and children were present. Women say they received the MRE messages indirectly from their husbands. For those who said they had received MRE, there was good recall of the main safety messages (what to do if you find a mine or UXO, and what the different colours signify). Even young children (down to 7-years old) could tell us the main messages.



**Photograph 13 – Children in Chahar Asyab (Gul Bagh) have a good knowledge of mines**

**Table 11 – Mine Risk Education**

	<b>Village</b>	<b>MRE MEN</b>	<b>MRE WOMEN</b>	<b>MRE CHILDREN</b>
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Done	Done	?
2	Qala-l-Hashmatkhan	Effective	Effective	Effective
3	Kariz-e Mir		Women know about mines, which has helped reduce accidents	Successful, especially for children
4	Qala-l- Kashif	Close to city. Lots of MRE. Low risk	?	Effective
5	Rabat	Effective with most people knowing about mines. Done 7 times		
6	Chaharikar	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 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

	Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN
				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 Tapa	Has been provided to all	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	

#### Case study 7 – Girls in Gojurkhel (Parwan, Bagram District)

The village of Gojurkhel near Bagram Airbase was heavily mined in parts and the need for effective MRE remains great. The MRE provided so far has been targeting children.



Young girls sharing their experience of MRE

Two of the girls in this group interviewed in Gojurkhel were able to give examples of protective behaviour such as avoiding contaminated sites and knowing who to inform when UXO or a mine is discovered. *“A mine is a risky thing and everyone should be careful with that”* and *“When we find the mine we put stones around it and tell our father”* (girl, 12 years old, Gojurkhel).

Awareness is, however, not yet universal among children in this village and a girl aged 9 yrs, in the same group, said that no one has told her about mines.

## 7. GENDER ROLES AND MINE ACTION

Afghanistan has one of the lowest levels of development in the world, ranking 181 out of 182 countries in the Human Development Index rank (Human Development Report 2009 - HDI rankings). Only 22% of the population use improved water sources,<sup>23</sup> 50% of children under five years of age are underweight for their age,<sup>24</sup> and only 13% of Afghan women are literate compared to 34% of men.<sup>25</sup>

Available information on mine and ERW incidences in Afghanistan give a figure of 471 total victims for 2009 (MAPA Newsletter, December 2009). The number of male victims outnumbers female victims by 7:1 (Table 12) and girls under 18 years old are more likely to be victims than older women.

**Table 12 – Mine and ERW incidents for 2009**

	Male, 18 and under	Female, 18 and under	Male over 18	Female over 18	Unknown sex	Total
<b>Total</b>	235	38	170	27	1	471
<b>% of total</b>	50%	8%	36%	6%		

(source: MAPA Newsletter: December 2009)

The data also shows a seasonal trend, with more incidences occurring during the spring and summer months for both girls and women (Table 13).

**Table 13 – Mine and ERW incidents in Afghanistan**

MINE AND ERW INCIDENTS JANUARY– DECEMBER 2009						
Month	18 Years and Younger		Over 18 Years		Unknown Age/Gender	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Jan	16	0	17	0		30
Feb	30	5	17	1		53
March	37	0	14	0		61
April	22	5	15	1		43
May	33	9	24	8		74
June	10	5	17	0		32
July	23	6	20	6	1	56
August	12	2	9	1		24
September	14	2	17	5		32
October	15	2	10	0		27
November	4	1	12	4		21
December	19	1	7	1		28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>471</b>

<sup>23</sup> National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment statistics (NRVA) 2005 referenced in Afghanistan Human Development Report (AHDR) 2007, Center for Policy and Human Development Kabul University

<sup>24</sup> Central Statistics Office (CSO), Annual Statistical Yearbook (ASY) 2006 Referenced in AHDR 2007

<sup>25</sup> National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) statistics 2005. Referenced in AHDR 2007



## Victims of landmine accidents

Women interviewed in all villages except Sheikh Mohammady were able to recall people in their community who were land mine or UXO victims and to give an estimate of the number of people affected. They confirmed that male victims outnumber those of females, and that young men make up the majority of these. The reason given for this is that men are more exposed through their work on the land and also from high-risk livelihood activities such as the collection of scrap metal for sale. In Ala Chapan, the figures were around 100 people injured and 20 deaths. Victim numbers in Gudar included more than 50 injuries and 20 – 25 deaths, mostly young people and children. Of these deaths 5 – 6 were female. In Gojurkhel the figures provided by the women were 25 deaths and 45 injuries over the last 3 years. For female victims, accidents identified include two girls injured while collecting grass and a woman who lost her eyesight following an explosion in a field.

Women are the mothers, wives and sisters of men who make up the majority of mine victims, and their role as carers for the injured should not go unmentioned. For example, a woman in Suffokhail (Shakardara) who lost her site due to a mine accident is being cared for by her daughter in law, and a man who had lost part of both his hands while handling UXO, also in Suffokhail, is being cared for by his mother and wife.

The impact of mine accidents can be quite devastating for women on a personal level: one woman in Qal'eh-ye Khwaja described how she went to collect grass and detonated a small “pencil shaped mine” (probably a fuse) which injured her foot. While she was in hospital recovering and unable to look after her family or do house chores she found out that her husband had married for a second time. She recalls him saying: *“Now you are injured I will take another wife”*.

For communities near Kabul, in all cases where mine accidents were mentioned the survivors were taken to Kabul for emergency treatment.

From the survey results **only one example of a woman receiving victim assistance was identified**, and this support was in the form of a grant of 700 Af per month from the MoLSAMD (about \$15). In all other cases mentioned no external assistance was provided apart from one artificial limb. There may be several reasons for this finding: women may not be aware of victim assistance being provided, or reluctant to discuss this. There may also be some confusion regarding what constitutes assistance, which can take the form of cash payments, livelihood support (from within or outside the community) or support with prosthetic limbs and mobility.

## Women’s perceptions of impacts of demining

Demining has multiple benefits for women and these benefits varied from community to community. Women in all communities said that demining had been positive and in all cases linked this directly to a feeling of safety for themselves and their families.

*“We’re very happy because now it’s good for us and saves our lives, feet, hands and eyes.”* (woman, Gojurkhel)

In Suffokhail the women said they now *“feel comfortable walking between houses and communities to visit relatives and friends.”* And they are relieved that children can now go to school safely.

Women were able to give many examples of productive assets freed through mine clearance: In Suffokhail, demining reopened access to a walled garden allowing one household of three families to grow tomatoes, cherries, mulberries & almonds for home consumption. In Gojurkhel one woman said *“we now have land for agriculture – we can visit our gardens and benefits from these.”*



### Case study 8 – Ala Chapan (Balkh Province, Nahri Shahi District)

Ala Chapan village is on the outskirts of *Mazar-i-Sharif*. The land on which this house stands was mined in 1983 and cleared in 2005. Before clearance, the area was covered in scrub and had little value except for rough grazing. Following 2005, many families who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries such as Iran began to return to Ala Chapan and invest in the construction of new homes, such as this one which is also used as a meeting place for women members of the Shura council.



House built on cleared land

Income for the women in this household comes from sewing and selling embroidered cloth.

A mine awareness programme in this community started in 2007. “The benefit of demining is that we feel safe: if our children go out of the house or our husbands go to work we feel relaxed because they are safe” (woman, Ala Chapan).

In various locations the cleared land is being used for grazing livestock (Gur-e Mai) and for cultivation (wheat in Gudar village, and many others).

Animals have also been victims of landmine accidents with 300 sheep, goats and cows killed in Gudar. Women in Ala Chapan estimate that 5% of livestock were killed in mine accidents, but did not give a time period for this. Clearing of mines is obviously helping to protect these valuable assets.

In Gur-e Mai, the cleared area is unsuitable for crop production due to stony soil and lack of water and is therefore used for grazing sheep.

Women in all communities were able to give some examples of how the cleared land has since been developed. The list includes rebuilding houses in Gudar village, an MTN telecommunication mast in Khwaja Burhan, shops/stalls in Qala-l- Kashif, and construction of part of a new railway near to Gur-e Mai. In Suffokhail, the community provided some of its own money and started to repair buildings, including the mosque and school. Although some support has also been received from the National Solidarity Program, both buildings remain partly reconstructed. An NGO (CARE) has also cleaned and strengthened gullies in the village, which has helped reduce the risk of erosion and flooding. In Gojurkhel, women said that a relative of a community member living in the UK paid for a bridge to be built in the village and demining agencies, such as HALO Trust in Gudar, have constructed small roads, paths, bridges and some culverts.

Women in Ala Chapan described how 700 private houses, a mosque and a well and water tank had been constructed on land cleared in 2009. *“The land had no value when it was mined and it was just bushes; it now has value.”* (woman in Ala Chapan)

Assessing whether women benefit directly or indirectly from mine clearance and development is a more complex issue. In the case of benefits such as improved safety, access to gardens and construction of new homes, women can access these benefits directly. Other benefits are gained indirectly. For example, the construction of the MTN mast in Khwaja Burhan is not a direct benefit to the women because mobile phone ownership among women is very rare (women with their own mobile phones was only seen in the wealthier community of Ala Chapan). Benefit is only gained through phone use controlled by male members of the household.

Another benefit of demining was linked to the return of refugees/migrants: *“when the demining started we could go calmly and migrants came back from Iran – this is good.”* (Qal'eh-ye Khwaja)

Mine clearance allowing the opening of recreation facilities was highlighted by women in several villages (e.g. boys in Suffokhail are using the demined land to play football). In Shiekh Mohammady, part of the nearby cleared land (government owned) has been turned into a public park, benefiting the whole population of Mazaar. Women in the small riverside village of Sayghanchi said that mine clearance allowed visitors to come for swimming and picnics, but warned that mines still exist in the adjacent hills and, as visitors are not aware of this, there has been at least one casualty.

Unfortunately the risk from mines was sometimes also weighed against the need to earn a living: *“I’m not afraid because I believe it (the land) is clean, but even if it wasn’t I would still need to make a living for my family.”* (Woman with two daughters in Qal'eh-ye Khwaja)

### **Ownership and access issues**

Although the question about ownership and access to cleared land was repeatedly asked, no examples of ownership problems following demining were described by women. In some communities (e.g. in Bagram District), people had been absent for many years and returned to find their land had been demined in their absence. The women were adamant that everyone knows who owns the land and, although land is sometimes used by others while the owner is absent, rights are always respected when the owner returns.

### **Knowledge of mine locations and cleared areas**

All women interviewed were able to give some information on when the mines were laid and cleared, but defining the year proved difficult and most dates were given as periods in history (e.g. the Soviet occupation, the Taliban period) or described as *‘many years ago’* or *‘more than ten years ago.’*

In a couple of villages, women had difficulty making any association with mine clearance activities. One woman in Shiekh Mohammady community had lived in the village for the last 40 years and affirmed that the village land had never been mined. However, a large area of land, only 200 metres away and across the road from the village, had been a military base and was previously contaminated with UXO and mines. Even though this land was very close to the community, the women had little knowledge of it. They stated that they had no reason to go onto it (part of the land is privately owned and part owned by the government) and considered themselves not at any risk. *“Thank God we don’t have experience of mine accidents.”* (woman, Shiekh Mohammady). In Sarwan Tapa, the demined area was several km along the main tarmac road from the community and the women said that they *“don’t know about the demined land.”*

In Gur-e Mai, women were unclear about the mine clearance situation and, as well as saying that they felt safer, they also mentioned that there is still some mistrust as rumours have been circulating about accidents on reportedly cleared land.

In many cases, the women knew which agency had been responsible for mine clearance: ATC, HALO Trust, MDC and ARCS were all mentioned during the survey. In other villages such as Sheikh Mohammady, women were unsure of the organization responsible and attributed it to “*perhaps US soldiers or another agency.*”

## **Women’s priorities for further development**

The development priorities of women varied among villages, but most commonly included the provision of health clinics (mentioned in most villages); provision of schools for girls or, where schools already exist, the provision of female teaching staff for girls over twelve years of age; access to safe drinking water; water for agriculture; improved sanitation; and better road access to markets and places for their husbands to work. In the case of roads, most of the communities surveyed were within a one hour drive of either Kabul or Mazaar<sup>26</sup> and were either directly on a surfaced road or linked to one by dirt feeder roads. The higher elevation village of Suffokhail is currently inaccessible by road in winter and this makes life difficult there.

For some areas such as Gur-e Mai, which lies on the flood-prone plane, and for Sayghanchi, situated on the banks of a river, flood control was highlighted as an important development need along with access to water for crop production.

The need for credit was also a common concern for all the women’s groups interviewed. Only the village of Sheikh Mohammady, where the Barak Foundation ran a small savings and credit scheme, had credit facilities. Currently, income-generating activities are very limited for nearly all the women questioned, with the few exceptions including: the sale of milk, eggs or fruit from their gardens within the community (in Suffokhail); a woman from the group in Ala Chapan who makes and sells embroidered cloth; and a woman in Gojurkhel who sews garments. The main consideration for any income generation activity was that it must take place within the home, and women in Suffokhail, Ala Chapan and Sheik Mohammady mentioned carpet weaving as an acceptable income-generating activity for women. For those villages surveyed in the Central region, proximity to Kabul was seen as offering some development potential in terms of accessing a market for carpets. In the past, the women of Gudar and Suffokhail used to make carpets during the winter months for a contractor who supplied them with all the materials. Income from this was estimated at 1,000 Af per m<sup>2</sup>, with a carpet of 6m<sup>2</sup> taking a couple of months to make and providing an income of 6,000 Af ≈ \$130.

Access to Kabul provides an important source of income from sale of fresh produce such as grapes, vegetables and livestock, and also for purchasing food, clothing and necessities that cannot be found locally.

In general, women are primarily concerned with raising children, housework and activities such as collecting grass for fodder (some households keep a cow for milk), collecting fuel including twigs and dry cow dung, keeping chickens, and work in the fields, especially during harvest and for land preparation.

There was some frustration among the women that development opportunities were not being fully realized. Women in Gudar mentioned that several development organizations had been to conduct surveys and the community had cooperated by providing information, but nothing has happened

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<sup>26</sup> Access and security were two of the criteria for the selection of survey villages

since and they felt disappointed. In Suffokhail, an NGO promised a tailoring course and recorded the names of people interested, but then left and never returned to the village.

The survey came across several well educated young women (eight years at school) who were keen to support others by teaching girls or leading literacy classes, but the lack of facilities and teaching materials, as well as a lack of support from their families, had discouraged them. In most villages, boys' schools were more common than those for girls and this means that either girls do not attend school or they have to walk long distances to a school that will accept them. The lack of female teachers and the reluctance of families to allow girls over the age of eight years to be educated by male teachers are also restricting attendance.

### **Mine Risk Education (MRE)**

The level of MRE coverage appears to vary among villages and between age groups. The villages of Gojurkhel and Qal'eh-ye Khwaja were and remain in parts heavily mined. Even though the need for MRE remains great, the general ability of women to recall MRE messages was mixed. From a group of seven women, only two were adequately informed about mine risks, were able to describe the shapes of different types of mines, and knew of the warning signs. *"Red is nearest the risk and white signs means it's clean."* (woman, Qal'eh-ye Khwaja)

In these two villages, there was evidence of successful MRE aimed at school children, covering younger girls (8-12 years) and teenagers. A couple of girls in the group of five children in Gojurkhel were able to give examples of protective behaviour such as avoiding contaminated sites and knowing who to inform when UXO or a mine is discovered. *"A mine is a risky thing and everyone should be careful with that"* and *"When we find the mine we put stones around it and tell our father."* (girl, 12 years old, Gojurkhel) However, another schoolgirl, aged nine years, in the same group said that no one has told her about mines.

*"Children found a box of oil but we told them not to touch it in case it's a mine – it will kill many people."* (woman, Gur-e Mai)

It is difficult to verify who has had MRE. In Gur-e Mai, for instance, the team was told that the whole village was shown a TV programme about mine risk, but on further discussion it seems that only men and children were present. Women say they received the MRE messages indirectly from their husbands.

### **Sources of MRE**

The main sources of MRE for children includes school teachers, information given out in mosques, radio broadcasts, posters in the school, and visit to the school by mine agencies such as HALO Trust.

As well as information being received directly from agencies visiting villages, women in one community mentioned that they receive information from other women and from male members of the household.

In the community of Ala Chapan, a number of the women were returnees, mainly from Iran. A couple of them recalled being provided with MRE by UNHCR when they crossed the border into Afghanistan.

## **Children and the impacts of demining**

*“Since demining we can go to school without any problem or worry”* (school girls 15 years old, Suffokhail). In most cases groups of girls were interviewed separately to the women.

## **The appropriateness of the survey tools**

The survey tools provided a good overview of the women’s experiences of landmine contamination in their communities, and of the clearance activities. Although the survey was designed to be participatory, this was rarely possible in the women’s groups, for several reasons:

- The high illiteracy rates and past low levels of school attendance mean that many women lack the confidence to participate in writing or drawing. Drawing maps was a difficult process for the women’s groups and in only two communities, Qala-I- Kashif and Ala Chapan, did women participants feel they had sufficient confidence and ability to draw the map themselves. In other villages, such as Qala-I- Hashmatkhan and Qal’eh-ye Khwaja, male relatives drew an outline map and the survey team completed it with the help of the women, while in the remaining villages the survey team drew the village maps following instructions from the women.
- As mentioned previously the women had difficulty recalling the actual dates of events relating to mine clearance and, for this reason, some of the time line information is sparse.

## **Capacity of female surveyors**

The survey tools, including questions in the Focus Group Discussions, can be used at two levels. The first level is as a conversation guide to steer a discussion in a logical progression and to ensure that all the possible areas of interest are covered. At the second level, the surveyor is generally expected to think of complementary, probing questions to clarify answers, to search for extra information and to cross check information they already have. As these probing questions cannot be predicted in advance, they require some “on-the-spot thinking”. The training and practice the women surveyors received have undoubtedly helped them at the first level: all the tools were used and all the questions asked in a confident and professional way. The rapport generated with the participants and the reception by the host household was always friendly. There is, however, more to be done to improve the second level. The women surveyors need further encouragement and practice in reacting to the answers they receive and asking additional probing questions. They also need further practice in observation – to look around them and ask questions relating to what they see as well as what they are being told. In one case, the women in the household said they had no livestock and this was accepted as an answer even though there were a number of goats visible in the compound.

## 8. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED LINKAGES WITH RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

### Community priorities

During separate focus group discussions, men and women were asked about the developments that would most benefit their community. Table 15 lists these by village, while Table 14 summarises these local priorities and provides the frequency with which each was mentioned. This gives an indication of the most commonly needed facilities in this sample of communities.

It should be pointed out that each community was different with regard to proximity to urban centres (which themselves can provide a good level of facilities and services) and the level of facilities already present in the village. There was also a marked variability in the cohesion and organisational capacity of different communities. The rapid utilisation of assets following clearance for housing, community amenities and productive gardens is testament to the hard work of individual families and collective action at the community development council (*shura*) level.

The most requested development items are clinics, schools and electricity, followed by drinking water, roads and bridges. All of these are physical infrastructure projects.

**Table 14 – Summary of development opportunities identified by community members (men and women)**

Development opportunity (unavailable in the community now)	# villages requesting the same item
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/vocational training for women/centre for women/health 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	1
Facilities for Primary school	1
Rehabilitation of mosque	1
Women's shura	1
Fertiliser	1
Veterinary clinic	1
Female teachers for girls	1

However, there is also a significant number of requests for educational/vocational and employment initiatives, especially for women who have limited literacy and limited income-generating opportunities. These requests are both for classes and for the facilities that would enable new skills to be practiced for income generation.

Women's development priorities are more related to women's needs (clinic, girls schooling, drinking water, employment for women, literacy courses for women) and also quite consistent across villages.

It is interesting that agriculture, which is seen as the mainstay of most village economies, comes low down the list of development opportunities, apart from the rehabilitation of damaged water courses which has severely limited productive potential in a number of villages (e.g. Gojurkhel, Gur-e-mai, Suffokhail and Sayghanchi).

The provision or enhancement of assistance to survivors of mine accidents was mentioned (medical care, artificial limbs, appropriate vocational training, loans, grants and regular payments). Also mentioned in some communities was the need to carry on demining until the whole village area is cleared and safe.

While the above analysis provides a good indication of the type and frequency of perceived community needs, the process used to obtain these needs was not comprehensive or democratic. We talked to groups of women and men, but often these groups were self-selecting and opportunistic, rather than necessarily representative of all sections of the community.

**Table 15 – Development priorities for the 25 villages surveyed**

Village		Development priorities
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Villagers feel that cleared land was not fairly distributed, but went to powerful entrepreneurs. Want: 1. Facilities for Primary School; 2. Employment
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
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	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	Sayghanchi	1. Irrigation canal repair (needs serious engineering input to stop it undermining the main road) 2. Bridge; 3. Clinic; 4. Electricity
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	Mola Sultan Bashi	1. Electricity; 2. Literacy and tailoring courses for women; 3. Clinic; 4. School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Not given

Village		Development priorities
18	Dehdadi	1. School; 2. Electricity; 3. Water; 4. Rehabilitation of mosque
19	Ala Chapan	Not given
20	Base Sokhta	1. Drinking water (from Mazar, or from hills or from wells); 2. Electricity; 3. Roads within compound
21	Sarwan Tapa	1. School (there is a madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4 Irrigation water
22	Hayratan	1. High school (land given by community); 2. Clinic; 3. Women's project (sewing or poultry etc)
23	Khwaja Burhan	1. School (and madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Electricity; 4. Bridge; 5. Women's shura; 6. Literacy courses for women
24	Qoch Nehal	1. Clinic; 2. Wells; 3. Streets; 4. Electricity; 5. Irrigation water; 6. Assistance for the disabled; 7. Completion of decontamination
25	Sheikh Mohammady	1. School; 2. College for women; 3. Clean drinking water; 4. Refuse disposal



## 9. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES OF THE SURVEY

This survey is supposed to be a pilot to test the survey tools and the survey capacities of local organisations. If the approach, method and tools provide useful outputs then they can be used to extend the survey to other communities in the Central and Northern areas and also to other areas of the country that were not covered at all during the present survey.

### Participatory assessment of the survey tools

In order to gauge the appropriateness of the tools, a participatory assessment was conducted at the end of the survey. Both male and female surveyors took part in mixed teams, which discussed and critically assessed the tools used in the survey for their usefulness in contributing to the project objectives. Each tool was scored 1-5 for their contribution (where 1 is poor, 5 is excellent), as shown in Table 16.

**Table 16 – Assessment of the survey tools**

Tool	Score (1-5)	Comment
Introductions	5	Important tool so that the community is aware of who we are and what we propose to do
Time line	4.5	Good introduction. Some respondents did not have precise information (especially women). Some questions are repeated in the FGD
Map	5	Useful to link livelihoods to cleared/un-cleared areas
Community profile	5	Useful to understand status of the village and links to outside organisations and facilities
Quantitative data	4.5	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)
Focus Group Discussion	5	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 are also farmers etc)
Case studies	5	Led to a comprehensive story of the survivors history and prospects
Photographs	5	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.
Village assessment	5	The tool was modified from the original model. It was done separately by men and by women, and done with the village. This way it is more transparent and also allows for correction/confirmation

The teams were generous with their scores, but no tool scored poorly, so we conclude that all were useful and complemented one another. The comments suggest ways in which the tools could be modified to reduce duplication or to add to the information collected.

## Assessment of the capacity of the surveyors and Afghan social scientists

Again participatory assessments were conducted with the survey teams. These were done at the mid-point of the survey and again at the end of the survey. The results are presented in Table 17 and Table 18. The first assessment was designed to see if the survey process was working or had to be modified. Scoring was 1-5 where 5 is excellent.

**Table 17 – Results of the mid-point assessment by the 4 teams and women: 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010**

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 <i>Wali</i> (headman) 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.

Again the scorings are very high, but they indicate that the process had no major hitches requiring radical alteration of the teams, logistics, timings or methods. Once again, great confidence is portrayed by the results of Table 18. However, the actual **data collected by the survey is rather disappointing**. This points to deficiencies in the training, the methodology and the surveyors.

A deficiency in the training was to underestimate the time needed to gain competence in probing (the ability to follow a storyline using the probing prompts **who, where, when, why, what and how** – including how much and how many). Previously this competence has grown during the survey process, but due to the difficulties in communication between the external consultants and the teams, this did not happen. The result was information that was very thin and lacking in elaboration about who did what, where, when, why and how.

**Table 18 – Self-assessment at the end of their ability of 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) feel that you could design, implement, analyse and report a similar survey in another Province?	Yes
Could you (as a team) train other teams in the survey methods so that they could work alongside you on a future survey?	Yes
Is the reference material provided sufficient to help you design, implement, analyse and report future surveys	Yes, but need to add the Quantitative Data sheet
What more (e.g. training, backstopping etc) do you need to be able to conduct additional surveys?	Nothing further needed if it was a simple repeat of the same tools and methods, and if AIRD would be there in the field to support

The methodology relied too heavily on qualitative tools that required the above competence to work well. There was also a set of questions designed to obtain quantitative data describing the changes due to clearance, but in many cases the respondents didn't know the answers and the surveyors did not try to obtain the information by other routes.

The survey tools, including questions in the Focus Group Discussions, can be used at two levels. The first level is as a conversation guide to steer a discussion in a logical progression and to ensure that all the possible areas of interest are covered. At the second level, the surveyor is generally expected to think of complementary, probing questions to clarify answers, to search for extra information and to cross check information they already have. As these probing questions cannot be predicted in advance, they require some "on-the-spot thinking". The training and practice the women surveyors received have undoubtedly helped them at the first level: all the tools were used and all the questions asked in a confident and professional way. The rapport generated with the participants and the reception by the host household was always friendly. There is, however, more to be done to improve the second level. The women surveyors need further encouragement and practice in reacting to the answers they receive and asking additional probing questions. They also need further practice in observation – to look around them and ask questions relating to what they see as well as what they are being told. In one case, the women in the household said they had no livestock and this was accepted as an answer even though there were a number of goats visible in the compound.

The methodology also did not fully consider the lack of mobility of rural women, leading to their reduced understanding of activities even within their own village. If this had been fully appreciated from the start, a distinct set of questions would have been designed for the women, rather than duplicating the same questions.

While three or four of the surveyors show promise in being interested in and able to master qualitative survey methods, most rushed the job despite there being sufficient time available to do the job comprehensively following up each question in the manner described above.

The support from AIRD was excellent up to the end of the fieldwork. The support during the training (including from the AIRD head of training and the then Director) was extremely useful. During the field work, the two AIRD social scientists worked hard with the teams. However, the written output from their teams was also far less complete than the discussions that they had had with community members.



**Photograph 14 – Survey team member receiving his certificate from Haji Aziz (MACCA Northern Area Manager)**

It is suggested that although the survey teams are confident they could design and carry out a similar survey elsewhere with the support of MACCA and AIRD, there would have to be modification of the survey methods and/or further training in qualitative information collection to ensure a high quality outcome.

It was planned that one AIRD and one MACCA staff would work with the external consultant to write this report, thereby providing on-the-job coaching in the analysis and presentation of the survey findings. For various reasons this did not happen, although MACCA staff have contributed to those sections of the report beyond the competence of the external consultant (sections 10-12)

## **10. REVISIONS TO THE CRITERIA USED TO SELECT PRIORITIES**

An objective of the livelihoods survey pilot project was to assess the criteria used to select priorities and make suggestions for adaptations to the priority-setting process (Chapter 11).

### **The present priority-setting process**

The priority setting process for hazard clearance is based on specified criteria. These criteria may vary from country to country depending on the strategic goals set, country policy, economic situation, resources available and other factors. In Afghanistan, the availability and accessibility of information, the current approach of MACCA in terms of projectisation, the operational management system, previous information from landmine impact surveys and new information collected from the field all work to open possibilities for developing new models for mine action priority criteria.

The following criteria are presently used in Afghanistan for grading the priority of contaminated areas for clearance:

#### **Local authority/villagers requests:**

For any request further assessment will be required unless already prioritized according to other criteria.

#### **Resettlement/Development areas:**

For example hazards in close proximity to IDP camps.

#### **Blockages:**

All blockages are grouped into 5 main categories: (1) Agriculture fields (2) Non-agriculture fields (3) Water access (4) Other Infrastructure (5) Critical Infrastructure –this relates to infrastructure such as schools, health clinics and mosques.

#### **Number of affected families:**

According to the victim prediction model (VPM), communities with over 200 families had 77% more recent victims compared to communities with less than 200 families.

#### **Hazard area:**

Cumulative area of hazards impacting the community: for each 10,000 square meters increase in total hazard area, up to 200,000 square meters, the recent victim total increased 7%. At and after 200,000 square meters, it levelled out.

#### **Small Hazards:**

Small hazards can potentially be cleared quickly and therefore could be prioritized.

#### **Community centres:**

Minefields close to community centres cause high levels of psychological stress to women.

#### **Anti-personnel minefields on flat land affecting high number of people:**

The majority of the affected population relates to AP only minefields and those on flat land are quicker to clear so these should be weighted to alleviate the pressure on this large section of the population.

#### **Device type: Mine/ERW:**

ERW cause the majority of casualties and so these areas should receive a weighting for impact.

## Other influences on prioritisation

It is important to note that impacts and priorities change. The impact of one site might be negligible on the static community nearest to it but of critical impact to nomadic pastoralists. On the other hand, when a plan emerges for a school to be built within 500m of a contaminated site, the mined area takes on a different significance.

Hazards are classified in the MACCA database based on the criteria into four impact categories, as shown below.

Classification	Score	Remark
High Impact	> 9	All hazards related to victims and resettlement areas are classified by default as high impact.
Medium Impact	6 to 9	
Low Impact	1 to 5	
Requests		Requests will be categorized separately.

The impact category assigned to a hazard (note that a hazard in this case is a single entity such as a minefield, rather than a community) is a **guide** only and decisions on how to proceed with that hazard might be influenced by additional factors (e.g. the hazard might be in a war zone or it might be in an area of important economic development).

Two examples of this are given below.

### A. Saighanchi:

- Repeated local requests for clearance
- More than 41 accidents occurred to human and livestock subjects
- The hazard is blocking the use of a type of medicinal bush (Heng - *Ferula assafoetida*)
- The hazardous areas were located close to areas used by many from Mazar –e Sharif for picnics

### B. Sarwan Tapa:

- Site for the establishment of a new power station for Mazar city
- On the route of the new railway
- On the route of a road to Khairabad village
- Clearance would facilitate clearing both sides of Hayratan and Dorahi Hayratan
- Local requests
- Mine accidents

In such cases, these considerations would upgrade the priority for clearance.

## Survey Findings

The findings of the livelihood survey show that the local villagers are satisfied with the cleared areas within their communities in terms of their importance for their communities.

Statements from the communities reveal that in most cases they are satisfied with the prioritization of the clearance sequence. When asked for suggestions about the mine clearance process, only those villages that still had contamination responded, as in Sayghanchi: *“We are happy with the demining, but we wish that the mine action team’s work expands to those areas where there are still mines”*.

In another example in Suffokhel (Shakardara) village the locals says that they are satisfied with what demining teams did for their community.

*“We all appreciate the work of the HALO-Trust organization because they started the mine cleaning process with the village first, then the agriculture land and pasture, and after that they started mine cleaning in the mountain”*.

The two examples below show that the community was involved in key decisions about mine clearance and its aftermath:

*Villagers assisted the demining teams by showing them the minefields, and they told the demining team which areas should be cleared first (Qala-i-Hashmatkhan)*

*In our village the mine cleaning process is successful. The village people take part in the process (men) and encouraged the mine cleaning organization regarding the process. After cleaning the area they distributed land for house making and it was really good and they gave us equally (women in Gojurkhel).*

In nearly all cases the villagers were very grateful to the work of demining teams, saying that they are brave people and worked hard and honestly. In some villages they stated that only demining teams have helped them with tangible outputs for their village (i.e. there were no other organizations helping their community). They wonder why demining is not followed up by support to other community priorities.

The findings of the survey encourages MACCA and the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to keep the present criteria used for selection of areas for clearance, but at the same time to identify improvements through conducting similar surveys in other regions. In addition a stronger and more methodical **community liaison process** (with men, women and children) needs to be established and maintained to **ensure community** engagement in planning and advising the sequence and location of clearance.

## 11. ADAPTATIONS TO THE PRIORITY-SETTING PROCESS

The nature and extent of the mine/ERW problem in Afghanistan results in many assistance requests being received from a variety of individuals, communities and organizations (government, UN and NGOs). However, since resources are limited, a process of prioritization is applied. Socio-economic impact and community benefit are the primary principles upon which the priority system is based. These could be where several civilian mine/UXO casualties are occurring, or where supporting rehabilitation or repatriation of refugees or internally displaced persons (IDP).

In general, the number of people expected to benefit from the mine action work, and the immediacy of that benefit, are guiding factors when determining mine action priorities.

The current MACCA priority setting process is based on the available information recorded in the IMSMA data base. All relevant information about the nature of each contaminated areas including blockages caused by the contamination are collected and recorded in the database. This information is collected either by LIS, or recently by the polygon survey. The polygon survey, completed in October 2009, not only provides a clear picture of the impact of landmines and ERW in most of the communities in Afghanistan, but also allows the development of a more comprehensive system of prioritization throughout the programme.

The information from these surveys is used to compile a ranking of communities according to the severity of mine impact. The criteria for assessing impact are chosen to reflect the risks and the extent and value of blocked assets, the types of areas to which landmines are blocking access, including services and livelihoods; the actual number of recent victims and the nature of the contamination and the terrain. The high-impact communities are given priority attention for clearance **and** mine risk education.

### Impact indicators and influence on prioritisation and planning<sup>27</sup>

The impact of different minefields is measured by the MACCA based on identifying specific 'impact indicators' as explained in Chapter 10. These indicators relate to factors such as minefields blocking access to schools, agricultural land or water sources. With the minefields ranked according to impact, it is possible to make a plan by identifying priorities from among the high impact minefields. Therefore, a '*killing field*' should be prioritized for further on-site investigation and analysis and incorporation into a proposal for clearance. However, it is important to note that it is too simplistic to suggest that addressing only high impact sites makes up a clearance plan. Broader issues need to be considered; for example it may be a good plan and signify a sensible use of resources to include the clearance of a small, low impact minefield within a project focused on the clearance of high impact minefields if the low impact minefield is very close and both quickly and easily cleared as part of the project. Therefore, it is important not to make direct conclusions from the indicators of impact alone. Nonetheless they form an extremely useful guide for implementers and donors to assess how well a plan addresses humanitarian and developmental needs.

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<sup>27</sup> This part is copied from the 1390 Integrated Operational Framework (IOF)



## Survey findings

The findings of the livelihood survey encourage MACCA and the DMC that in most cases the priority of villages in term of mine clearance have been appropriately chosen, but it is also to be noted that most of the areas cleared within the surveyed communities are based on the previous approach of MACCA for prioritisation by which AMAC was the key influence in the process.

The new approach, by which the IPs are the key decision makers – based on the list of contaminated areas they receive from the MACCA database - needs to be followed by MACCA through a documented process to make sure that the IPs have also consulted with the relevant communities on their priorities for the tentatively selected areas.

Thus, MACCA can ensure of community involvement and at the same time keep or improve the current criteria in order to be more effective and efficient in terms of responding to the needs of communities.

There are different groups of men, women and children in the community, so the priorities of each group should be identified separately, and these should be addressed. This can be done through maintaining a strong and documented **community liaison process**, which according to findings of the survey this process is weak at present because it is *ad hoc* and not a structured process.

## 12. QUALITY MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES OF THE SURVEY

An objective of this study was to *inform internal and external Quality Assurance on quality at the development outcome level*. The MACCA Quality Management process starts from accreditation of the demining organization, and ends with cleared area inspection. Although Quality Management is successful in terms of monitoring and controlling the technical processes and outputs of mine action, there is no focus on the outcomes and impact on communities, and there are no specified outcome or impact targets against which mine action interventions are evaluated. This Chapter provides insights into the question – are communities satisfied with clearance outcomes?

### Survey Findings

Although there were no specific questions during the survey about the quality of mine clearance conducted in the community by demining organizations, generally it was found that the community members (men and women) are confident that the area is safe after it was cleared by demining teams. While it must be hard for people who have feared an area for up to 30 years to immediately use it without misgivings, it is remarkable that cleared areas that have economic or cultural value are utilised very quickly after clearance.

For example, good agricultural land in heavily contaminated areas in villages near to Bagram airbase have been planted to grapes and cereals immediately after clearance, and recreational areas have been reclaimed in their first season after clearance for picnics and sporting events.

Significantly no one talked of any accidents to community members<sup>28</sup> within the cleared areas after they were handed over to community use, and also no one indicated that they found any mine or UXO after the clearance was completed. Statements such as those below were voiced in most of the communities surveyed:

#### Men:

*Demining teams are brave people, they work hard and honestly; we respect their hard work and trust them to fully clear the contaminated areas.*

#### Women:

*The benefit of demining is that we feel safe about our children to go out of the house or our husbands to go for work; we feel relaxed because they are safe.*

The findings of the survey indicate that MACCA has successfully established procedures for monitoring and controlling the technical processes and outputs of mine action such that the area handed over is safe for community use for agriculture, grazing, recreation, passage and construction purposes.

However, the survey also highlights the fact that the Afghanistan mine action Quality Management process does not have an explicit focus on the process of community liaison with mine action personnel. Such community liaison would help to understand the priorities of communities in terms of demining operations (covered in Chapters 10 and 11), and the degree of satisfaction with the outcomes for different sections of the community (men, women, children) and for different purposes (agriculture, grazing, use of mountain land, recreation, housing, passage, construction etc).

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<sup>28</sup> There were however 1 injury and 2 deaths to deminers (probably new demining operations rather than previously demined areas) reported in the surveyed villages

Although the demining organizations claim that they have close contacts and discussions with the villagers, there is no **systematic** approach to ensure, for instance that women are included in these discussions, and this is not followed by Quality Assurance to make sure it happens for all communities.

Although some post demining impact assessment (PDIA) had been conducted by MACCA in the past for some cleared areas, none of the communities stated that during or after clearance someone came to ask them how confident they are in the safety of the area cleared by demining, or what they are thinking about in terms of future use of the land cleared.

Another statement collected during the survey in Sarwan Tapa village in Mazar Province was the perception of people about the work of some demining organizations having operations in safe areas: *“They are wasting their times in unnecessary and safe areas”* (it was found that they are mentioning operations of commercial demining teams, as one of the commercial demining agency teams was working in an area adjacent to the main road to Hayratan). This again comes back to weak community liaison processes that merit attention.

There are five main areas of outcomes to clearance:

6. The social outcomes of reduced fear, and of feeling safe and relaxed for ones own and ones family’s safety, and the use of recreational areas, construction/reconstruction of mosques, schools and other social amenities
7. The humanitarian outcome of eliminating injury and death from mines and UXOs, and providing treatment and support for those affected by mine/UXO accidents
8. The economic outcomes for the community (agriculture, grazing, fuel and construction materials, construction/reconstruction of houses, markets, roads, water courses and other contributors to the local economy)
9. The legal outcome of the correct use of freed assets (e.g. is land allocated to its rightful owners or is it [illegally] appropriated by those with power)
10. The strategic and political outcomes (major constructions of national importance, return of migrants and IDPs etc)

The results of the survey for these five outcomes have been detailed in Chapter 6 (with additional gender considerations in Chapter 7). The question here is whether the MAPA Quality Management processes **do** at present capture these outcomes? It is suggested that **only outcome 2 results are captured through the present QM process**. The present system focus is on outputs and not outcomes, and is generally more task related than community-related.

A second question (for MAPA) is whether QM **should** capture all or some of these outcomes and if so to what end? Capturing all of the above outcomes would require further investment in skills and finance, but would provide evidence of the social, humanitarian, economic, legal and strategic outcomes that could be presented to government and donors for their support and funding for both clearance **and post-clearance** development activities.

Effective monitoring and controlling systems are essential for programme accountability and quality assurance, and for assessing the full value of outcomes and impact against the resources and money invested. But equally, they are fundamental to learning about processes and problems and hence to improving performance (especially if performance is defined in terms of attainment of community and national objectives).

The MACCA process focuses on the capability of mine action organizations; i.e. their human resources, equipment and procedures, and considers how this capability is being applied to provide the outcome of complete hazard clearance. External monitoring complements an internal

monitoring system and verifies that procedures are appropriate and being applied effectively. In addition, external studies or occasional surveys can provide information on those outcomes not covered by the internal quality management processes.

## 13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This pilot survey of 25 villages (out of 2,115 mine-affected communities in Afghanistan) in 4 Provinces assessed the social and economic outcomes of demining, mine/ERW risk education and mine/ERW survivor assistance during June/July 2010. A stakeholder workshop was held in Kabul in February 2011 to discuss the findings.

The survey had four main objectives:

1. Learning – to gain a better understanding of the development outcomes and impacts accruing from demining and how to enhance these through:
  - a. revisions to criteria for selecting priorities and adaptations to the priority-setting process
  - b. 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 and analyse such surveys on a periodic basis
4. Quality Management – inform the post-clearance survey efforts of demining operators (internal QA) and the MACCA/DMC (external QA plus national standards) on quality at the development outcome level

It comes at a time when very significant progress has been made by the Mine Action Programme in Afghanistan towards achieving Ottawa Treaty and Afghan Compact targets (48% and 70% achieved by January, 2010).

### Methods used and lessons learned for future surveys

Four teams of Afghan men and women surveyors, each with an embedded Afghan or international social scientist spent 2 days in each community using a range of qualitative and quantitative methods within a Livelihoods Analysis approach.

The villages were selected from two Regions (Central and North) to give a contrasting sample of: cleared and partially cleared situations, different agro-ecological zones, a mix of contamination types (UXO and/or mines), and urban and rural locations. Commercial demining operations were not included.

In the villages discussions were held separately with men (village leaders, farmers and key informants), women and children (boys and girls). Lessons learned from the methods used include:

- Including women surveyors considerably enhanced the breadth of the information obtained
- The use of a range of participatory tools meant that the information could be “triangulated” for consistency between different sources
- During the survey there were deliberately engineered opportunities for the members to interact within and between teams
- The link with the MRRD’s Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) was an excellent initiative, and the two social scientists provided specialist local knowledge to the consultants and methodological support to the survey teams. However, these benefits were later reduced when both social scientists left AIRD for alternative employment
- The translation of village datasets from Dari to English took a long time and detail was lost in the translations

For future surveys it is suggested that the following changes be made to the survey methods:

- A separate set of tools should be developed for the women, who have restricted mobility within and outside the community, to explore those aspects of mine clearance that are particularly important to women, rather than their repeating the tools used by the men. Tools such as daily and seasonal calendars would be appropriate to women
- While some useful financial information was collected, a more effective (simple, practical) way of gathering costs and revenues from agricultural and non-agricultural economic opportunities arising from demining needs to be incorporated into future surveys
- In future surveys that don't include international staff it may be possible to remove some of the village selection restrictions, particularly those pertaining to security and access. This might mean that random sampling of villages could be used, rather than purposive sampling
- The survey teams failed to meaningfully engage with government at the District Focal Points for health, education, agriculture. Future surveys could obtain valuable local information from these key informants
- Questions omitted from the survey that would have been useful include:
  - What assets freed by demining are **not** being used and why?
  - What is the community reaction to the "nuisance" of mine action – e.g. dust, explosions, wasted land and chemical contamination of land and water
- A major error in planning was the omission of representatives of the 25 surveyed villages in the stakeholder feedback meetings. Village representatives (e.g. village council (*shura*) representatives would have been able to provide an additional perspective on the findings and take the main points back to their villages)
- Future surveys should consider the use of wealth ranking that differentiates households into poor, medium and better off categories and allows sampling within these groups to understand the impacts of demining on different sectors of the community.

A major limitation of this survey was the lack of skill in *probing* (asking a series of follow-up questions in order to obtain detail on important topics). Further training of surveyors will be necessary to get the most out of future surveys.

## **Development outcomes from mine/UXO action**

Cleared land is mostly returned to its rightful owners (government, private or communal ownership) and is quickly used for productive purposes.

In a minority of cases, villagers are unhappy about the unfair and/or undemocratic way in which the land has been used (e.g. opportunistic land grabbing by a local politician in Qal'eh-ye-Khwaja, dominance of "people of power" in Hayratan, and building houses for the "elite" in Qal'eh-ye-Khater).

Ensuring the correct distribution of cleared assets at clearance or the follow-up of any commitments does not appear to have been part of the mine action process.

In some instances requests for clearance were not acted on for a long time (10 years in the case of Kariz-e-Mir). In other cases the process of clearance took up to nine years (Rabat). However, there were sound operational reasons for these delays.

Villagers were satisfied with the conduct and performance of the demining teams, and the village men were often involved in deciding the sequencing of demining operations.

This survey recorded **no casualties** due to mines/UXO after clearance. This commendable record has translated into quick use of the freed assets by men and a great feeling of relief on the part of women (*“The benefit of demining is that we feel safe: if our children go out of the house or our husbands go to work we feel relaxed because they are safe”* - woman, Ala Chapan).

While men emphasise the productive opportunities made possible by clearance 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.

Men receive more information than women directly from the demining teams on the demining process and the status of clearance. In a number of instances, village men said that the village and cultivated lands are safe, but that they are unsure about some cleared outlying grazing lands which they have not fully tested for themselves (e.g. Suffokhel).

The wide variety of assets freed and opportunities created following clearance include:

- The freedom to return home from within and outside Afghanistan, and on return to be able to re-build homes, businesses, agricultural enterprises and communities
- The ability to safely access and improve their gardens
- Access to grazing land for cows, sheep and goats, for villagers and nomadic Kuchis
- Access to collect scrub and wood for fuel, stone, sand and soil for building and wild food and medicinal plants
- Cleared land that is used for housing, mosques, schools, telecom masts, cemeteries, storage and petrol stations
- Cleared land and thoroughfares allowing villagers and visitors to use the community for recreation and sport
- Cleared battlefield used for markets/shops
- Cleared corridors that can be used for major infrastructure projects
- Cleared premises allowing factories to re-open or be newly established
- Making safe watercourses that can then be repaired to increase land productivity

The absence of casualties since clearance provides a significant **economic** benefit as the reduction in injury and death has led to reduced medical costs and increased productivity.

The assets freed by demining include crop and grazing land, land for housing and other local construction (schools, mosques, markets, businesses etc.), access to construction materials and fuel, watercourses, roads and strategic structures such as phone masts, railways, electricity pylons etc. Most of these have a tangible economic impact at community and/or national level in the short, medium or long-term.

The benefit:cost ratio for a limited number of clearance situations was calculated. A number of cases (e.g. Qala-i-Kashif, where a battlefield has been cleared and Base Sokhta – a large minefield that was cleared close to Mazar-i-Sharif town) yielded high economic returns, in part by allowing public or private investments on the safe land. In other instances, the clearance of a command post has enabled two factories to start up, while important infrastructure (e.g. phone masts, electricity pylons and a railway) that contributes to national economic development has been made possible by mine clearance

A more common use of cleared land is for cropping or grazing. Unfortunately, the quantitative data collected (or, perhaps, translated) in this survey typically was missing key pieces of information, preventing the proper analysis. However, data collected from the PDIA survey undertaken at about the same time is adequate for ‘good enough’ analysis. In most cases, clearance of minefields for



agricultural purposes does not lead to a positive outcome in economic terms alone, in part because agricultural productivity remains low in Afghanistan. There were, however, a number of cases in which good soils, adequate water and reasonable access to markets mean that minefield clearance is a good economic investment. BAC is far less expensive, and the data indicates that battle area tasks will often lead to positive returns, even when only economic benefits are considered.

The survey confirmed that male victims outnumber those of females, and that young men make up the majority of these. However, women are the mothers, wives and sisters of men who make up the majority of mine victims, and their role as care givers for the injured should not go unmentioned.

From the 25 villages, only one example of a woman receiving victim assistance was identified. Support to male survivors is far more common than for women, with nine instances of artificial limbs being made available, and thirteen instances of regular cash payments (mostly from the MoLSAMD). There were few examples of livelihood support. In one village (Kareiz-e-Mir) a survivor was assisted with a loan to open a shop.

Both male and female survivors received free medical treatment in most cases. Such treatment depended on their being able to get to a suitable hospital, which is difficult for more remote villages, especially in winter. Both hospital treatment and government financial support seem to be more common nearer the main centres of Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif.

The amount provided by MoLSAMD appears to be a flat rate of 700 Afghanis per month (roughly \$15). While this is not a living wage, it can help the family to buy basics for the survivor. Several survivors and their families complained that the amount was insufficient.

All villages surveyed received at least some Mine Risk Education, with the adult males and children reporting that they had received more than the adult women. However, the coverage of MRE appears to be far from universal. Not all children attend school to receive their awareness there, and many women have restricted mobility thus reducing their ability to attend meetings. The level of MRE coverage for women appears to vary between villages and between age groups, with younger women more likely to have received MRE. Some MRE visual aids (posters and leaflets) were in evidence, as the following photos show but these were only found in three villages.

## **Community development priorities**

During separate focus group discussions, men and women were asked about the developments that would most benefit their community. Each community was different with regard to proximity to urban facilities and the level of facilities already present in the village. There was also a marked variability in the cohesion and organisational capacity of different communities. The rapid utilisation of assets following clearance for housing, community amenities and productive gardens is testament to the hard work of individual families and collective action at the community development council (*shura*) level.

The most requested development items are clinics, schools and electricity, followed by drinking water, roads and bridges. All of these are physical infrastructure projects. However, there is also a significant number of requests for educational/vocational and employment initiatives, especially for women who have limited literacy and limited income-generating opportunities. These requests are both for classes and for the facilities that would enable new skills to be practiced for income generation.

It is interesting that agriculture, which is seen as the mainstay of most village economies, comes low down the list of development opportunities, apart from the rehabilitation of damaged water courses which has severely limited productive potential in a number of villages.

The provision or enhancement of assistance to survivors of mine accidents was mentioned (medical care, artificial limbs, appropriate vocational training, loans, grants and regular payments). Also mentioned in some communities was the need to carry on demining until the whole village area is cleared and safe.

Women's development priorities are more related to women's needs (clinic, girls schooling, drinking water, employment for women, literacy courses for women) and also quite consistent across villages.

In general, women are primarily concerned with raising children, housework and activities such as collecting grass for fodder (some households keep a cow for milk), collecting fuel including twigs and dry cow dung, keeping chickens, and work in the fields, especially during harvest and for land preparation.

There was some frustration among the women that development opportunities were not being fully realized. The survey also came across several well educated young women (eight years at school) who were keen to support others by teaching girls or leading literacy classes, but the lack of facilities and teaching materials, as well as a lack of support from their families, had discouraged them. In most villages, boys' schools were more common than those for girls and this means that either girls do not attend school or they have to walk long distances to a school that will accept them. The lack of female teachers and the reluctance of families to allow girls over the age of eight years to be educated by male teachers are also restricting attendance.

While the above analysis provides a good indication of the type and frequency of perceived community needs, the process used to obtain these needs was not comprehensive or democratic. We talked to groups of women and men, but often these groups were self-selecting and opportunistic, rather than necessarily representative of all sections of the community.

## Capacity development

This survey was a pilot to test the survey tools and the survey capacities of local organisations. Participatory capacity assessments were conducted with the survey teams at the mid-point of the survey and again at the end. The results indicate that the process of training and implementation had no major hitches, and that the surveyors felt that they are now capable of conducting similar surveys (with the support of social scientists from the Afghan Institute for Rural Development). However, the actual **data collected by the survey is rather disappointing**. This points to deficiencies in the training, the methodology and the surveyors.

A deficiency in the training was to underestimate the time needed to gain competence in probing (the ability to follow a storyline using the probing prompts who, where, when, why, what and how – including how much and how many).

The methodology relied too heavily on qualitative tools that required the above competence. There was also a set of questions designed to obtain quantitative data describing the changes due to clearance, but in many cases the respondents didn't know the answers and the surveyors did not try to obtain the information by other routes. The methodology also did not fully consider the lack of mobility of rural women, leading to their reduced understanding of activities even within their own

village. If this had been fully appreciated from the start, a distinct set of questions would have been designed for the women, rather than duplicating the same questions.

While three or four of the surveyors show promise in being interested in and able to master qualitative survey methods, most rushed the job despite there being sufficient time available to do the job comprehensively following up each question in the manner described above.

The support from AIRD for training and survey implementation was excellent up to the end of the fieldwork, but there is a question about the continuity of employment in AIRD.

## **Assessment of the prioritisation of hazard clearance**

The priority setting process for hazard clearance in Afghanistan is based on specified criteria, including requests from villages; hazards near to resettlement/development areas; hazards that are blocking key assets; the number of affected families; the area of the hazard; small hazards that can be easily cleared; hazards close to community centres; minefields on flat land; presence of ERW. In general, the number of people expected to benefit from the mine action work, and the immediacy of that benefit, are guiding factors when determining mine action priorities. An assessment using these criteria (with weightings) leads to the categorisation of a hazard into one of four categories (high impact, medium impact, low impact and requests).

The findings of this survey show that villagers are satisfied with the prioritisation of cleared areas within their communities. In Suffokhel (Shakardara) the local men said: *“We all appreciate the work of the HALO-Trust because they started the mine cleaning process with the village first, then the agriculture land and pasture, and after that they started mine cleaning in the mountain”*. In another village the women also showed their satisfaction:

*In our village the mine cleaning process is successful. The village people take part in the process (men) and encouraged the mine cleaning organization regarding the process. After cleaning the area they distributed land for house making and it was really good and they gave us equally (women in Gojurkhel).*

The findings of the livelihood survey encourage MACCA and the DMC that in most cases the priority of villages in term of mine clearance have been appropriately chosen, but it is also to be noted that most of the areas cleared within the surveyed communities are based on the previous approach of MACCA for prioritisation by which AMAC was the key influence in the process. The new approach, by which the IPs are the key decision makers – based on the list of contaminated areas they receive from the MACCA database - needs to be followed by MACCA through a documented process to make sure that the IPs have also consulted with the relevant communities on their priorities for the tentatively selected areas.

## **Quality management outcomes of the survey**

An objective of this study was to *inform internal and external Quality Assurance on quality at the development outcome level*.

Although there were no specific questions during the survey about the quality of mine clearance conducted in the community by demining organizations, generally it was found that the community members (men and women) are confident that the area is safe after clearance by demining teams. Cleared areas that have economic or cultural value were utilised very quickly after clearance.

The findings of the survey indicate that MACCA has successfully established procedures for monitoring and controlling the technical processes and outputs of mine action such that the area handed over is safe for community use for agriculture, grazing, recreation, passage and construction purposes.

However, the survey also highlights the fact that the Afghanistan mine action Quality Management process does not have an explicit focus on the process of community liaison with mine action personnel. Such community liaison would help to understand the priorities of communities in terms of demining operations, and the degree of satisfaction with the outcomes for different sections of the community and for different purposes. Although the demining organizations claim that they have close contacts and discussions with the villagers, there is no **systematic** approach to ensure, for instance that women are included in these discussions, and this is not followed by Quality Assurance to make sure it happens for all communities.

There are five main areas of outcomes to clearance:

1. The social outcomes of reduced fear, and of feeling safe and relaxed for ones own and ones family's safety, and the use of recreational areas, construction/reconstruction of mosques, schools and other social amenities
2. The humanitarian outcome of eliminating injury and death from mines and UXOs, and providing treatment and support for those affected by mine/UXO accidents
3. The economic outcomes for the community (agriculture, grazing, fuel and construction materials, construction/reconstruction of houses, markets, roads, water courses and other contributors to the local economy)
4. The legal outcome of the correct use of freed assets (e.g. is land allocated to its rightful owners or is it [illegally] appropriated by those with power)
5. The strategic and political outcomes (major constructions of national importance, return of migrants and IDPs, etc.)

It is suggested that only outcome 2 results are captured through the present QM process. The present system focus is on outputs and not outcomes, and is generally more task related than community-related. Capturing all of the above outcomes would require further investment in skills and finance, but would provide evidence of the social, humanitarian, economic, legal and strategic outcomes that could be presented to government and donors for their support and funding for both clearance **and post-clearance** development activities.

Effective monitoring and controlling systems are essential for programme accountability and quality assurance, and for assessing the full value of outcomes and impact against the resources and money invested. But equally, they are fundamental to learning about processes and problems and hence to improving performance (especially if performance is defined in terms of attainment of community and national objectives).

The MACCA process focuses on the capability of mine action organizations; i.e. their human resources, equipment and procedures, and considers how this capability is being applied to provide the outcome of complete hazard clearance. External monitoring complements an internal monitoring system and verifies that procedures are appropriate and being applied effectively. In addition, external studies or occasional surveys can provide information on those outcomes not covered by the internal quality management processes.

## Recommendations

### Methodology

- Include women surveyors in future livelihood surveys
- Maintain the link with the MRRD's Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) for specialist social science inputs to surveys
- Develop a separate set of tools for women, who have restricted mobility within and outside the community, to explore those aspects of mine clearance that are particularly important to women, rather than their repeating the tools used by the men. Tools such as daily and seasonal calendars would be appropriate to women
- The survey teams failed to meaningfully engage with government at the District Focal Points for health, education, agriculture. Future surveys could obtain valuable local information from these key informants
- Questions omitted from the survey that should be considered in future include:
  - What assets freed by demining are **not** being used and why?
  - What is the community reaction to the "nuisance" of mine action – e.g. dust, explosions, wasted land and chemical contamination of land and water
- A major error in planning was the omission of representatives of the 25 surveyed villages in the stakeholder feedback meetings. Village representatives would have been able to provide an additional perspective on the findings and take the main points back to their villages
- Future surveys should consider the use of wealth ranking that differentiates households into poor, medium and better off categories and allows sampling within these groups to understand the impacts of demining on different sectors of the community
- The economic benefit of the reduction in hospital costs and lost production has not been quantified. In future surveys the time pattern of casualties from planting of mines through to clearance, and the economic costs of injury and death should be quantified so that these can be factored into the overall economic benefit of clearance
- A minimum dataset needs to be developed for sample situations (e.g. crop production, grazing, small business development, construction projects etc)

### Development outcomes

- In a minority of cases there are abuses in the distribution of free assets after clearance. This particularly involves the appropriation of land by powerful individuals. A mechanism is needed to prevent this abuse before it arises
- Women need to be better and more directly informed about clearance activities and the safety status of land during clearance
- Women survivors of mine accidents are far less likely than men to receive financial assistance from MoLSAMD. This needs to be further understood, and addressed.

### Capacity

- The women surveyors need further encouragement and practice in reacting to the answers they receive and asking additional probing questions. They also need further practice in observation – to look around them and ask questions relating to what they see as well as what they are being told
- Further training in probing, or a shift to a more questionnaire-based approach, is needed for future surveys to improve on the quality of information collected.
- MAPA staff would benefit from training in the use of benefit:cost analysis and other economic analysis tools

## Prioritisation

- The findings of the survey encourage MACCA and the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to **keep the present criteria** used for selection of areas for clearance, but at the same time to identify improvements through conducting similar surveys in other regions
- The estimated outcome value of clearance to the community could be added to the other prioritisation criteria. This means IPs would need to use Livelihood tools **pre-demining** to feed into prioritisation and then into the **post-demining** assessment to see if outcomes have been met
- A stronger and more methodical **community liaison process** (with men, women and children) needs to be established to ensure community engagement in planning and advising clearance

## Quality management

- The present system focus is on outputs and not outcomes, and is generally more task related than community-related. Capturing the social, humanitarian, economic, legal, strategic and political outcomes would require further investment in skills and finance, but would provide evidence of the social, humanitarian, economic, legal and strategic outcomes that could be presented to government and donors for their support and funding for both clearance **and post-clearance** development activities.

## The Way Forward

- A suggestion at the stakeholder workshops was to integrate the Livelihoods, Post Demining Impact Assessment and DMC audit processes into one survey process – or to use each type of survey for their separate objectives, but as part of a coherent survey toolbox. The latter is recommended.
- This report should be shared with MRRD and other relevant government departments, as well as with donors and civil society, so that appropriate action can be taken by relevant agencies to support the development needs of men, women and children in mine-affected communities.

The full **LIVELIHOODS ANALYSIS OF LANDMINE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN AFGHANISTAN** report, annexes and additional documents are available at:

<http://www.gichd.org/strategic-management/mine-action-security-and-development/update-on-activities/landmines-and-livelihoods/>



# 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

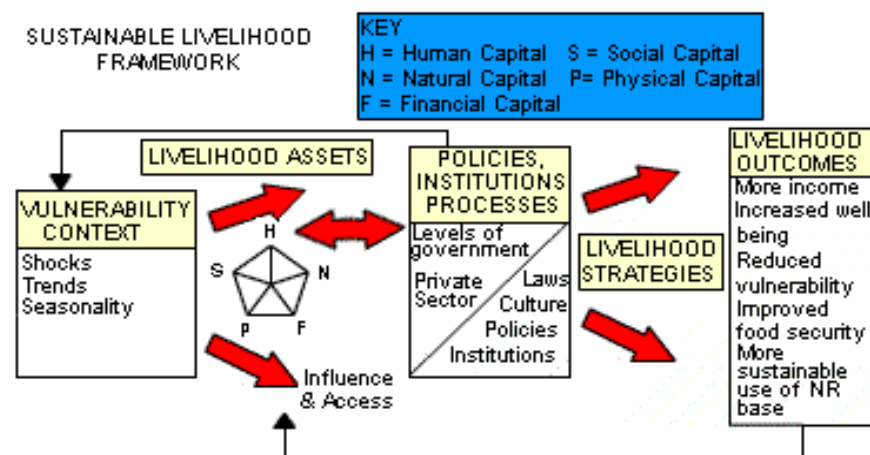
### INTRODUCTION

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) approach<sup>1</sup> (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.<sup>2</sup> 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**



<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

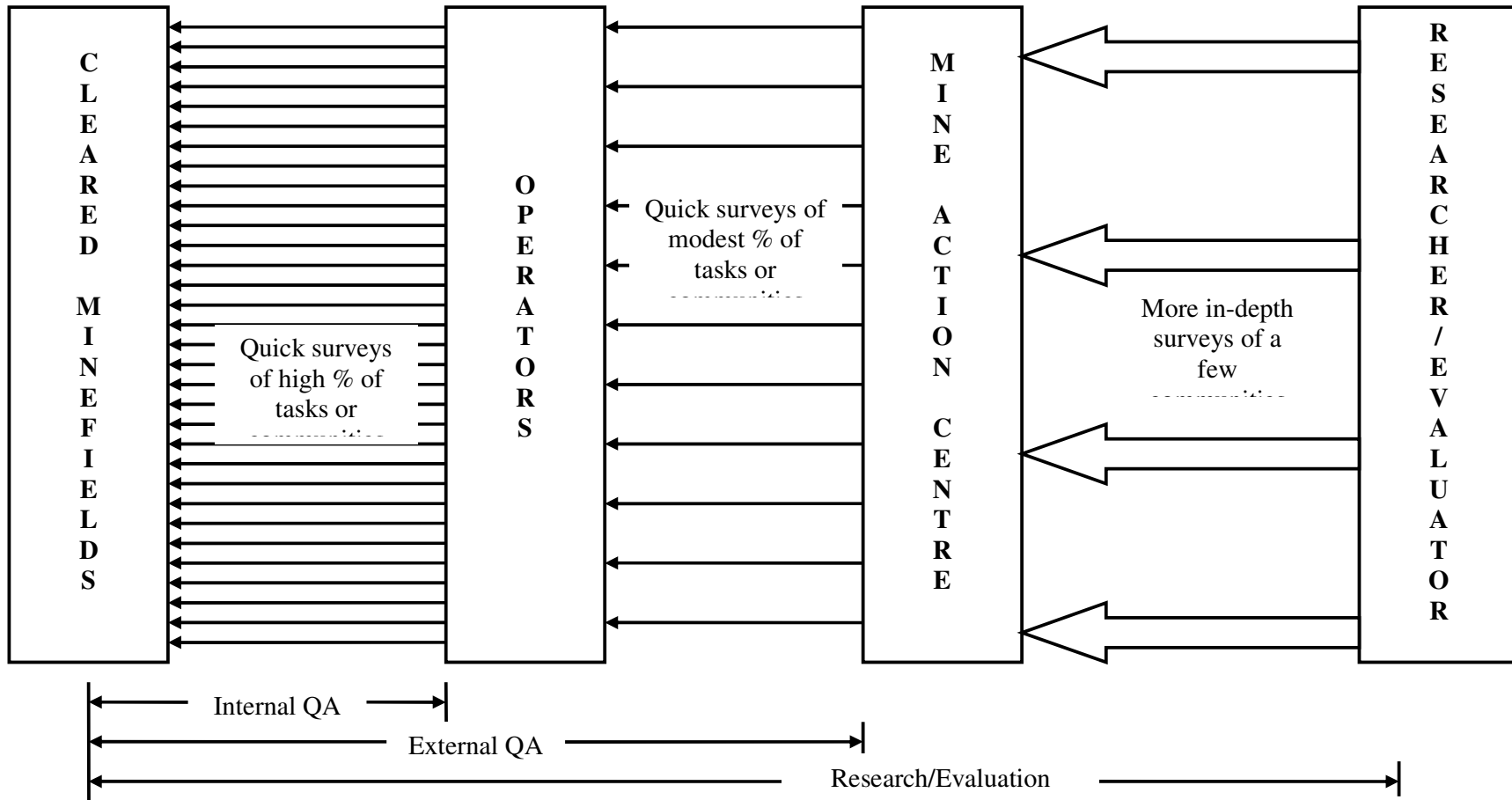
## **ACTIVITY PLAN AND BUDGET**

### **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 LIAT<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>st</sup> mission: Schedule of activities and detailed survey plan	6/0	March
Development of survey methodology, tools & training plan (UK)	6/0	April
2 <sup>nd</sup> mission: Final prep. & training (classroom & village surveys for training purposes)	14/14	30 May – 3 June
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> mission: Stakeholder workshop	6/12	September
Final report writing + translation of Executive Summary	3/1	October 2010
<b>Totals</b>	<b>94/95</b>	

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.

<sup>3</sup> LIAT = Landmine Impact Assessment Team.

## **SURVEY TOOLS**

The survey will adopt a Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach<sup>4</sup> (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 unless we are sure they will benefit from clearance in 1389

<sup>4</sup> 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	Karaiz Mere, Chahar Asiab, Qala-e-Kashef, Qala-e-Hashmath Khan	Survey
June 28		
June 29	ATC, Kabul	Review meeting
June 30	Kara Bagh (Ashraf Khail), Kara Bagh (Goder Village), Shakararda, Dashti Rabath	Survey
July 1		
July 2		Rest day
July 3	Charikar (Abdi Bai), Goger Khail, KalaKhuja, Bagram Said	Survey
July 4		
July 5	Mazar	Move to Mazar-e-Sharif
July 6	Mazar	Planning day
July 7	Ali Chupan, Dehdadi (Sherabad), Base Sokhta, Shekh Mohammady	Survey
July 8		
July 9	Mazar	Rest day
July 10	Sarwan Tepu, Gore Mar, Mulah Sultan, Sharak Hyratan	Survey
July 11		
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 2011	Kabul	Stakeholder workshop (presentation and discussion of draft report)
Feb-March 2011	UK	Finalisation of report

## ANNEX THREE: PEOPLE MET

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## **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) approach<sup>5</sup>
- 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 26<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> July 2010.

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<sup>5</sup> 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?**

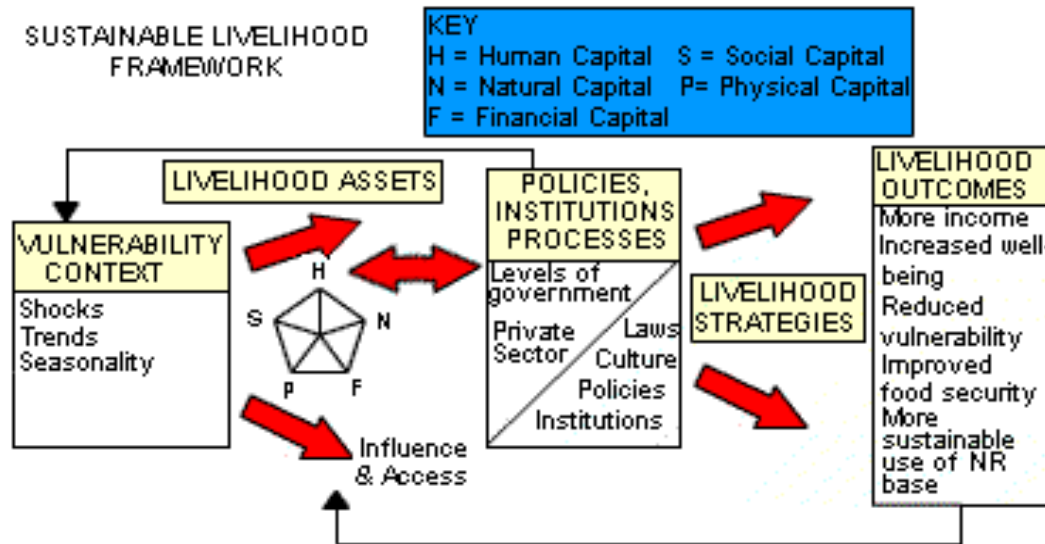
The participants were asked to brainstorm what types of people are affected by the different activities of mine action (de-mining, stockpile destruction, mine-risk education, victim assistance and advocacy):

**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 Assets	Financial Assets	Social 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 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?

تاریخ	موضوع
2.6.2010	مهاجر باجم در ذوالقعدة مهاجرستان
دستان 1991	در آن سال ماین گذاری شده بود
11 سال	چند سال ماین در قریه باقی ماند
2002	در خراسانی جهت ماین پایی
از سال 2003-2002	آغاز کار ماین پایی 3 مرحله
در سال 2003	ختم کار ماین پایی
از سال 2004 تا ففله 2010	حدود سال است که از سال استفاده بجای میاید و از کدام سال نوت! در محل قندرن 9 حادثه رخ داده که بدون 9 نفر کشته شدند و 9 نفر مجروح شدند ATC شامل این حادثه بوده رتبه تیم B

## Maps

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

### *Mapping during the survey*

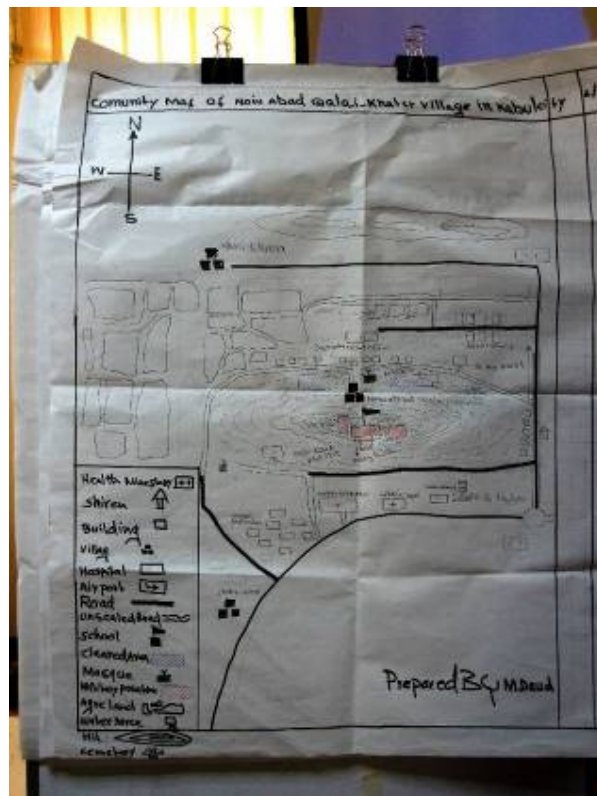
- Work with the community to draw a map of their village and surrounding area.
- Like with time lines, work with small groups (<8)

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
  - Agricultural area
  - Water points
  - Paths
  - 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?
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?

## **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)

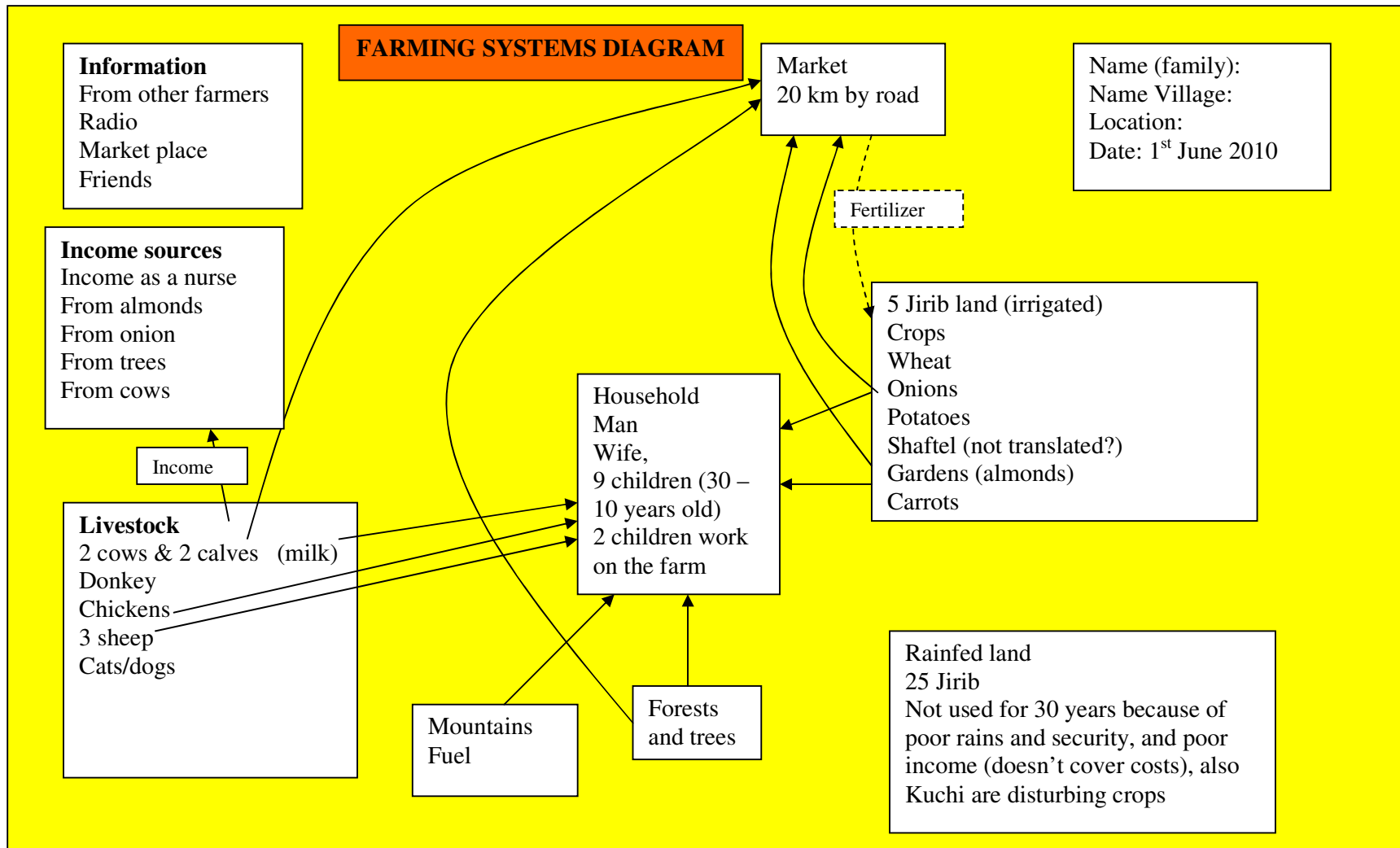
## **Farming System Diagrams (FSD)**

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 person's 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).

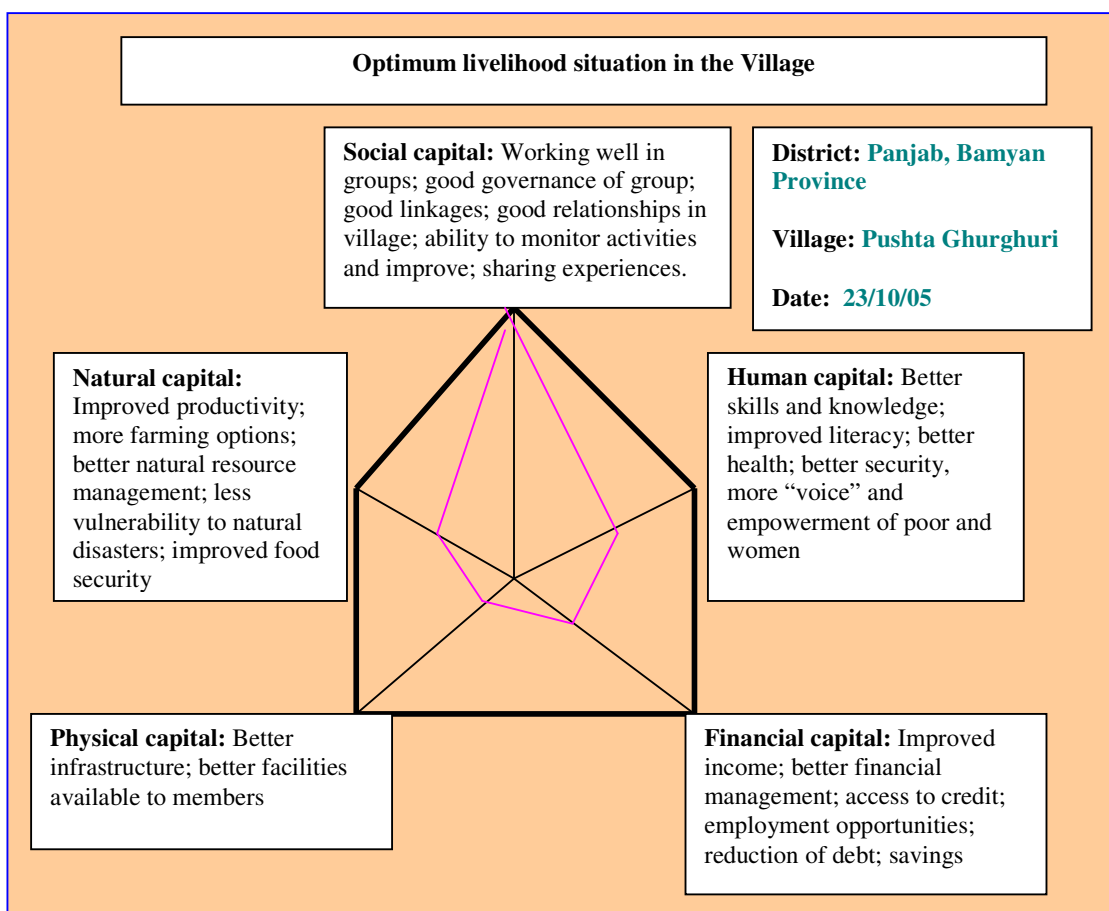
So: **Who (i.e. which socially differentiated group) is more at risk from landmines and UXO, and who is benefitting from mine action and how?**

## 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 Bamyán 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<sup>nd</sup> June 2010)**

**Team Activities**

<b>Team doing activity</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Role of others</b>
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 separately -----		
Team A	Focus Group Discussion (Village Leaders)	Separate
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, 4, 4, 5	<b>1. Training venue</b>
4.0	3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 5	<b>2. Food and refreshments</b>
4.2	4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4	<b>3. Content of training</b>
4.4	5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4	<b>4. Field visit</b>
3.6	3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 4, 4, 1, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4	<b>5. Handout materials</b>
4.6	3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5	<b>6. Translation</b>
4.1	4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4	<b>7. Confidence in ability to conduct survey</b>
<b>4.2</b>		<b>Overall score</b>

**1 = Very poor**

**2 = Poor**

**3 = Good**

**4 = Very good**

**5 = Excellent**



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

مرکز آموزش ماین پاکی مشاورین ماین پاکی افغانستان

از 30 ماه می تا 3 ماه جون سال 2010

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

تید پترسن (GICHHD) ورکشاپ 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 پروژه

این پروژه دارای چهار مقصد عمده میباشد:

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

- الف. بازنگری معیارهای مورد استفاده برای انتخاب اولویت ها
  - ب. تطابق با پروسه تعیین 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 گزارش 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.
4. اطلاع از تلاش های ماین پاکی 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 قریه 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 طبقه ذکور و انات به حمایت دانشمندان علوم اجتماعی افغان و بین المللی صورت خواهد گرفت.

توقعات اشتراک کننده گان این آموزش (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، مفکوره 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 پروسه 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 سفارشات صورت خواهد گرفت که برای پروگرام ماین پاکی افغانستان در برنامه ریزی فعالیت های بعدی مفید خواهد بود.
- سفارشات برای بهبود میتود های مورد استفاده 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 تسلیم دهی و غیره.
- 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 متأثر 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 سپاس صورت خواهد گرفت.

مقاصد آموزش (تریننگ)

- جهت انکشاف شناخت مشترک وظایف 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 متأثر میگردند؟

از اشتراک کننده گان درخواست شد تا در مورد اینکه کدام مردم از فعالیت های گوناگون ماین پاکی متأثر میگردند تبادل نظر نمایند:

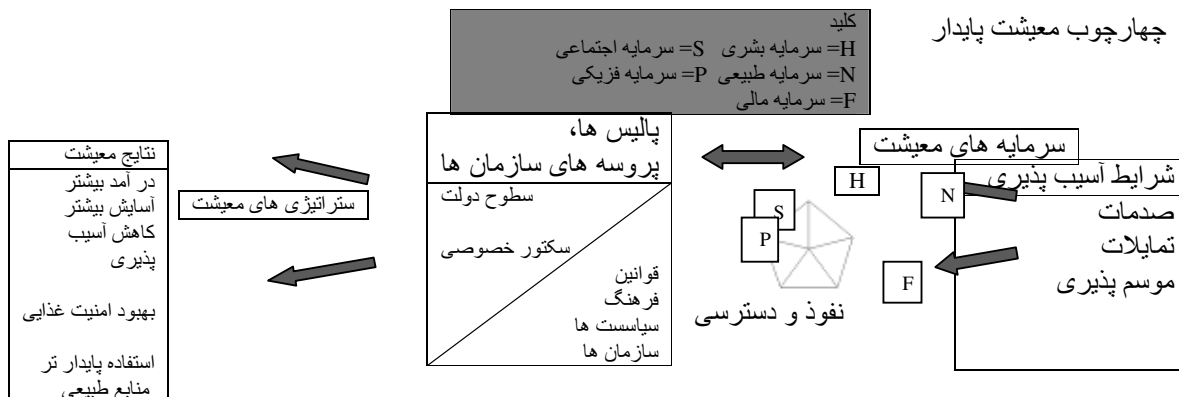
فعالیت های ماین پاکی بالای چه کسانی تاثیر میگذارد؟ جواب اشتراک کننده گان شامل موارد ذیل بود:	ماین پاکی	تخریب انبار ها	آموزش خطرات ماین	کمک به قربانیان	دفاع
نظامیان					
اطفال					
کسانی که از ماین آگاهی ندارند					
دهاقین					
قربانیان یا آسیب					

					دیده گان
					چوپان ها
					کوچی ها
					شاگردان
					حیوانات
					راننده
					گان/مسافرین
					بیجا شده گان
					داخلی/ عودت
					کننده گان
					زنان

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

سرمایه های طبیعی	سرمایه های فیزیکی	سرمایه های بشری	سرمایه های مالی	سرمایه های اجتماعی
زراعت	سرک ها	صحت	در آمد	پروژه ها
چراندن حیوانات	آبیاری	آسایش		
آب	ساختمان ها	آموزش		
جنگلات/اراضی جنگلی	ارتباطات	اشتغال	اشتغال	
	راه ها			
	هدیره ها			
	خطوط برق			
	معادن			

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



این پنج ضلعی 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) بازار ها، مهاجرت و پروژه ها، نیز متاثر میگردند.

تمامی عوامل متذکره بالای ستراتیژی معیشت خانواده ها تاثیر گذاشته و منجر به تاثر بالای درآمد معیشتی میگردند.

آنچه در بالا ذکر شد سازنده چهارچوب معیشت پایدار میباشد. این چهارچوب شیوه خوب برای تحلیل اتفاقات در جوامع بشمول فشار های موجود در میان گروه های مختلف اجتماعی و جهتی که با گذشت زمان ایجاد میگردد. 11 وسیله 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 میباشدند.
- ❖ 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 تشکیل گردیده اند (جوانان، کهنسالان، ثروتمندان، فقرا، مردان، زنان، اطفال، دهاقین، دکانداران، آسیاب بانان، سلمان ها، رهبران، مردم عادی قریه و بازماندگان حوادث). ما میخواهیم، در صورت امکان، نظرات هریک از گروه های ذکر شده را بصورت جداگانه بشنویم.
- ❖ ما میخواهیم از جوامع متأثر از مابین 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 آورنده 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 درازمدت منفعت می بخشد.
- ❖ هر جامعه دارای ویژگی های منحصر به خود میباشد (اوضاع اجتماعی و قومی، تاریخی، دسترسی به منابع، رهبری و غیره) بنابراین کار ما نباید روی فرضیات استوار باشد. باید دارای فکر باز بود.
- ❖ انعطاف پذیر باشید. ما نمی توانیم کنترل کنیم که چه کسانی در جلسات اشتراک نمایند یا چه بگویند و یا چگونه به ما پاسخ ارائه دارند. خوش برخورد 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 گروه جدا شده خواهش شد تا از سه نکته 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.

#### گروه (A)

نکات آموخته شده

- چهارچوب معیشت پایدار
- فکتور ها و عوامل آسیب پذیری
- 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.

#### گروه (B)

نکات آموخته شده

- چهارچوب معیشت پایدار
- اصول تمرکز بالای مردم (PRA)
- جوامع متأثر از فعالیت های ماین پاکی

چالش ها: رفتار و برخورد مردم محل در جوامع

گروپ (C)

نکات آموخته شده

- حالا راجع به مفکوره 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 هر یک از این فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟
3. آیا شما در اولویت بندی این فعالیت ها برای قریه خویش سهم 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 مستفیدین 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 گردید؟
7. مفاد برنامه های آگاهی از خطرات ماین برای جامعه شما چه بوده است؟ آیا مثال ارائه میتوانید؟ (راجع به نفع آن برای مردان، زنان و اصفال بپرسید).

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. آیا کسی 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. کدام پروگرام های انکشافی در قریه شما تحت اجرا است یا پیشنهاد گردیده؟
11. آیا کدام یک از این پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
12. کدام سازمان ها/نهاد های محلی جهت حمایت از انکشاف و آسایش در قریه 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 قریه 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 قریه را می شناسی که ضرورت به ماین پاکی داشته باشد ولی ماین پاکی هنوز در آنجا صورت نگرفته باشد؟
18. آیا میدانید که قریه ها چگونه برای فعالیت های ماین پاکی انتخاب میگرددند - در صورت امکان پروسه 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 چیست؟

#### سوالات گروپ بحث کننده برای اطفال

1. لطفاً به ما بگویید که راجع به ماین چه میدانید (ماین چیست، آیا میدانی که در صورت پیدا کردن ماین چه کارکنی؟)
2. 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؟ در صورت 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؟
5. ماین پاکی چگونه در زندگی شما تغییر وارد نموده است (تشویق کنید در مورد بازی، کار، مکتب، دوستان، فامیل، آزادی و غیره معلومات دهد).
6. 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

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 هر یک از این فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟

3. 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 مستفیدین 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 گردید؟
6. 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 اطفال بپرسید) و
7. آیا کسی 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 از این پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
9. کدام سازمان ها/نهاد های محلی جهت حمایت از انکشاف 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 قریه 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 قریه 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 پروسه انتخاب را شرح دهید.
16. آیا فکر میکنید که انتخاب قریه ها بصورت عادلانه صورت گرفته است؟

سوالات گروه بحث کننده برای اصناف و صنعت کاران (یا گروه های مشخص معیشت مثلاً تجار، دهاقین و غیره گروه 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 از این فعالیت ها چه بوده است؟
3. 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 مستفیدین 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 گردید؟

6. 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 اطفال بپرسید)
7. آیا کسی از قریه 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 از این پروگرام ها بصورت اخص به فعالیت های ماین پاکی اجرا شده ارتباط دارد؟
9. کدام سازمان ها/نهادهای محلی جهت حمایت از انکشاف 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 قریه 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 قریه 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 پروسه انتخاب را شرح دهید.
16. آیا فکر میکنید که انتخاب قریه ها بصورت عادلانه صورت گرفته است؟



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

یاد داشت های گرفته شده از روز دوم: دوشنبه 31 ماه می سال 2010:

**معرفی به اجتماع**

**الف) مراحل رسمی:** از طریق والی ولایت و مقامات ولسوالی. لازم و اجباری است که AIRD از والی اجازه کسب نماید. درخواست مجوز و رسمیات باید با نگرانی های امنیتی تیم ها در ساحه در تعادل باشد. ریاست ماین پکی، انکشاف دهات و مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پکی افغانستان در زمینه نحوه پیشبرد این امر تصمیم خواهند گرفت.

**ب) مراحل غیر رسمی در داخل جوامع (مردم):** درین مرحله تیم سروری به مردم معرفی میگردد تا مردم بصورت دقیق بدانند که شما که هستید، چرا در ساحه متذکره حضور یافته اید و از قریه مورد نظر چه میخواهید.

**مرحله یا پروسه:** یکی از اعضای تیم باید موظف 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 سروری باید خود را به هر گروه مردم که جدیداً ملاقات مینمایید (البته بصورت کمتر رسمی) معرفی نمایید.

**اجزای معرفی**

1. شما که هستید: هر عضو تیم را معرفی نمایید.
2. علت حضور تان چیست: مقصد از بازدید تان
3. از کدام میتود یا شیوه ها و در چه مدت زمان استفاده مینمایید.
4. معلومات جمع آوری شده چگونه مورد استفاده قرار خواهد گرفت: دریک گزارش به مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پکی افغانستان، ریاست ماین پکی، دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان و کمک کننده گان (دونر ها)
5. سروری مذکور برای مردم جامعه چه منفعت بار خواهد آورد: احتمال بالقوه سهمگیری دونر ها، موسسات غیر دولتی و یا حکومت در بخش انکشاف.
6. اخذ اجازه کار با گروه 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 گروهی**

**گروه 1**

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

مقصد و منظور بصورت واضح شرح نگردید و در بین اعضای تیم هماهنگی وجود نداشت - تعداد زیاد افراد صحبت میکردند، دخالت مینمودند...

**گروه 2**

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

**نتیجه**

- 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, MRE...) مورد استعمال قرار نگیرند.
- بخش معرفی باید مختص به معرفی باشد نه برای اخذ معلومات سروی – اخذ معلومات در مابعد صورت میگیرد.

### جدول زمانی

#### جدول زمانی چه است؟

- اولین وسیله 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 مابین های زمینی در سالهای گذشته کمک کند.
- کمک میکند تا راجع به احساس مردم در مورد فعالیت های مرکز هماهنگی امور مابین پاکی و فعالیت های مابین پاکی بفهمیم.

### مراحل

- مشخص نمایید که باید با چه کسانی ملاقات نمایید – سهم دادن گروه های مختلف اجتماع جهت کسب نظریات شان مهم است.
- با گروه 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 تهیه یک جدول زمانی تاریخی استفاده نمایید – مدت زمان را تعیین نمایید.

### سوالات پیشنهادی برای جدول های زمانی مرتبط با فعالیت های مابین پاکی

- ساحه در کدام زمان مابین گذاری گردید؟ اولین و آخرین بار، چه کسی، انواع مابین ها؟
- اولین حادثه و حوادث بعدی در کدام زمانه ها اتفاق افتادند؟ چه تعداد حوادث؟ چه تلفات داشت؟
- چه وقت ساحه از وجود مابین ها پاک گردید؟ مابین پاکی در کدام زمان آغاز گردید؟ چه مدت را در بر گرفت؟ کدام موسسه غیر دولتی درین امر دخیل بود؟
- پروگرام آگاهی از خطرات مابین چه وقت آغاز گردید – چند بار صورت گرفته است؟
- چه وقت اراضی پاک شده از وجود مابین 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 در جریان سروی

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

نکات عمده 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 یا غیر قابل دسترسی.
  - راه های مواصلاتی (سرک ها، راه ها).
  - در صورت امکان تشخیص میادین ماین (مطابق جغرافیای محل)
  - تاسیسات نظامی.
  - ساحات مسکونی
  - ساحات مربوط به بخش صحت
  - مساجد
  - مکاتب
  - قبرستان ها
  - ساحات بازی (میادین فوتبال...)
  - منابع
    - ماین ها
    - ساحات زراعتی
    - ساحات آبی
    - راه ها
    - ساحات کوهستانی (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 حالا 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 تپه 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:

1. با یک ورق سفید فلپ چارت شروع کنید.
2. در روی ورق یک دایره بزرگ را با مارکر رسم نمایید. بگویید که دایره مذکور نشان دهنده قریه مورد نظر میباشد.
3. در رابطه به قریه متذکره سوالات ذیل را پرسیده و جوابات حاصله را در داخل دایره اول درج نمایید.
  - در قریه 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 عمده مردان قریه چه میباشد؟
  - شغل های عمده زنان قریه چه میباشد؟
4. در پهلوی دایره اولی دایره دومی را رسم نمایید. برای مردم بگویید که دایره دومی نشان دهنده عوامل تاثیر گذار بیرونی بالای قریه شان میباشد.
5. راجع به این عوامل تاثیر گذار بیرونی سوالات ذیل را پرسیده و جوابات حاصله را در فاصله میان دو دایره نوشته نمایید.
  - آیا برنامه و پروگرامی از طرف دولت در قریه برآه انداخته شده که بتواند اثر گذار باشد.
  - آیا کدام پروگرام از طرف موسسات غیر دولتی و یا دوزنر 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 گروه متمرکز

### بحث گروه متمرکز چیست؟

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

### مشخصات بحث های گروه متمرکز

- بحث گروه متمرکز یک بحث گروهی 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 تشویق 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 بیسید تا معلومات عمیق بدست آورید.
- بحث گروه 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 نحوه ثبت معلومات.

- استفاده از تکنیک های مصاحبه نیمه طراحی شده در بحث های گروه متمرکز
- سوالات قبلاً مشخص شده را در موضوع خاص بکار 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 کنترل میگردند.
  - لازم است که تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده در برقراری ارتباط مهارت داشته باشد (شنونده خوب و فعال...)

## نقش بازی برای بحث گروه متمرکز - به نوشتار های ذیل مراجعه نمایید

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

## کدام 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 صورتیکه مردم از قبل در مورد بازدید تیم آگاهی داشته باشند، آماده خواهند بود. اگر 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.

## کدام قسمت ها خوب اجرا نشد؟

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

احتمال دارد که ما بحث های گروه 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 گروه متمرکز را در بین شان تمرین کنند.

## بحث گروه متمرکز چیست؟

- بحث گروه متمرکز شیوه است که در آن معلومات از یک گروه متجانس شامل 10 الی 12 نفر جمع آوری میگردد.

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

### مشخصات بحث های گروهی متمرکز

- بحث گروهی متمرکز یک بحث گروهی 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 تشویق 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 (مابین های زمینی) طراحی گردیده است.
- شما نیاز خواهید داشت تا سوالات تکمیلی (سوالات تحقیقی) نیز بپرسید تا معلومات عمیق بدست آورید.
- بحث گروهی 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 نحوه ثبت معلومات.

### استفاده از تکنیک های مصاحبه نیمه طراحی شده در بحث های گروهی متمرکز

- سوالات قبلاً مشخص شده را در موضوع خاص بکار 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 کنترل میگردند.
- لازم است که تسهیل کننده یا گرداننده در برقراری ارتباط مهارت داشته باشد (شنونده خوب و فعال...)

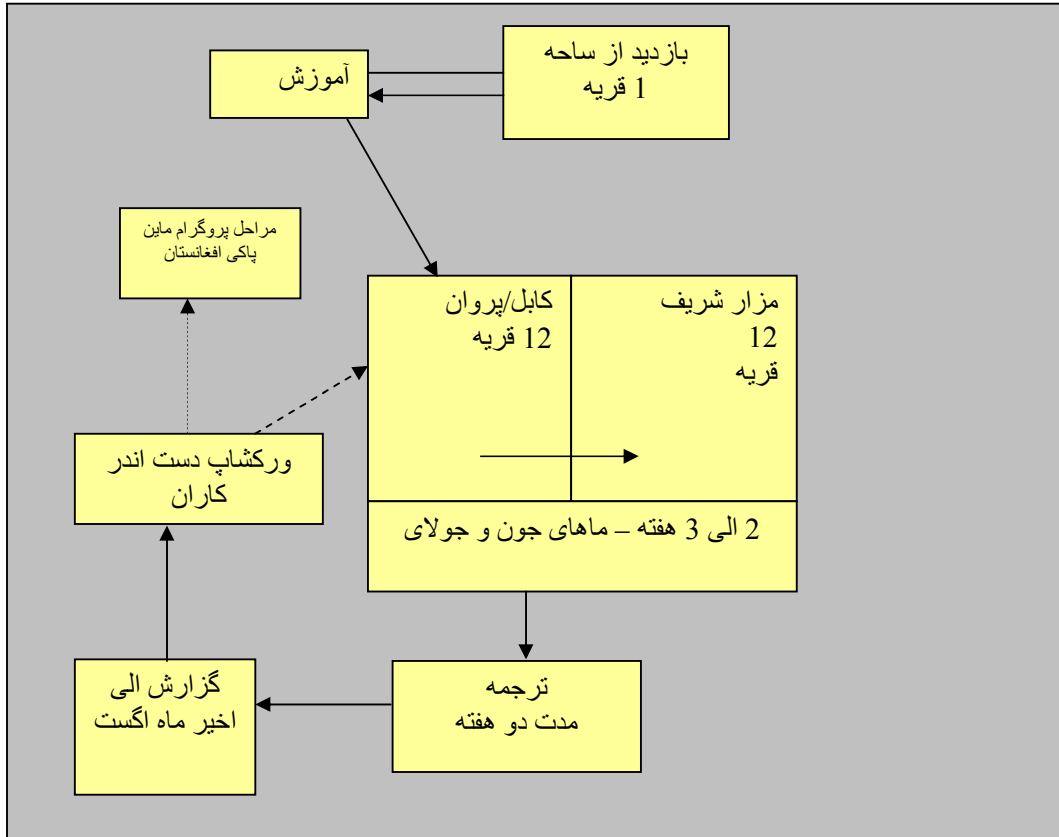
### نقش بازی برای بحث گروهی متمرکز - به نوشتار های ذیل مراجعه نمایید

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

مرکز آموزش ماین پاکي مشاورين ماین پاکي افغانستان - کابل  
از 30 ماه می تا 3 ماه جون سال 2010

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

مراحل سروی



تیم ها یا گروپ های سروی

الف) اومر (OMAR)	ج) DDG
1. محمد رفیق	1. عبد الهادی
2. کوچی (از طبقه اناث)	2. محبوبه (از طبقه اناث)
3. شیر احمد (دریور)	3. حاجی معصوم (دریور)
4. محمد ایاز (MCPA)	4. نصرالدین (MCPA)
5. رفیق پوپل (AIRD)	5. شاه زماوت (AIRD)
ب) DDG	د) ARCS
1. عبد الهادی	1. ملیحه (از طبقه اناث)
2. محبوبه (از طبقه اناث)	2. حمید
3. حاجی معصوم (دریور)	3. محمد داود (MCPA)
4. نصرالدین (MCPA)	4. انا وود (مشاور)
5. شاه زماوت (AIRD)	5. جنت گل (دریور MCPA)
	دریور اضافی مربوط (MCPA): نور آغا

## مطالعه قضایای بازماندگان

هدف این وسیله: هدف آن شرح مختصر پیشینه حادثه و وضعیت بازماندگان، بشمول حمایت های که از سازمان 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 جلسه معرفی با بزرگان قریه).
2. مصاحبه با بازماندگان - البته با فامیل های بازماندگان.
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 - حادثه 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 چطور 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.
8. از آنها بخواهید که اگر موافق باشند عکس شان گرفته شود (برای استفاده عکس زنان در گزارش موافقت و امضای شان گرفته شود).

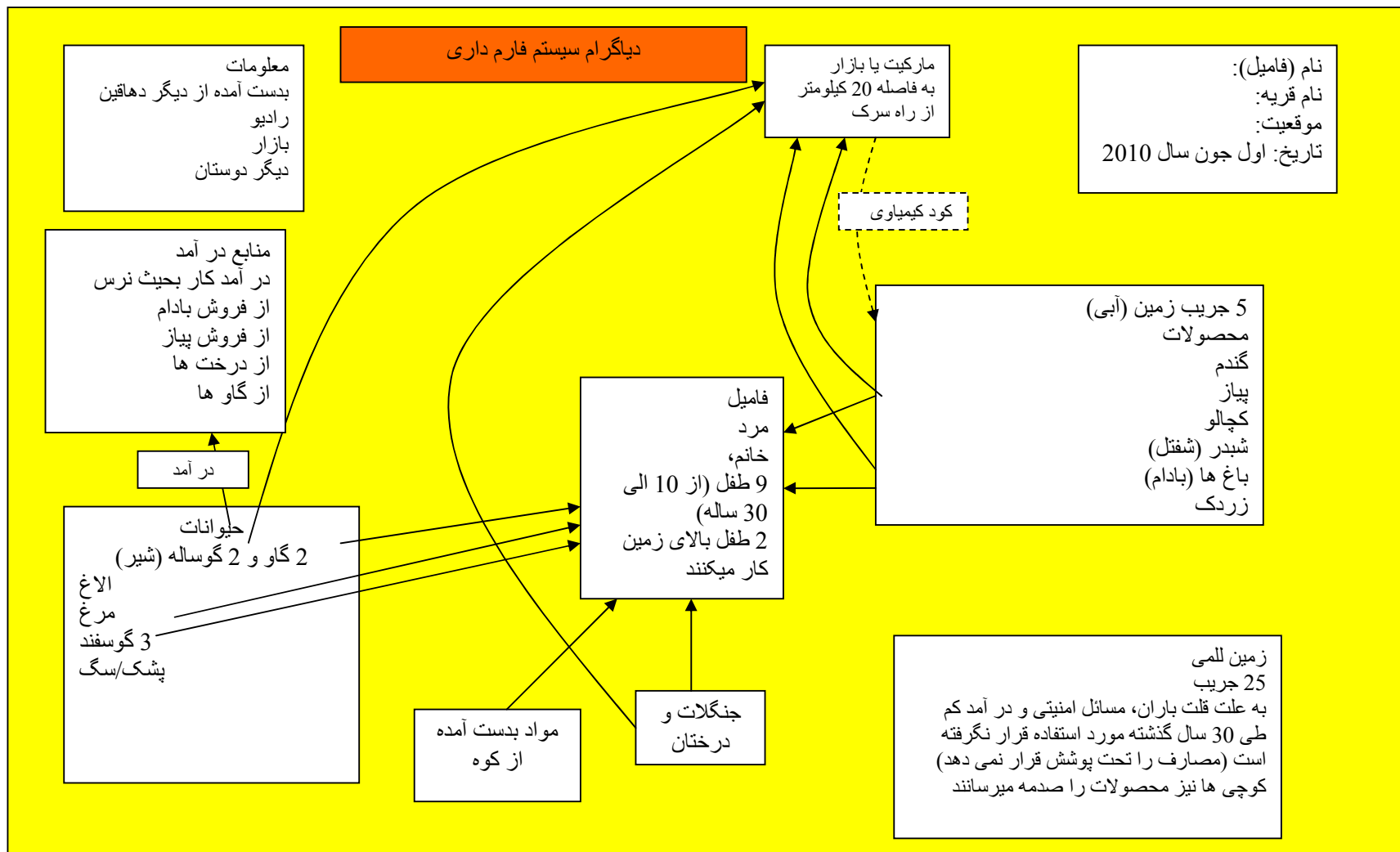
## دیگرام سیستم فارم داری

لازم است تا دیگرام سیستم فارم داری تنها برای 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 مابین پاکی چه ارتباط وجود دارد.

1. موقعیت، تاریخ و نام فامیل غرض ثبت در یک گوشه فلیپ چارت.
2. خانه/فامیل
3. تعداد اعضای فامیل مورد نظر
4. عمر هر یک 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 میگردند
7. احشام (گاو، گوسفند و غیره حیوانات) - نوعیت، تعداد و محصولات این احشام
8. استفاده از محصولات بدست آمده از کوه ها و دیگر منابع طبیعی 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. درآمد 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 بازار
15. فرصت های انکشاف

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





## نظریات اشتراک کننده گان

مراحل: خودتان آنچه را که در اطرافتان 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 تا هنوز بدست نیامده

بخاطر کسب معلومات خود را به خطر مواجه نسازید

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

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

مشاهدات با اضافه نمودن عکس های ساحه بیشتر تکمیل میگردد

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

## تحلیل جنسیت

### 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 (فیزیکی) نشان 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 زن و مرد کار های مشابه را در خانه انجام میدهند. در بریتانیا طبق قانون انا به نصف دارایی شوهرش دسترسی دارد. در بعضی قسمت های سوئیس (سوئزرلند) تا سال 1970 زنان حق رای نداشتند. رفتار، نقش و قوانین مناسب جنسیت و نیز دسترسی به دارایی شاید در فرهنگ ها، طبقات مردم و نظر به گذشت زمان متفاوت باشند.

در افغانستان کلمه پسر (بچه) عموماً برای افراد تا سن 16 سالگی و کلمه دختر برای طبقه انانث الی سن 18 سالگی استفاده میگردد.

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 کنترول منابع از جانب وی تاثیر گذار میباشد. نقش جنسیت در هر جامعه متفاوت بوده و با گذشت زمان تغییر پذیر میباشد.

تفکیک نقش جندر یا جنسیت به اساس نظر اشتراک کننده گان

چه کسی کارها را انجام میدهد؟				چه کسی تصمیم گیرنده است؟			
مردان	زنان	پسران	دختران	مردان	زنان	پسران	دختران
کار زمین	بله	در بعضی ساحات	نخیر	اکثراً	کم	کم	نخیر
کشت	بله	بله	نخیر	بله	کم	بله	نخیر
نگهداری رمه	بله	بله	نخیر	نخیر	نخیر	بله	بله
آب آوردن	نخیر	بله	نخیر	نخیر	نخیر	بله	بله
جمع آوری هیزم	بله	بله	نخیر	بله	نخیر	بله	نخیر
شورای انکشافی محل CDC	*? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?
باز سازی راه ها	بله	نخیر	نخیر	بله	نخیر	نخیر	نخیر

\* توافق نظر حاصل نگردید

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

برخورد 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 می رود. 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).

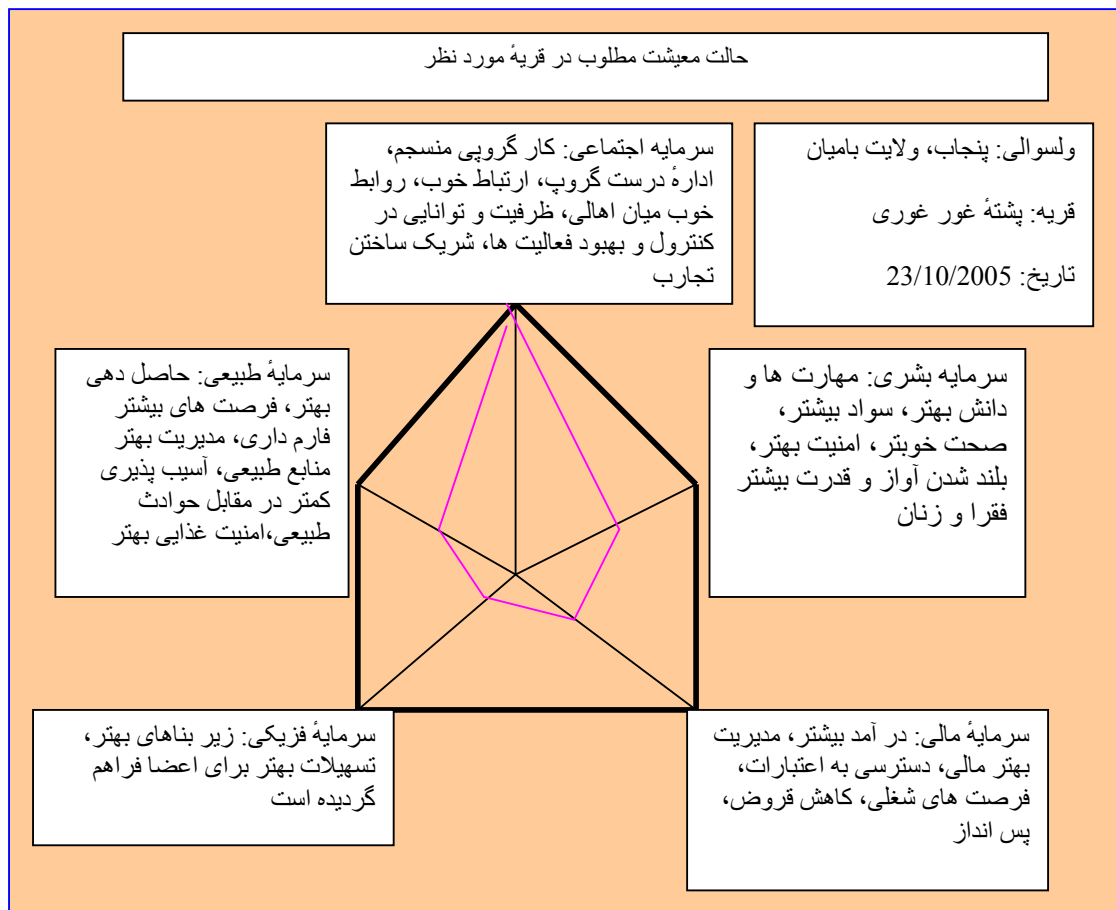
بنا بران: چه کسی بیشتر در معرض خطر است (بصورت مثال کدام گروپ اجتماع مشخص) و چه کسی و چطور منفعت حاصل میدارد؟

### ارزیابی قریه

**مقصد:** تا ازین طریق آسیب پذیری اجتماع به اساس سطح دارایی 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.
2. اعضای تیم باهم راجع به مشاهدات شان در قریه، بشمول موضوعاتی که برای آنها جالب بوده و موضوعاتی که مایه 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 نمره داده شده را شرح میدهد، طوریکه در مثال ذیل (از ولایت بامیان) دیده میشود:



دارایی معیشت	شرح وضعیت	نمره از 1-5 (1=ضعیف، 5 = خیلی خوب)
سرمایه اجتماعی	کار گروهی منسجم، اداره درست گروه، ارتباط خوب، روابط خوب میان اهالی، ظرفیت و توانایی در کنترل و بهبود فعالیت ها	5
سرمایه بشری	مهارت و دانش کم، سواد پایین، شرایط خراب صحتی	3
سرمایه مالی	در آمد کم، نداشتن اعتبار، کم بودن فرصت های شغلی	2
سرمایه فیزیکی	زیر بناهای ضعیف، تسهیلات کم	1
سرمایه طبیعی	محصول دهی پایین، سطح پایین منابع طبیعی	

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 شیوه خاص با استفاده از پنج ضلعی معیشت شکل داده شود طوری که در ذیل است (دارایی بشری، اجتماعی، فیزیکی، مالی و طبیعی). میتوانیم به هر یک از دارایی ها طبق یافته های سروی از یک تا پنج نمره بدهیم و آن را در پنج ضلعی مذکور به شکل یک خط طولی متفاوت نشان دهیم. خطی که از مرکز پنج ضلعی به خارج امتداد میابد به معنی اینست که دارایی مذکور در اجتماع بسیار قوی است و برایش نمره 5 داده خواهد شد. نمرات پایین به خطوط کوتاه نشان داده میشوند.

این شیوه 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، موآشی، جنگلات، و غیره  
اجتماعی: گروپ ها، انسجام، شورای فعال  
بشری: تعلیم، کار، صحت، قدرت، مهارت ها، ظرفیت  
مالی: در آمد، دسترسی به اعتبارات، اشتغال، پس انداز  
فیزیکی: سرک ها، راه ها، برق، داکاین، کلینیک ها، خانه ها، بانک ها، نهاد ها ...

گرفتن نمرات پایین نشانه 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 هر یک 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.
2. 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 هر شخص حاضر ازین طریق منظور از بازدید ما را از ساحه شان، مدت بازدید و کسانی را میخواستیم ملاقات کنیم بصورت واضح بدانند. 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. از حاضرین بپرسید که آیا کدام سوال در مورد ما یا بازدید ما دارند یا خیر.
4. وقت صرف شده بالای هر یک 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 پرسیدن سوال ها عجله نکنید.
5. مراحل را بصورت ثابت رهنمایی نموده و بالای وظیفه تان تمرکز نمایید (زنان)
6. از فلیپ چارت به گونه یک وسیله 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 بپرسید.
8. تمام حاضرین را تشویق نمایید که در مباحث و ارائه 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 متناقض را به چالش بکشید. اطمینان حاصل نمایید که منبع اطلاعات قابل شناخت باشد (اشتراک کننده گان را ثبت نمایید).
11. مطالعه قضایای قربانیان میتواند بصورت فردی صورت گیرد تا 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 ...) درج 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 درج گردیده است.
14. برای حفظ معلومات حاصله از قریه از خطر و مخلوط شدن با معلومات دیگر قریه ها، به یک میتود ضرورت داریم.

سروی معیشت : - ورق معلومات کمی

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

## ANNEX FIVE: VILLAGES SURVEYED

### Villages surveyed during the survey

No.	Gazeteer names	Alternative names
<b>Central Area</b>		
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
<b>Northern Area</b>		
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 Tapa	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 Tapa	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing for elite</li> <li>Some agriculture</li> <li>Safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better life</li> </ul>
2	Qala-I-Hashmatkhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic area</li> <li>Power transmission pylons</li> <li>Catch migrating birds for sale back to their native country!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women collect wood</li> <li>Women graze animals</li> </ul>
3	Kariz-e Mir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced threats to life</li> <li>Improved development</li> <li>Increased value of cleared land</li> <li>Can use the land for agriculture (land is fertile) or houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed school on cleared area</li> <li>Crop cultivation</li> </ul>
4	Qala-I- Kashif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two market places with about 70 stalls</li> </ul>	
5	Rabat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops</li> <li>Gardens</li> <li>Roads and houses</li> <li>Mosque and school next to demined road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most houses had mines so residents migrated, but are now home since clearance</li> </ul>
6	Chaharikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helped people use their own lands</li> <li>Increased agricultural products in the area</li> <li>Increased numbers of livestock</li> <li>Reduced threat to life</li> <li>Development has been encouraged</li> </ul>	
7	Gudar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wheat, fruit, grapes and fuel wood.</li> <li>Livestock grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Path and playground</li> </ul>
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleared land used for mosque, petrol station, houses, gardens and agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women go to harvest grapes and sell them in the market</li> </ul>
9	Chahar Asyab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased safety of the villagers</li> <li>Military camp (commandos) not letting people use the cleared land, but locals were grazing their cattle and using the area as a passway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People able to move freely (and their livestock)</li> </ul>
10	Suffokhail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture (gardens)</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Footpaths</li> <li>Building materials (stone and mud)</li> <li>Houses, Football field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water</li> </ul>
11	Ashrafkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased agricultural and livestock production</li> <li>Sand and stone sales from the cleared area (employment for local people)</li> <li>Fuel wood and wild food collection from cleared area</li> <li>Houses, Cemetery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleared hills used for agricultural activities</li> <li>Asphalted road under construction down the hill</li> <li>Nomads use land for grazing, and are settling near to the hill</li> </ul>
12	Gojurkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture (want to rehabilitate gardens)</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Houses being built</li> <li>Roads/paths</li> </ul>	
13	Sayad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture (flooded at time of survey)</li> </ul>	
14	Sayghanchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing (NB some areas are being demined still)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gardens</li> <li>Sight seeing and picnics</li> </ul>

		Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance	
	Village	MEN	WOMEN
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan is to grow pistachio trees on the pasture land</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Stones and soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swimming and picnics for people from Mazar</li> <li>Fuelwood</li> </ul>
15	Gur-e Mai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Football and Volleyball (in castle grounds)</li> <li>Storage</li> <li>School next to site is safer</li> </ul>	
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Grazing (NB still have mined areas)</li> <li>Gardens still not cleared of mines (owner prevented clearance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnics</li> <li>Grazing</li> </ul>
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit production</li> <li>Soil extraction</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>School, Shops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children roam freely</li> </ul>
18	Dehdadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sightseeing (castle) and play area for children</li> <li>Soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children play safely</li> </ul>
19	Ala Chapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has helped area development</li> <li>Has increased the number of residents in the area</li> <li>School, mosque and homes built on the cleared area</li> <li>Agriculture and gardens</li> </ul>	
20	Base Sokhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depot of government UXO was burned and cleared</li> <li>Government is using land for 1500 plots for National Security staff to build their houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as for men</li> </ul>
21	Sarwan Tapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Construction of the railway and the main road</li> <li>People settling here were IDPs</li> </ul>	
22	Hayratan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Railway station and tracks</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>Power lines</li> <li>Homes, Mobile phone mast</li> </ul>	
23	Khwaja Burhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Mobile phone masts</li> <li>Safe use of graveyard</li> <li>Safe attendance of horse sports</li> </ul>	
24	Qoch Nehal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased mental stress for local people (same for almost all villages)</li> <li>Wheat production on the cleared area (20 tonnes for 3 people from rainfed land)</li> <li>Houses</li> <li>Paths, Horse sports</li> <li>Grazing (2000 animals)</li> </ul>	
25	Sheikh Mohammady	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private land cleared and factory re-started production (cleaning and sorting of sultanas). Also toilet paper factory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 homes built on another cleared area.</li> <li>Silo cleared and park</li> </ul>

		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**

	Village	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Male survivor receives 700 Afs per month from government	Woman survivor receives no support
2	Qala-I-Hashmatkhan	ICRC (artificial limbs) and government support (700 Afs/m)	No support to women victim
3	Kariz-e Mir	Hospital care in Afghanistan and abroad. Support for sustainable livelihood (7000 Afs/year from government plus support from Red Cross)	Not reported
4	Qala-I- Kashif	Government support (700 Afs/month per victim) – but beneficiaries not happy with that amount	
5	Rabat	ICRC supported victims with prosthetic limbs Some victims supported with government cash (others not), but not happy with amount	No support to female victims
6	Chaharikar	Medical support.	
7	Gudar	Free medical treatment, but no financial support	
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	Rahimani Foundation supporting victims with money. Also government	No support for female victims (paid own hospital fees)
9	Chahar Asyab	An NGO has supported victims (2500 – 3000 Afs per 3 months), but left after some time. Government (Ministry of Victims and Martyrs) supported with 7000 Afs/year. ICRC provided artificial limbs and also foodstuffs (wheat, rice and oil). Free medical care in Kabul	No support
10	Suffokhail	Artificial limbs and hospital treatment	No support to women survivors
11	Ashrafkhel	Medical support provided ICRC has provided some loans to those handicapped by mines	Emergency treatment free; no financial support
12	Gojurkhel	Artificial limbs (ICRC) and government (700 Afs/m)	No support
13	Sayad	Free medical treatment No financial assistance	
14	Sayghanchi	IRC supported with artificial limbs All victims have moved to the city	No support for the victims in this community
15	Gur-e Mai	Victim support by government (700 Afs /month)	
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	No victims (victims have moved to 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 Tapa	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	
25	Sheikh Mohammady	Government support of 300 Afs/m	No victim support

**Table 6.4 MRE for men, women and children**

	Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE 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	Rabat	Effective with most people knowing about mines. Done 7 times		
6	Chaharikar	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 MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE 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 Tapa	Has been provided to all	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
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	1. Facilities for Primary School; 2. Employment
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
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	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	Sayghanchi	1. Irrigation canal repair (needs serious engineering input to stop it undermining the main road) 2. Bridge; 3. Clinic; 4. Electricity
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	Mola Sultan Bashi	1. Electricity; 2. Literacy and tailoring courses for women; 3. Clinic; 4. School; 5. 6 culverts; 6. Bridge
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Not given
18	Dehdadi	1. School; 2. Electricity; 3. Water; 4. Rehabilitation of mosque
19	Ala Chapan	Not given
20	Base Sokhta	1. Drinking water (from Mazar, or from hills or from wells); 2. Electricity; 3. Roads within compound
21	Sarwan Tapa	1. School (there is a madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4 Irrigation water
22	Hayratan	1. High school (land given by community); 2. Clinic; 3. Women's project (sewing or poultry etc)
23	Khwaja Burhan	1. School (and madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Electricity; 4. Bridge; 5. Women's shura; 6. Literacy courses for women
24	Qoch Nehal	1. Clinic; 2. Wells; 3. Streets; 4. Electricity; 5. Irrigation water; 6. Assistance for the disabled; 7. Completion of decontamination
25	Sheikh Mohammady	1. School; 2. College for women; 3. Clean drinking water; 4. Refuse disposal

## ANNEX EIGHT: REFERENCES

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory\\_rural\\_appraisal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory_rural_appraisal)

Eldis, *What are Livelihoods Approaches?*,  
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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), 6<sup>th</sup> July

Question	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Women	Comment
<b>1. Your understanding of the survey objectives and tools and your roles</b>	5	5	5	5	5	All teams are confident that they know what to do, and what their roles are
<b>2. The time available for the work (2 days per village)</b>	5	5	5	5	5	Time is right; not too long or short
<b>3. The logistical arrangements (transport, accommodation, communication, coordination)</b>	5	4.5	5	5	5	Logistics are good, but some teams need phone cards. Also need time to discuss between teams
<b>4. Cooperation from the villages</b>	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)
<b>5. The quality of the information collected</b>	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 (13<sup>th</sup> 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:

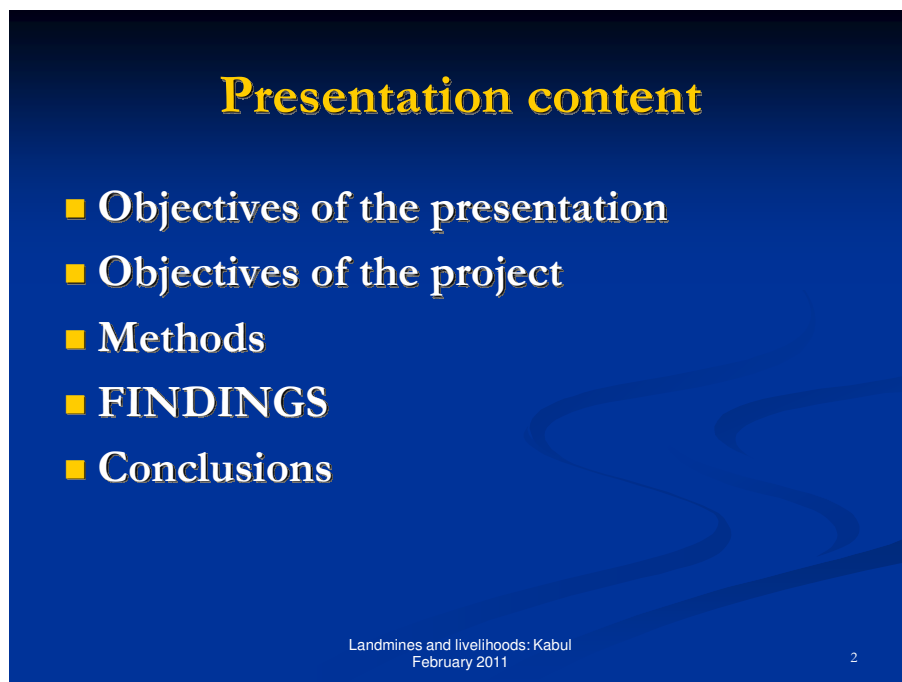
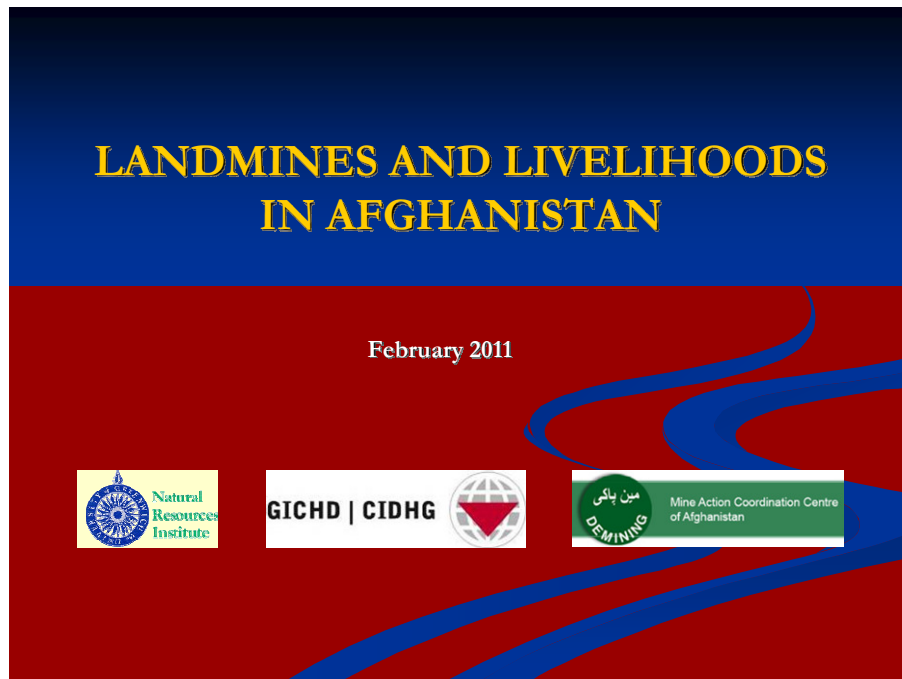
### a) Assessment of survey tools

Comment	Score (1-5)	Tool
Important tool so that the community is aware who we are and what we propose to do	5	<b>Introductions</b>
Some respondents did not have precise information (especially women). Some questions repeated in the FGD	4.5	<b>Time line</b>
Useful to link livelihoods to cleared/un-cleared areas	5	<b>Map</b>
Useful to understand status of the village and links to outside	5	<b>Community profile</b>
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	<b>Quantitative data</b>
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	<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>
Led to a comprehensive story of the survivors history and prospects	5	<b>Case studies</b>
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	<b>Photographs</b>
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	<b>Village assessment</b>

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

**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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## 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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## 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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4 teams of 5 people each (AIRD/Int. social scientist, LIAT, IP man and woman, driver) + DMC + MACCA.  
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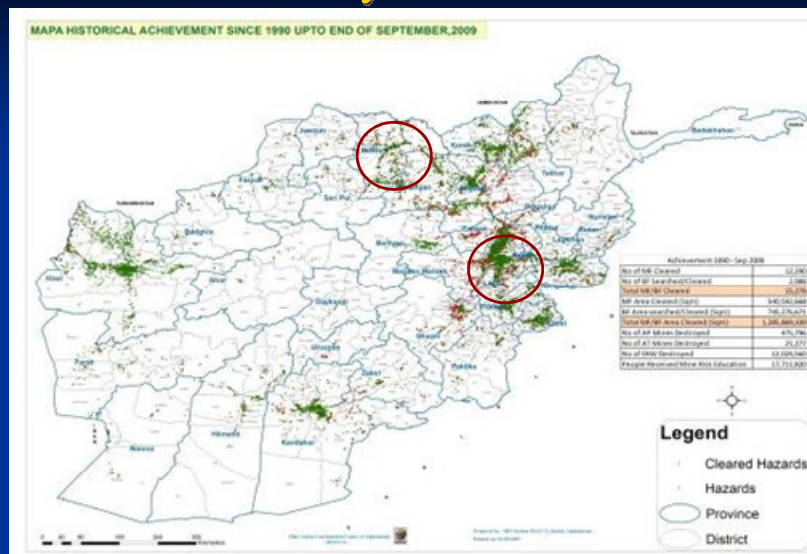
5

## 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

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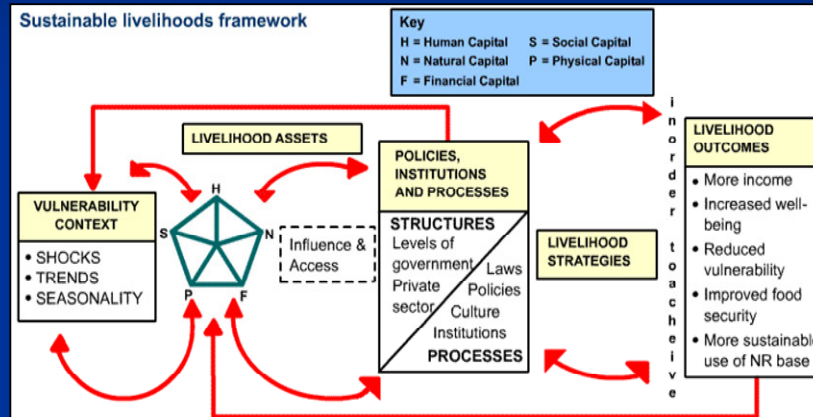
## Survey locations



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## Methods used

- **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

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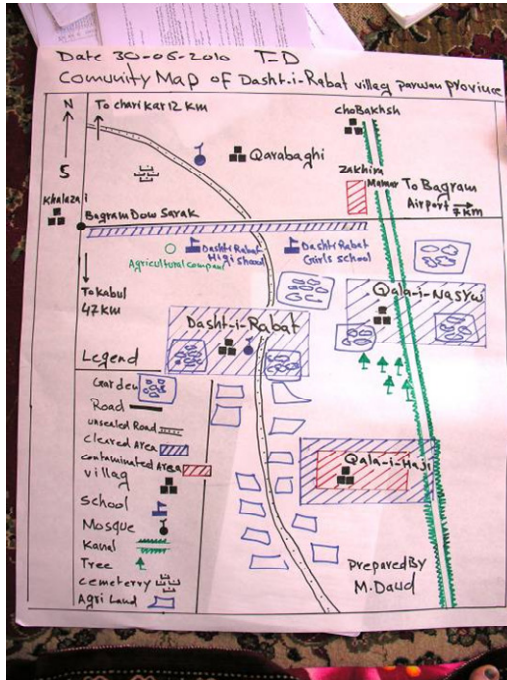


## Introductions, Time Line, FGD...



## Women participating in the tools





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Maps showing village facilities and location of cleared and un-cleared hazards

## Preliminary findings



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## 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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## Mine/UXO clearance process

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- 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

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## 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 Tapa)



## Rabat: grapes on demined land

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## Base Sokhta: 1500 houses for National Security staff



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## Gujer Khail – upgrade to higher value agriculture



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## Gore Mar: Recreation



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## Khwaja Burhan: Phone masts, grazing and recreation



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## Qala-i-Kashif: 70 market stalls on UXO site



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## 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

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## Interview with mother of mine victim



## Kariz-e Mir: Support to survivor to open shop



## 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
- All 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

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## MRE: Sarwan Tapu



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## Findings Women & Girls



## 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.

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## Capacity development of survey teams

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

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## 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

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## 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)

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## Wealth ranking



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## 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**

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## 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

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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 para-professionals (e.g. animal health)
- Access to credit (especially community savings and credit groups)

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## Trainee animal health para-professionals



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## Savings and Credit Groups in Badakhshan



## 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. IPs – 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.

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# LIVELIHOODS ANALYSIS OF LANDMINE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

On behalf of the  
MINE-ACTION COORDINATION CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN (MACCA)



## VOLUME III: ANNEX 11 – VILLAGE DATASETS

February 2011

Barry Pound, Anna Wood, Shah Zaman Farahi, Dr Rafi Popal, Ted Paterson, Charles Lor,  
Abdul Qudous Ziaee and Samim Hashimi

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GICHD | CIDHG



## ANNEX 11: VILLAGE DATASETS

### Contents

No.	Gazeteer names	Alternative names	Page
<b>Central Area</b>			
1	Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Qala Kather (Bibi Mahro)	1
2	Qala-I- Hashmatkhan	Qala-e-Hashmat Khan	3
3	Kariz-e Mir	Karaiz Mere	6
4	Qala-I- Kashif	Qala-e-Kashef	10
5	Rabat	Dashti Rabath	13
6	Chaharikar	Charikar (Abdi Bai)	16
7	Gudar	Kara Bagh (Goder village)	19
8	Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	Kala Khuja	21
9	Chahar Asyab	Chahar Asiab	25
10	Suffokhail	Shakararda	27
11	Ashrafkhel	Kara Bagh (Ashraf Khail)	32
12	Gojurkhel	Goger Khail	35
13	Sayad	Baghram Said, Garacha	37
<b>Northern Area</b>			
14	Sayghanchi	Syghanchi	39
15	Gur-e Mai	Gore Mar	42
16	Mola Sultan Bashi	Mullah Sultan	46
17	Shahr-i-Qadim	Shahri Qadim	47
18	Dehdadi	Sherabad	49
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## 1. QAL'EH-YE-KHATER VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE

Urban area on outskirts of Kabul. The area suffered badly during the soviet occupation and the civil war. Many of the residents are returned IDPs and refugees. The contaminated area was on hills to side of the original residential area. The land was government land, but appears to have been acquired by private entrepreneurs from outside the community who have built “elite” housing on the cleared land. Residents feel that the *distribution of the mine cleared area was not fair; others have taken it by force.*

Although close to Kabul, the area suffers from 30% unemployment and a lack of development projects. Most of the people are shopkeepers and poor people. About 5% are government employees. There is a primary school (but without any chairs), a poorly stocked clinic, some shops, drinking water and electricity, but there is little agricultural land or irrigation water. There is a local shura (community development council) and community relations are good.

The area was contaminated with UXO and mines since 1993. They were a major risk to the community. These have been cleared by OMAR (according to MACCA database) and ATC (according to villagers) starting around 7 years ago and finishing about 2 years ago.

Residences of the area are satisfied with the mine action conducted in this area. People feel safe from mines in the area now. According to the MACCA database there were no victims, but residents say that *many people have lost their lives in mine explosions and some of them have lost different parts of their body.* There are 2 female mine survivors in the village and 2 goats and 1 cow have died due to mines.

Mine risk education has been given.

### Case Study

A girl aged 14 years called Nazia lost one leg two years ago due to a mine accident while collecting firewood. At the time she didn't have any knowledge of mines, although she has received MRE since. No organization has supported her and her family paid for her treatment. Her father was in prison when the accident took place, her uncle took her to the hospital. Nazia now lives in a rented house her father is a shopkeeper but hardly earns enough to support his family. Nazia wishes to receive financial aid and an artificial leg. She wants to study and have a bright future. She wants to find a job and support her family.

A male survivor who was interviewed receives 700 Afghanis per month from the government.





**Interview with children**



**Focus group discussion with elders**

## 2. QALA-I- HASHMATKHAN VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE

### Information from MACCA database

Type of hazard: MF; Type of land: Hillside

Type of contamination: AP/UXO; No of people affected: 400

No of victims: 7

Small village of 300 families close to Kabul and close to intense market and business activities. There are also employment opportunities in nearby Kabul, but limited farming land. There is a school, mosque and graveyard, electricity, an asphalt road and shops, but no clinic. The village has a shura, including a women's shura.

Mines were laid first in 1983 and then again in 1995. The first mine incident took place in 1992, one nomad (Kuchi) lost his leg. In 2000 one soldier lost his life. 7 people have died. Nomadic people (Kuchis) were affected the most and some have lost their legs and even people from the cities had come over here for picnic and have lost their lives.

Clearance started in 1995 by MCPA, ATC and DDG and is still in progress. People started using the cleared land in 1997.

MRE started in 1995. Our children know about mines, they don't touch strange things and they don't go to minefields.

### Focus Group Discussion with Children (Qala-I-Hashmatkhan village)

Q: Please tell us what do you (children) know about mines and what should you do when you find a land mine?

A: Mines are very dangerous. We should inform village elders or demining agency if we see mines.

Q: How did you get information on mines?

A: The MRE team-taught us about mines.

Q: Are there any mines in your village?

A: Yes, there are mines in our village especially close to the cemetery on Zonbork Mountain,

Q: Have the mines been defused in your village? If yes by whom and how did you come to know about it?

A: Yes, on Zonbork mountain and Shirozada mountain, the demining team has destroyed mines. We have come to know about it through the demining teams.

Q: How has demining affected your life?

A: Previously, we could not go there because of mines. Now we can freely go for picnic in that area.

Q: Has anyone been wounded or injured by mines?

A: Yes, people in our village have lost their lives and have been injured by mines.

Q: Do you feel secure?

A: Yes, in the vicinity of the village we feel secure, but near the mountains we still have mines.

Q: Do you freely roam around in the village with out any restrictions due to mines?

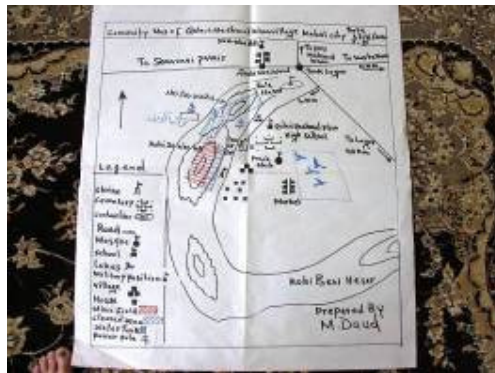
A: We cannot roam near the mountains since there is still risk of mines.

There have been no casualties since clearance.

A high voltage electricity pylon line goes through cleared area. Another demined area is a recreational area for locals and people from Kabul, especially on national holidays. Children have to go 3km to get clean water at the moment, but there is a water project for hand pumps and wells for safe drinking water.



**Clearance has allowed the construction of this high voltage electricity line**



**Map shows the cleared (blue) and as yet un-cleared (red) areas**

Villagers assisted the demining teams by showing them the minefields, and they told the demining team that which areas should be cleared first. They are happy and satisfied with the demining work. Women didn't participate and couldn't participate in mine clearance. Women say that they are now living without any fear of mines and can freely roam around.

The International Red Crescent has supported the survivors of mine incidents by giving artificial limbs, and the Ministry of Martyrs, Disabled, War Victims and Refugees has provided them financial aid.

Development priorities are:

Road, Safe drinking water projects and health facility

**Case Study**

A 24-year old girl whose name is Nasrin d/o Sayed Shir Aga was a victim of an unexploded device. Her mother has passed away and her father is 70 years old. She is single and she has never been to school. No agency had supported her and she needs support of Government or any other agency.

### 3. KARIZ-E-MIR VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE

#### Information from MACCA database

Type of contamination AP/AT/UXO; Total size of cleared area: 6505770 sq m

Cleared by: Halo Trust; Beneficiaries: 210

No of victims: 6 (village women talk of 25 killed and 25 injured)



**Focus group discussion with village leaders**

#### Case Study 1

My name is Humayoon. I'm married. There are six people in our family. I am the only member of the family who supports them. I have a shop where daily I sell 4-500 Afs. of goods (about US\$10). Therefore, I am not needy. I was young when I lost my right hand and left foot in an incident of mine explosion. After getting primary support, I was transferred to Pakistan. I was there in a German hospital for 27 days. I was referred to the Red Cross. There a person by the name of Albator lent me about 25,000 Afs. Through that money I opened a shop in order to support myself and my family. I don't have any children. After work I do farming. I am satisfied with my life. I request government to create professional courses for disabled people so that they are able to stand on their own feet.



**Humayoon being interviewed at his shop**

## **Case Study 2**

My name is Del Aqa. I am 40 years old. I have four brothers that two of them are here and the other two are in Iran. I have three children; two sons and one daughter. They are going to school. Currently I am an electrician. 16 years ago I lost my half hand in a mine explosion . The incident occurred while children were busy gathering firewood. Most of the children were also injured. After receiving the primary medical supports we were transferred to Carte Se to the central office of Red Cross. They performed four operations on my hand. Now that I am a professional person and I don't face any problem in performing my responsibilities.

Mines were first laid in 1985 by the Soviets and then in 1993 by the Mujahedin. 40-45 people have been injured and the rest were killed by mines. In these mine explosions not only the people of the area were injured but also cattlemen and nomads. Moreover, many cars and other vehicles were also hit by mines.

MRE was given in 2006, and demining started in 2006/7. Currently the area is cleared and can be used as residential and agricultural land.

Hundred of jirib of lands have been cleared in this area. These lands are very fertile, so that even the cost of 400m<sup>2</sup> reached 40000\$. Before this in the period of Russians and Mujahidin no one was buying this land even for free. In different seasons it produces wheat, corn, potato and other good products. During ten years the area of Kariz-e Mir has witnessed lots of progress; such as establishment of Kariz-e Mir female high school, Hazrat Usman male high school, clinics, roads, demining etc (but no electricity and insufficient water supply). The Mujahidin who laid the mines later showed the demining organizations where they were. Consequently, the mines were deactivated from the areas. People have returned from Pakistan to the village.

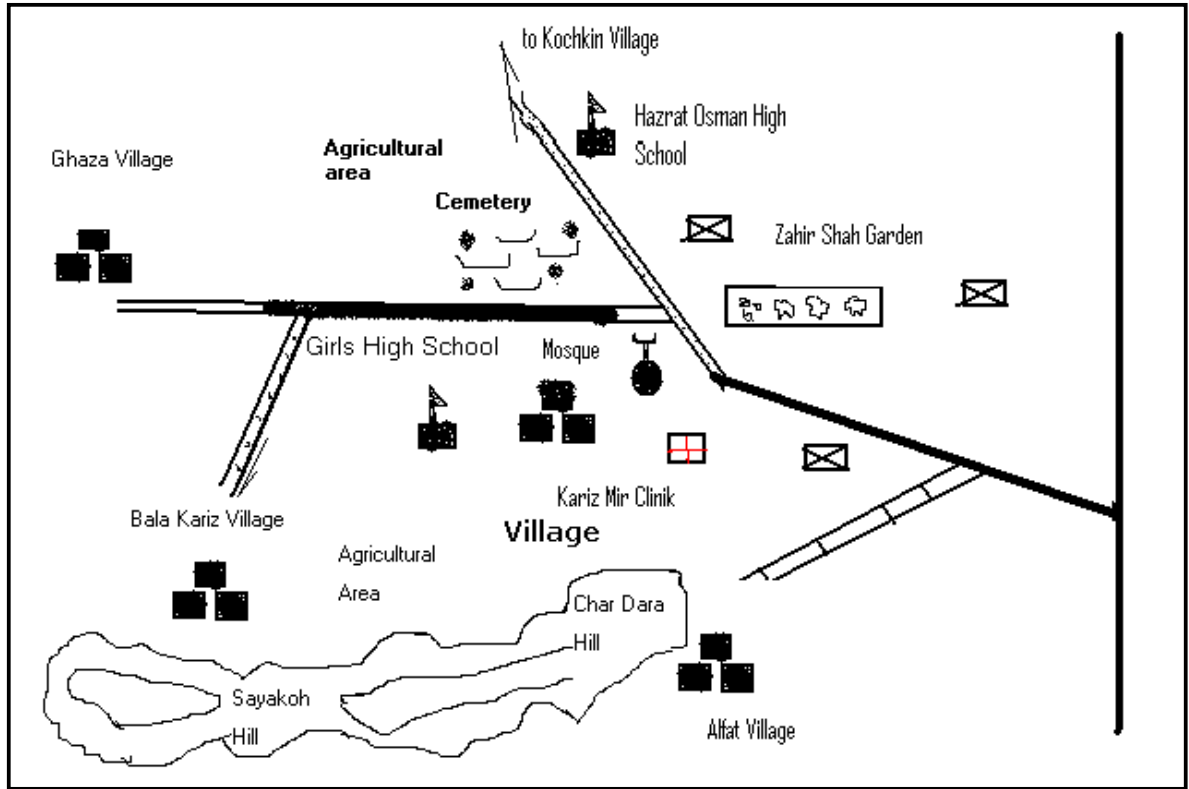
## **Focus group discussion with children**

There were lots of mines. Most of the people whom you saw are injured. Nomads were also hit by mines. Sheep and cows are also hit by mines. Here children are given training courses on mine awareness. We were given notebooks as well. We were shown different kinds of mines. We are more informed now.

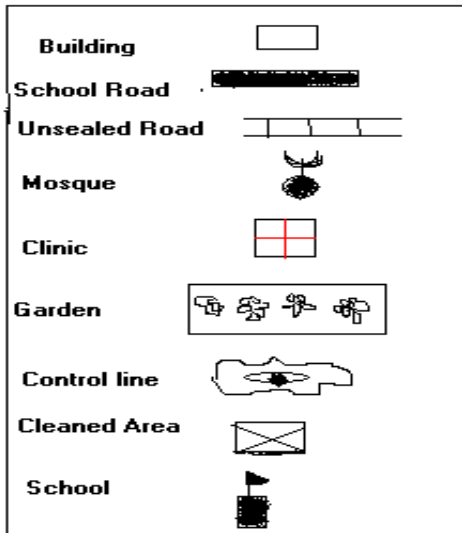
## Gender role analysis

Execution				Decision				Responsibilities
girls	boys	women	men	girls	boys	women	men	
	√		√			√	√	Land works
	√		√		√		√	Cultivation
	√		√			√	√	Keeping of Husbandry
	√		√	√		√		Water accessibility
	√		√			√	√	Gatherings of firewood
			√				√	Community Development Councils
	√		√				√	Roads Construction

## Social Map Kariz-e Mir



### Legend





#### 4. QALA-I- KASHIF VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE

##### Information from MACCA database

Type of hazard: UXO; Area: 3900m<sup>2</sup>

Cleared by: DAFA; Beneficiaries: Not specified (villages say 1200 families)

Victims: 20 (NB villagers talk of 5 people injured and 6 people killed)

##### Brief description

The site is a very busy market area by a main road. It was a battleground of around 3900 sq m in 1994, but was cleared in 2008/9, and is now a market owned by 2 outsider entrepreneurs. 70-80 stalls are leased to stall keepers. The stalls include one arcade of carpenters (wood from Russia), cycle repairs, scrap metal for sale to Pakistan (but this can be dangerous for children) and a second arcade of grocery shops. The community benefits through employment and access to goods and services.

Community priorities are roads, water and small roads. Also refuse collection.



Meeting with village leaders



A carpenter (Lutfullah) at one of the market stalls



**Bicycle repair stall in the cleared market area**

### **Case study**

The incident took place in the month of Ramadan in 2008 when 6 children [Shukrallah (10 years old); Akram ullah (8 years old); Karim (8 years old); Wahidullah (5 years old); Qismat (10 years old) and Shino (6 years old)] were playing. They found a bullet of a big weapon and while playing it exploded. After the incident the victims were taken to emergency hospital. They were supported during their treatment. After discharging them an agency has supported/helped them. Some times they collect tins/iron and sell it. They want to be either teachers or shopkeepers in the future.

Our children and we received MRE in 2008/9 from the demining agency members. The MRE was very useful for the kids.

We informed the agency of mines, and we showed the one contaminated area to the demining agency. The whole demining process went well and there have been no incidents of mines after demining. The land has been correctly distributed following de-contamination. We are happy and satisfied with the demining work. There have been no incidents after mine clearance and we don't fear to go to the mine cleared fields.

The emergency hospital supported survivors during their treatment

There is a village shura. Development projects implemented include small bridges and a road (CARE International).

Development priorities: Drains near the road and streets; Water reservoir is necessary for the village; clinic

### **Interview with Children**

**Q: What is mine and do you know what should you do when you find a mine?**

**A:** Mines are something dangerous and if we find it, we are not suppose to touch and we should inform community elders

Q: Where did you learn about mines?

A: In school from teachers and in mosque from demining team

Q: Have you heard any explosion of mines?

A: No

Q: What are the benefits of demining?

A: We can roam freely in the village and go to mosque, school and market without any fear

Q: Who did mines injure in your village?

A: Mines killed two people while playing with a heavy gun bullet. Their names are Mohammad Shabir and Khwaja Mohammad

Q: Do you roam in village without any fear of mines?

A: Yes we roam freely.

## **5. RABAT VILLAGE, Parwan Province, Bagram District**

### **Information from MACCA database**

Type of hazard: AP/UXO; Area of hazard: 270,000 sq m

Cleared by: HALO Trust; Number of beneficiaries: 110

Number of victims: 10 (20 according to villagers)

Rabat village is 1.5 hours drive from Kabul on the Charikar Road, near to Bagram air base. There was a huge mine and UXO problem as they were on the front line. The mines were laid in 1983 and in 1999 in the regime of Taliban by Northern Alliance. The first incident took place in 1984 and in the following years more incidents took place. The incidents were more in the period of 1997-2002, approximately 100 were injured and 20 lost their lives. Mines killed 30 livestock.

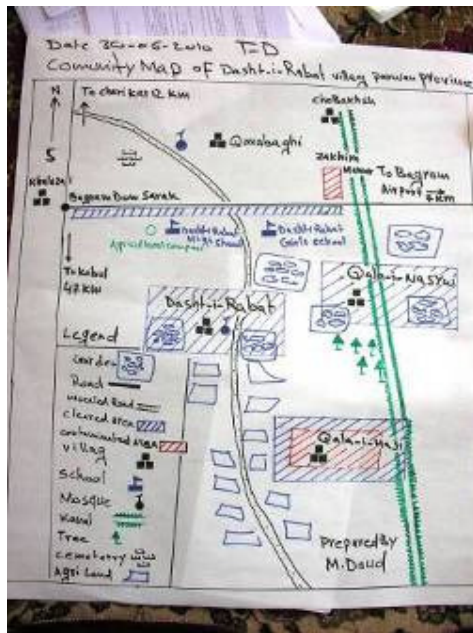
Clearance took 9 years from 2001-2009. Halo trust was the agency that cleared the mines from the village. Most villages in the area are now clear, but one close-by village still has contamination by land mines. Whilst mined, the whole population was forced to evacuate – mostly out of Afghanistan. There is an agricultural cooperative in the village multiplying foundation seed to certified seed with help of FAO. The relationship with neighbouring villagers is not good.

The cleared land is used for agriculture, building houses and gardens. Irrigation started again and vehicles can now pass through. There is a mosque and a school, both alongside the road that has been demined. NSP came to the village and made male and female shura. They now have clinic facilities, veterinary clinics, small bridges and water hand pumps.



**Seed multiplication cooperative on the road that has been cleared of mines**

Development priorities are clinic, vet clinic, road making and a centre for women



The map shows the cleared areas (blue) and un-cleared areas (red)



Grapes are being grown again



## **Farming systems diagram**

The MRE program started in 2001 till 2007. The program was provided 7 times during this period.

### **Case Study**

Watan Gul, 16 years old young boy, is a mine victim. After the Taliban was ousted in 2001, he returned back from Jalalabad. While grazing the animals he stepped on a mine and lost both legs. IRC provided him an artificial limb and a wheel chair; no other agency has supported him. He is in good health and hopes to get opportunities to study. If he receives any financial support he will open a tailoring shop of his own.

No agency supported the mine victims.

Villagers assisted the mine action teams by showing them mines, and now use the lands after demining without any fear. Children roam around without any fear of mines in the village. After demining the lands and houses, the land distribution was fair.



## 6. CHAHARIKAR (ABDIBAY) VILLAGE, PARWAN PROVINCE

### Information from MACCA database

Type of hazard: AP; Area of hazard: 168,214 sq m

Cleared by: ATC, DAFA, DDG and MCPA; Beneficiaries: 500

Victims: 130



**Interviewing children**

The mines first were laid by Russian and after that by partisans and after that by Taliban. They were surveyed in 2003-6 and cleared over 3 years and two attempts by ATC (2006-9). 46 people were killed, as well as 20 cows, 10 sheep and 30 monkeys. Areas that are cleared from mines are used for agriculture and for a cemetery. The National Solidarity Programme made some bridges, school and clinic in village. UNICEF dug some wells in the village.

Children know the areas have now been cleared from the mines. They were informed of the places where there were mines. The advantages are that now children can join school freely and the agricultural lands are also cleared (wheat, peaches, raisins, milk and yoghurt). Through red and white stones they know that there are still unexploded mines in the area.

The strength of the community is the mosque and schools (madrassa and high school), but they still need hospitals, streets and electricity. Agriculture is good and there is a good shura. There is no employment for women or literacy courses for women, apart from sewing blankets. We don't have a woman teacher and doctor.

Through seeing the mine pictures (MRE), women and children are more informed now and can walk anywhere. So we are not concerned of mine areas. MRE was done in 2008 and 2009. In MRE children were given notebooks with information about mines, so now if they see mines in the village they will inform the elder of the village.

### **Case Study**

Mujeeburahman son of Muhammad Nabi is 18 years old with 5 brothers and sisters. When six years old he held a “candle” that was a mine fuse which exploded. He lost his hand and became unconscious. His father took him to Char-e-kar hospital. He since attended a training program of mine awareness. Now he is a student in school and after school wants to do tailoring as he doesn't have any land. He realizes that tailoring might not bring enough income and wants to be an engineer in the future and help the people and the country. His message for other children is when they see mines they shouldn't touch the mines so that they will be safe.

Development priorities are: clinic, well, street and electricity and disable people should be helped by NGOs and employment.

### **Case study 2**

Abdul Aziz son of Muhammad Karim is 45 years old with 5 children. In the Taliban regime when he was on the way to his father-in-law's house a mine exploded by him and he lost his left foot. The emergency treatment needs were provided by Chaharikar hospital, and after that he was treated in Panchshier hospital. Once he took a package of wheat from the Parwan committee of disabled people. All his family is sewing carpet, which they sell for 1500 Af per meter. They also have one cow.



**Interview with survivor**



## Gender analysis

Execution				Decision				
girls	boys	women	men	girls	boys	women	men	
√	√	√	√				√	<b>Work on lands</b>
			√				√	<b>Cultivation</b>
	√	√				√	√	<b>Livestock</b>
√	√					√		<b>Water</b>
			√			√	√	<b>Wood for fuel</b>
			√				√	<b>Shuras</b>
			√				√	<b>Reconstruction the roads</b>

## 7. GUDAR VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE, QARABAGH DISTRICT

### Information from MACCA database

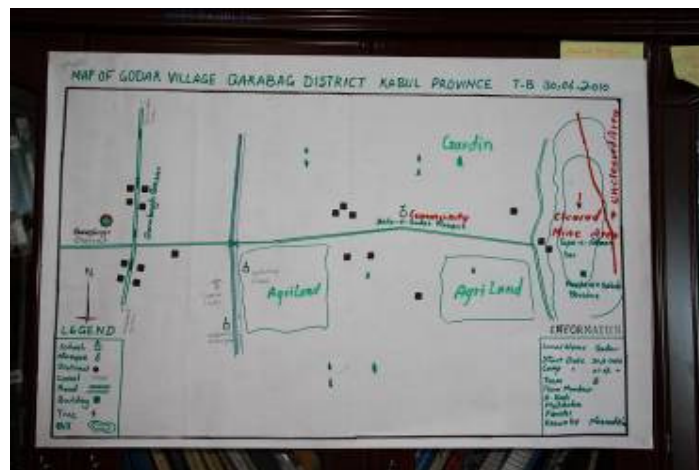
Land types: All; Types of contamination: AP, AT, UXO

Number of people affected: 450

Number of victims: 42



Interview with children



Map showing the cleared area on the hill close to the village.

The village has a population of 3000. Most families depend on farming and carpet weaving. Mines were laid in 1982, and clearance started in 2007 and is still ongoing. A large number 2-300 livestock were killed by mines.

### Case Study

Farid-ullah is 18. He became a mine victim one year ago, when he had gone to collect woods from the hill. Unintentionally, he went into a mine field from a cleared area for collecting wood when he stepped on a mine and lost his left leg.

After the incident his neighbours took him first to the Qara Bagh hospital and then later on he was taken to the emergency hospital. The emergency hospital has treated him for free and has provided him with an artificial limb. Nor donor agency or government has supported or provided him any kind of aid. He had not received MRE and he had no proper knowledge of mines. He has never attended any school or vocational training centre and currently he is unemployed. He receives financial support from his family and his father is a farmer. He wants to learn some skills so that he can find a job for himself. He is interested to become a tailor.



**Farid-ullah: mine accident survivor**

The hand pumps project implemented by an Arabian organization and funded by Saudi Arabia worked only for 15 days, but a water pump project implemented by MRRD has been a success. The mosque is used as a primary school for children, including girls, who sit under the tree shade to study. The villagers have allotted land for school but they don't have any sponsor to build a school for them. There is also no asphalted road or clinic, and electricity supply is by generator. There is inadequate water for agricultural lands. NSP has provided women's vocational course.

The mines have been cleared and women and children received MRE from mine action teams.

The villagers, including the women, showed the teams where there were explosives and mines. They feel they can now roam freely, collect woods and feed livestock on the mine-cleared area.

Development priorities: clinic.

## 8. QAL'EH-YE KHWAJA, PARWAN PROVINCE, BAGRAM DISTRICT

### Information from MACCA database

Distance of hazard from centre of village: 3 km; Type of hazard: MF/BF

Land type: All; Contamination: AP/AT/UXO; Affected people: 80

Number of victims: 14

Mines were first laid in 1985. According to villagers 200 men and 50 women have been injured and 40 men and 15 women lost their lives as well as many animals. Houses were also destroyed. Halo-Trust cleared the mines from 2001-2010. Mines have been mostly cleared from our area. 40 mines are left near around our area. *"We are very happy with Halo trust and we will always pray for them"* say the women.

The village is near to Bagram airbase. There is some employment there, but often temporary. Generally unemployment is a problem as land is not enough for the large number of families. There is quite a bit of business in the village (shops, block and brick making, scrap metal from the base, farming...), but not enough.

The biggest contributions to development in the last ten years have been NSP (wells and small bridges) and mine clearance. The poor in the community are those without land or employment. Daily labouring only pays 200 Afs/day, but is better than nothing. There is an organisation that translates as "Rescue Committee", which is private that helps the poor with cash. Young are **not** moving to Kabul as the competition there for unskilled/semi-skilled work is intense. They want employment **in** the community. NSP has created women council/shura and we should have school, clinic, and electricity in the future.

MRE started in 2003 and has been comprehensive. Now not further needed, even for returnees. Women and children received MRE. "Now we know more about mines and its risks".

The three main priorities are: clinic; solution to the high water table and health education/adult literacy.

During the war the agriculture was destroyed. This is being rehabilitated back through grapes and wheat to gardens (trees and vegetables) as water becomes available. Grape production is increasing as cleared lands are rehabilitated. This is starting to drive prices down. Need a move to processing to juice etc. There are also new buildings on some of the urban cleared land (mosque, filling station...). Other cleared land has yet to be built on.



**Livestock can graze freely on cleared land**



**Mechanical clearance**



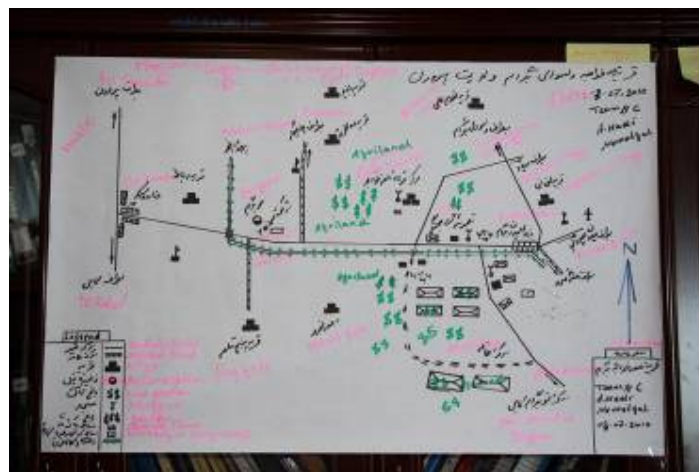
**Filling station and mosque built on cleared land**





**Wheat chaff from a rehabilitated farm**

The community elders encouraged them to start demining in our village. Community people assisted the mine action teams and showed them mine fields.



**Map showing the cleared areas**

### Gender analysis

#### Female activities during the day

Offer their prayers early in the morning

Sweep the house and we prepare breakfast.

Bake bread

Till noon bake bread and cook lunch

Take rest and then go to gardens collect woods

Go to fields to work and return, then we prepare dinner

**Case Study**

MiroGul is 45 years old and was injured in a mine incident 1996. She had gone to a garden to collect woods and didn't know about mines being in the garden. When the mine exploded she fell unconscious and her family took her to hospital. Her family paid the hospital for treatment. She has not received any kind of support or aid from any agency. It's very difficult for her to work as she has 4 sons and 3 daughters. She requests any agency to help her so that her children can study well and have better future. Her oldest son is 18 years old. He works to earn living for the family and he also attends school. He has to work because when she got injured her husband married another woman and her life got worse.

## **9. CHAHAR ASYAB (also known as Gul Bagh or Rish Khor), KABUL PROVINCE, CHAHAR ASYAB DISTRICT**

### **Information from MACCA database**

Distance of hazard from village centre: 10km; Contamination: AT/AP

Area: 38000 sq m; Cleared by: ATC/MCPA; Beneficiaries: 1000

Victims: 0



**Mobile phone mast and commando battalion**



**Interview with boys**

The village has about 2000 people. The main profession is agriculture. There is a market, school, learning institute and a vocational centre for women. They have irrigation water, clinic, road and electricity wires have been installed in the village but there is no electricity.

Mines were laid in 1984 on the mountain. The mines were cleared during the initial years of interim government of Karzai. The last incident took place 13 years ago. The people are now confident to walk on the mountain. During this period 7 people lost their lives and mines injured 3. More than 60 livestock were



killed by mines, of which 20 belonged to Bismillah Khan. Clearance started in 2002, being completed in 2003. The land was used immediately, but the commando battalion has restricted the use of the mountain for security reasons.

Children received mine risk education in school some weeks ago. The children reported that there are mines behind the hill closer to the community. One month unexploded devices wounded ago two brothers. Americans treated them.

The International Red Crescent used to provide some aid to survivors before but they don't provide anything to the victims now. The victims who survived receive 700 Afghanis per month from the Ministry of Martyrs, Victims, Refugees and Disabled.

### **Case Study**

Mirad Jan (he is also known as Lal Mohammed in the community) is 35 and the last person to be injured. The incident took place fourteen years ago, when he was trying to pass through the hill. He was taken to a hospital. He is now married and has 7 children. Mirad Jan receives 700 Afghanis per month from the Ministry of Martyrs, Victims and Refugees. He has also received aid (monetary and physical) from the International Red Crescent and another organization. Red Crescent provided him 5 kilos of cooking oil, Flour and rice. He used to receive 2500-3000 Afghanis from the other organization (cant remember the name) once in 3 months and then suddenly the organization disappeared three years ago. He used to work in a bakery. Due to lung problems doctor advised him not work in the bakery. Now he is trying to collect some money to open a small shop of his own. He has not received Mine Risk Education.



**Interview with survivor, Mirad Jan**

## 10. SUFFO KHAIL VILLAGE (Shakardara), KABUL PROVINCE

### MACCA baseline data

Hazard: MF/BF; Land type: all

Contamination: AP/AT/UXO; No of people affected: 500

No of victims: 14

The village is well up a mountain road off the Kabul-Charikar road. There are lots of gardens with walnut, mulberry, apple, pear, cherry, apricot and other trees. Wheat, alfalfa, clover, onions, tomato, peas and beans are grown, mostly under irrigation. Quite a number of people have government or vocational or salaried jobs (mason, teacher) that bring in income. Of the agricultural land, the most income comes from fruit (especially apples, pears and mulberry), then livestock, then crops. NSP built one school and Care International has cleaned the drains. There is no women's shura, and the only NGO who worked properly was the demining agency. Our school has weak infrastructure. They have built a clinic for us. We don't have sufficient water for irrigation.

The minefields are on hills (that are a source of grazing, fuel and building materials – stone, mud) and on rainfed and irrigated agricultural land. Some areas have now been cleared and others are still in process of being cleared. One area along the road to the next village (Paghman) was not cleared because of a dispute about responsibility for its clearance.

The cleared hill areas are still regarded with some suspicion because they haven't been fully tested for safety. The agricultural areas (with water) have been quickly incorporated into the farming system and there is complete confidence in them (at least from the men). There have been no accidents since clearance. Some houses have been constructed on or near the cleared area, a road has been built and a football field made.

The mines were laid in 1983. Clearance started in 2003 and is still going on. There are still mines in Bari Khail, Sharif Khail, Siah Koh and Tapa-e-chil Dukhtaran and they have been not cleared yet. The demining work is still there and prioritizing the area has been good thus far. 45 people have been injured and 8 people have been killed, plus cows and sheep and houses destroyed.

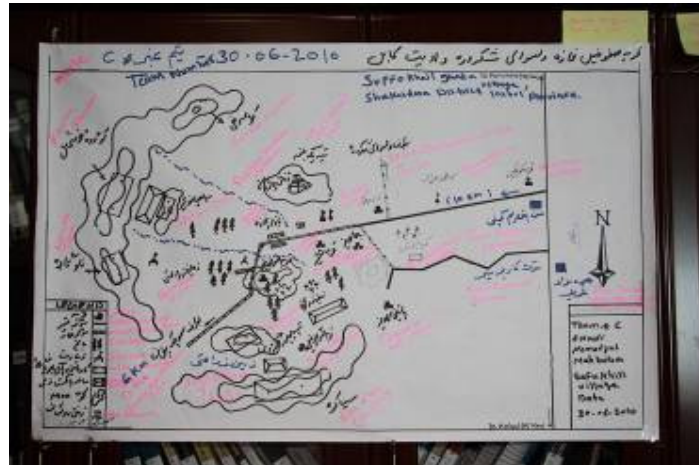
Villagers are very happy with the work of the de-mining teams (HALO-Trust in this case). Women are happy with the demining work and have benefited a lot from it. Roads, school, clinic have been constructed. We cultivate our lands. We sent our children to schools without any fear. We are aware of mines and its risks. The mine cleared lands are private and their right full owner use them.

We have cooperated with the mine cleaning team in guiding them to the mined areas and show them the location of mine incidents. We all appreciate the help received from Halo-trust organization, which has rescued village people from death and injury. The agriculture land and pasture is used by village people and nomadic Kuchis. We can now use the water from the mountains, the stone from the mountains and the grazing. The private land has been returned to its owners.

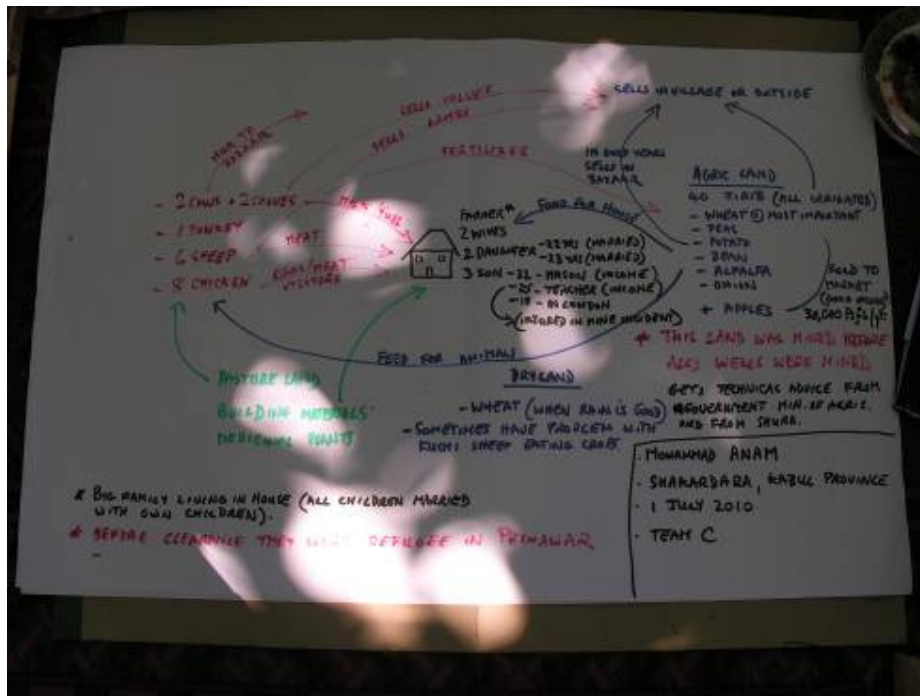
No agency or institution has supported the mine victims (men or women). Eight people lost their lives and mines injured 45 people. Two people had come to help the victims but at the end they didn't help any one.

Development priorities are water for agriculture (pipes especially), vocational training, vehicular bridges to houses (2 big and 19 small), water course repair and health education for women.

MRE was provided two years back and we request to conduct it once again so that we have a better understanding of mines.



Map shows the several cleared minefields



Farming systems diagram for Mohammad Anam



Village diagram





**Meeting with elders**



**Orchards with fodder**



**Survey team with elders**

### **Case Study 1**

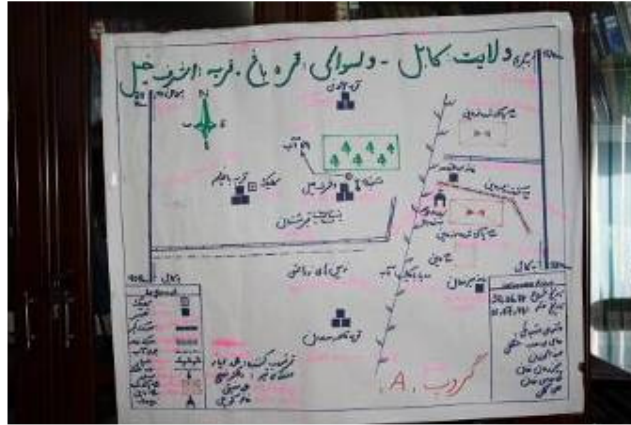
Gul Ro daughter of Shah Mohammad, is 30 years old, is a mine victim. She was 18 years old when mine injured her. She was blinded and also took some injuries on her legs during the incident. Mines have also injured her two sons. One lost his eye. One of her sons name is Mohammad s/o Mira Jan; he is graduated from 12<sup>th</sup> grade. He wants to earn money and go for eye treatment and get married. No donor agency or government institution has supported them till now. Only one male member of their family has recently joined National Army and he supports them.

### **Case study 2**

Mohammad Islam, son of Mohammad Ghos, is 44 years old and married. Before the event he was mujahed and was working on his land. He was clearing mines from the agricultural land when the last remaining mine exploded and he lost his leg. His brother is a doctor and he carried him to Hussain Khil hospital and after that to the Char Sad Bestar hospital. They then made an artificial leg for me with support from ICRC. He has 8 children. His eldest son is 18 year old and is a student in the Kabul University. Moh Islam is literate and wants to work with government or NGOs.

**11. ASHRAFKHEL VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE, QARABAGH DISTRICT**

Type of contamination: AP/AT; Number of affected people: 210  
Number of victims: 35



**Map showing location of the cleared areas**



**Making the map with villagers**



**Meeting with village leaders and elders**

The mines were laid in 1985 during Soviet times and then again during the civil war. Clearance started in 2003. Five were killed and 15 were injured before clearance. We can now walk anywhere without fear for our lives. As the mine-clearing agency started clearing the lands, so we started using them for agriculture, building houses and gardens. Some areas are not yet cleared (called shaka or passdagar). Areas that are cleared from mines are also used for a cemetery.

### **Case Study 1**

My name is Shafiq. I was not aware of the danger of mines. My child brought me a candle mine (fuse?). When I dropped the mine it exploded and injured me. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. I arrived in Kabul at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and I was operated on in the emergency hospital. There the service was free but till now no one helped me. My life is very bad and I want the government and other NGOs to provide me some service and help me.

### **Case study 2**

Naqibullah, son of Haji Payanda Ghul, is 25years old. The event happened 13 years ago. He was in bed for 3-4 months. He didn't receive any cooperation from the any one. He has 6 children. He is a shopkeeper and gets 500Af from 3000Af. Government gave him an ID card and they give him 7000Af/month. One of his brothers has died and the second one is a business man and his father is jobless. His children are in the school. He didn't have his own land apart from some grapevine.

The women are aware of the cleared areas. They have helped to show the contaminated areas to the mine-clearance teams. They know the white and red stones are for which purpose, red for unclean areas and white for clean areas. They now use the lands after demining without any fear. They cultivate on agricultural lands and have grown fruit trees on cleared mine areas. On private land they have built houses and shops.

The children have been warned about mines. The mine clearance teams were friendly to the children.

Development priorities: electricity, clinic, schools and courses.



## **12. GOJURKHEL, PARWAN PROVINCE, BAGRAM DISTRICT**

### **Information from MACCA database**

Distance from Centre: 5 Km; Number of people affected: 300

Type of contamination: AP/AT/ERW; Cleared by: ATC, HDI, DAFA, HT, MDC, OMAR

Number of victims: 2

The village is near to Baghram airbase, and is a productive area with orchards, wheat, grapes, grazing, cows, sheep and goats. The village has roads, shop, pharmacy and mosque.

The mines (AP and AT) were mostly to the west of the village (front line in war), and to the north and south of the tarmac road that splits Gojurkhel. The mines were first laid by Soviet troops in 1982, then by mujahidin in 1983, and for the third time by Dr. Najibullah's government. During the mined time, a few older people stayed behind but the majority went to Pakistan. 25 people were injured and 15 killed according to villagers.

Since clearance (2002-9) the land (16 ha = 80 jirib) has been mainly used for grazing – of about 500 animals belonging to 200 families, but they would like to rehabilitate the gardens that were there once the main canals are dredged. The value of the land has increased from 80,000/jirib to 100,000/jirib since clearance. Houses and roads have also been built since clearance.

There has been MRE three times since 1998 according to men, but the women say that the mine awareness program didn't come to the area and they want them to come.

Women: In our village the mine cleaning process is successful. The village people take part in the process (men) and encourage the mine cleaning organization regarding the process. After cleaning the area they distributed land for house making and it was really good and they give us equally.

And no one helped victim of mines. The victims were children and women and they treated themselves and for the women no development program has been done.

The 3 community development priorities are: a) clinic; b) rehabilitation of irrigation canal; c) electricity for the village; d) school for girls and literacy courses for women.



**Map showing the location of the cleared areas**



**Threshing wheat**



**Grazing on the cleared area**

**Case study:**

Esaa Khan, son of Anar Ghul, is 19 years old. The mine injured him in 2009. He lost his lower leg. ICRC made an artificial limb and now he feels healthy. He hopes to have his own shop and work independently, but he needs some capital to do this.



**Survivor**

### 13. SAYAD, PARWAN PROVINCE, QARACHA, BAGRAM SAID

#### Information from MACCA database

Distance from centre: 4 Km; Number of people affected: 280

Type of hazard: MF; Type of contamination: AP/UXO

Land type: all; Number of victims: 40



**Map showing location of the cleared and un-cleared minefields**

The mines were first laid in during the Russian occupation and more mines were laid during the presidency of Dr. Najib. The mines had covered an area of 58 jarib of land. 18 jarib has been cleared and clearance work is still going on rest of 40 Jarib land. On the 40 Jarib of land (15 Jarib of land is located it one side and 25 jarib of land on the other side of the village) mine clearance started in this year. There were approximately 12-13000 mines. 10 people lost their lives and 20 were wounded due to mine explosion. Mines killed around 60-70 livestock (cows, donkeys, sheep and dogs).

The land had no value before mines were cleared from the area; now one jarib costs around 300,000 Afghanis. Most of the lands are now under water due to floods. 200-300 Jarib of land has been hit by floods and are still under the floods. These lands were more suitable for cultivation than the lands available for cultivation now. There is no surplus; the production is for self-consumption. There is a scarcity of land, and the number of sharecroppers is high.

There are no schools and clinics in this community; only 3 water hand pumps are available in this village installed by NSP/MRRD. Another organization has dug 4

wells in the village. Small bridges are also constructed by an organization. There is no electricity in the village.

They are happy and satisfied with the mine clearance team and work. They are confident to go to the cleared mine area. Men, women and children assisted the demining teams by showing them where the hazards were.

Men, women and children have received MRE from DDG. They understand the danger of mines and UXO, and the different colours on the rocks.

Development priorities are: school, clinic, drains, safe drinking water and small bridges.

### **Case Study**

Amirudin Khan is 53 years old. He has 3 children and one of his sons earns income. He was walking towards his fields when he stepped on a mine and he lost his right leg. The incident took place in the initial years of Dr. Najib's government. He was taken to International Red Crescent hospital and he was admitted there for 45 days. IRC provided him an artificial limb. After getting discharged from hospital till now no donor agency, government or anyone has provided him any kind of aid. Afterwards he went to Pakistan as a refugee due to civil war and risks of mine in the village. He returned back in initial years of Karzi's interim government. After returning his house was destroyed in the war. MRRD helped him in rebuilding his home. The demining started in his village three years ago.

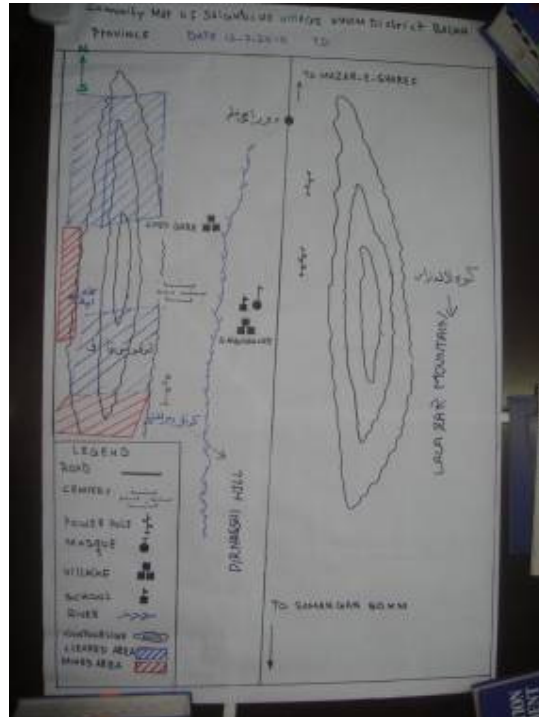
## 14. SAYGHANCHI VILLAGE, BALKH PROVINCE, KHULM DISTRICT

### Information from MACCA Database

Date of clearance: 2004-9; Number of families: 50

Cleared by: HT, MDC and DDG; Area cleared: 445778 sq m; 470 AP mines and 1595 UXO; Victims before clearance: 1. Victims after clearance: 0

Priority: Low; MRE: by ARCS in 2005



**Map showing cleared (blue) and un-cleared (red) areas**

The village is in a river gorge by the main road from Mazaar to Kabul. The main irrigation channel below the road was destroyed by a flood, but cannot be rebuilt without undercutting the road. This will need expert engineering assistance and capital from government. The water problem limits agriculture, so some villagers have gone to Mazaar to work as petty traders (hawkers). There is a small school and a small mosque. The village has good agricultural lands, livestock and fruit gardens. However, relations with neighbouring villages are not good.

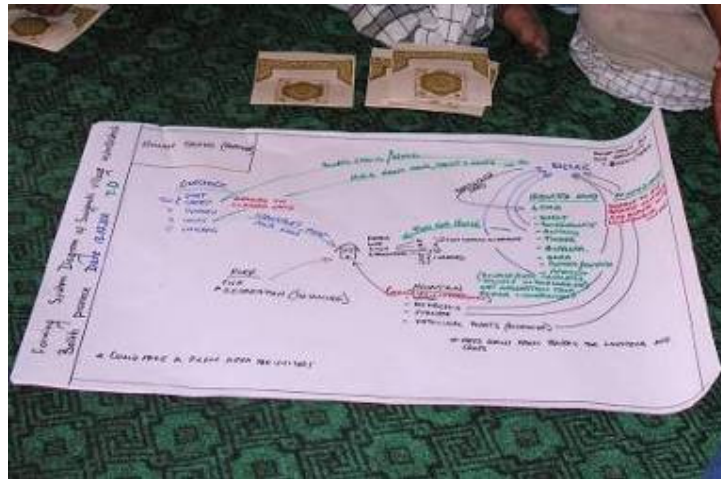
There has been some development work in the village by ARIA (agricultural aid) and NSP, PRT and KAM-Air constructed a bridge over the Sayyad River but floods have destroyed the bridge.

Mines were laid in 1980 and 1996 (total of 11 areas). Clearance started in 2004 and is still ongoing 6 years later. More than 25 people were injured and 5 killed, together with sheep, goats, cows and donkeys, as well as a number of vehicles destroyed.



The de-mined areas are mostly used for grazing (600 animals) and the extraction of stones and soil, and we use mine-cleared houses and buildings. Women also collect fuel-wood and bushes from the cleared areas, and visitors from the city use the area for picnics. All of the cleared areas are private and can not be distributed among the villagers

They also request the rebuilding of the bridge and water channel, a clinic and electricity.



**Farming systems diagram**



**Fruit trees next to the de-mined area**

In our village, mine survey, demining and MRE program has taken place (6 times). Now we know about mines through mine education provided by mine action teams.

Mines injure many people in our village for instance Abdul Hamid s/o Ghulam Hyder was injured in 1974 and Aziz s/o of Niaz Mohammed was injured in 1981. Jahan Mir s/o Jahngir lost his life in 1979. Faqir Ahmad s/o Haji Osman got

injured in 1977, Yar Mohammed lost his life in 1978 and Nazir s/o Abdul Waahed lost his arm in 1975, Asadullah s/o Gul Mohammed lost his life in 1976. IRC has supported the mine victims by providing them artificial limbs.

We have assisted the mine action teams by showing them minefields and unexploded devices. Mine action team members got injured during demining and we helped them in taking them to hospitals. There were lot of mines and we asked them to clear which areas first. The demining has been very helpful and beneficial to us.

Children were aware that mines are very dangerous to life. They know that they if they find a mine they must not touch it, but inform the community elders. They have got this information from their teachers and from the mine action teams.

*“We know that right now two places in our village still have mines, and that other places have been cleared. When the area was demined, the mine action team informed the village. Since the areas have been cleared from mines in our village, we now roam and play freely, we go to school and we swim in that area. Many people lost their lives or have been injured by mines. Now we don’t have any mine or un-exploded devices within the village; we can roam freely within the village”.*



**Part of the village, school and mosque**



## **15. GUR-E-MAI VILLAGE, BALKH PROVINCE, NAHRISHAHI DISTRICT**

### **Information from MACCA database**

Number of families: 1300; Area cleared: 2006-9; Cleared by: MDC; Area cleared: 705148 sq m; Priority: Medium; Hazards destroyed: 9AT; 6 UXO  
Victims before clearance: 5; Victims after clearance: 0  
MRE by: DDG, ATC, ICRC, AAR Japan between 2005-2008

Gur-e-mai is a traditional village near to airport to the east of Mazaar. We met with shura members, farmers and others early before they went to Mazaar and to the fields (we were treated to tea and locally made fudge with almonds). The village lives off mixed farming (grapes, cotton, wheat, almonds, livestock...). The canal has been damaged due to a project at the nearby airport, and villagers are angry about the effects of this on their livelihoods – especially cotton production, which has stopped.

The village is a mix of ethnic groups, but they all get on well together. There are poor families (less land, less employment, less access to seeds etc), but there is no community fund or institution that helps them. However, in an emergency everybody volunteers assistance.

The village has one main and three smaller mosques, and a primary school. They want a secondary school to be built with NSP money, but the government is saying that they have to use those funds for a road.

Mines were laid in 1980. Clearance started in 2003 and was completed in 2004. Many people were injured or killed, and livestock lost. One family lost 35 animals.

The minefield was in the middle of the village in an ancient caravan serai. There were also UXOs (cluster bombs) that are still being found. It is therefore difficult to declare the area completely free of hazards.

The cleared area is government property and the village has no say in its use. However the children play football and volleyball in it. The villagers are using the rooms in the castle as storage rooms. The cleared area is next to the school, making that safe for use.



**Football ground within the cleared caravanserai**



**Girls coming out of the school next to the cleared area**



**MRE information on the notice-board of the school**



**Brick making factory in the village**



**Meeting with elders (time line)**



**Map showing the main features of the village and their relationship to the de-mined area**

The village has been supported by the Ministry of Agriculture (pesticides, tractor), by MRRD/NSP (water reservoir and pipelines) and by ISAF (school building and blankets). The company working on rail network has provided them

fuel for pumping water but this is a temporary arrangement; after completion of the rail tracks they are worried that they will have no more water supplies.

The de-mining team provided children MRE. We received MRE visually by Americans and demining agency. We have received MRE from a demining agency. Our children and we are confident to go to mine cleared area. Children always play football and volley ball on the cleared mine area. There unexploded devices that have been not been cleared on the surrounding lands.

Women have received MRE visually from IRC; *“they showed it to us on TV. The benefit of MRE is that we now understand the different signs (colours) on stones, white, red and blue. When we see stones in these three colours, we know what to do; for instance we don’t enter the area if the stones are coloured in red”*.

The villagers showed them mine fields for demining and they started demining afterwards. Our grandchildren found mines down the road and directed the mine action teams to the mines. We can now roam freely and take our livestock for grazing without any mines fear.

No agency has yet supported mine victims.

Development requests from women are: a female teacher to teach girls and women; tailoring courses to sew clothes and earn income; health facility in the village; completion of clearance of hazards between villages.

### **Case Study**

My sons name is Qasim and he was 26 years old. He was a farmer and he was walking towards his lands when he stepped on a mine. I lost my son in this incident and he has 2 daughters and one son. After he passed away, we don’t have any income. We eat bread with water. I hope some agency helps my grandchildren and provides them with some livestock so that we can earn income.

## 16. MOLA SULTAN BASHI, BALKH PROVINCE, KHULM DISTRICT

No MACCA database information. No photos.



**Map showing the river  
and the location of the minefields**

The village has about 300 families. There is a shura (including a women's shura), a school and a road. NSP has installed drinking water hand pumps.

Mines were laid in 1985/6 and cleared in 2009 after several years of work. The area was used straight away. Just one place (Bagh-e-Mohamad Nader) remains un-cleared.

10 men and 5 women were injured by mines and 30 men and 8 women were killed. Since clearance there have been no incidents.

Women say: *"We have benefited a lot, our fruit gardens, lands and mountains are now clear from mines. We go for picnic to gardens and grazing the animals in mountains"*.

Men have assisted in demining with the mine action teams. The mine cleared areas were private and after demining the lands were handed over to its right full owner.

We have received MRE three times from 2008. Our children and we now know about mines. Before MRE we had lots of victims after MRE we don't have any mine victims.

No one has supported or helped female mine victims in our community, but there has been support for artificial limbs and some financial payment (4000 Afs/month) for male victims.

They need electricity, literacy, clinic, school, 6 culverts, one bridge and tailoring courses for women.



## 17. SHAHR-I-QADIM, SAMANGAN PROVINCE, AYBAK DISTRICT

### Information from MACCA database

Beneficiaries: 40; Hazard: 8 MF; Distance from village centre: 1-3km

Date of clearance: 2003; Clearance by: HT; Area of contamination: 126,344sq m

Priority: Low; AP: 327; AT: 0; UXO: 28

Victims before clearance: 6; Victims after clearance: 0; MRE by ARCS in 2003



Map by men showing the cleared areas



Map by women showing the cleared areas

Mines were laid from 1980-1995 in a total of 8 minefields. Those laid in 1980 were near the banks of the river so that Mujahedin could not cross the river. They were cleared from 2002-2006. Some 30 people were injured and 40 killed, together with about 100 livestock. Three vehicles were destroyed. There have been no incidents since clearance, although one small area remains uncleared and one sheep was killed. After demining no body from the community has been injured but a mine action team member was killed during clearance.

The area has been used for houses, agriculture, a school and shops. People also collect fuel from the area. The women say that the benefits of demining for our families are that we can freely roam, play, cultivate and built houses over there.

They have received MRE program. The MRE program benefits are that our children and we are aware of risks of mines and we now know more about mines. We now understand the different coloured stones white, blue and red.

They assisted them by showing them minefield areas. The land belong to government and have been not distributed among villagers, if possible we want the lands to be distributed among the villagers.

The mine victims have been supported (see case study).

2 years ago, NSP had arranged tailoring course for us and NSP constructed a bridge, a protection wall and a non- asphalted road. The Ministry of Agriculture has also assisted with fertilizers and seeds. There is a blacksmith and a factory in the village.

### **Case Study**

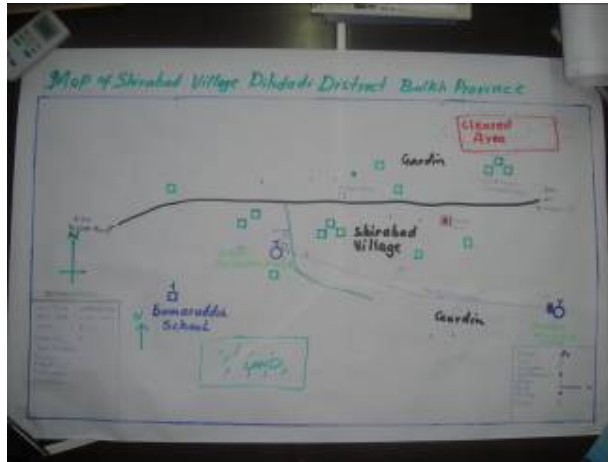
Qarai Sahib Achary is a resident of Shahre-Qadem village. He had taken his sheep for grazing when he stepped on a mine and he lost his right leg. His 10 sheep were also killed or injured by mines. After 3 hours soldiers took me to hospital. For 27 days I was unconscious in hospital and I was discharged 10 days after regaining consciousness. The International Red Crescent provided me an artificial limb. Only government helps me and no other agency has helped me yet. The government (Ministry of Labour, Social affairs, Martyrs and Disabled) gives me 7,000 Afgs per month. If I could open my own shop it would have been much better or if I could have received any training of tailoring, carpentry, literacy classes and etc would have much helpful in learning new skills to earn living.

## 18. DEHDADI (SHERABAD), BALKH PROVINCE, DEHDADI DISTRICT

### MACCA Database information

Beneficiaries: 150

Hazards	Distance	Cleared	By	No.	Priority	AP	AT	UXO	Victim before	MRE
4 BF	1-7 km	2005-8	HT	2787413	Low	0	0	5905	0	ARCS
1 MF	1-0.5km	2008	DDG	43884		40	0	0	2	2008



**Map showing the cleared area**

The village is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture with seed and fertilizer. A road is being built, but the construction also destroyed houses and land. BRAC provided tailoring classes for women and drinking water hand pumps and MRRD/NSP a water pipeline. They grow cotton, but there are problems with pests. Some have attended literacy classes. The water supply is not safe as the hand pumps are not working.

Mines were laid around 1984/5 and cleared from 2007-2009. Two people were injured before clearance. The women say that one villager was injured and two de-miners were injured since clearance (but not corroborated by the men).

The land cleared from mines is used for picnic and has no value in terms of money. No dividends are received or collected from the area. The cleared area used to be a castle.

Children: *We have received MRE and our parents always tell us about MRE. We have seen unexploded devices and we have informed our elders.*

Women say that *the benefits of MRE are that now we know the different signs white, red and blue. Wherever we see red stones, we don't go to that area because red is a sign of danger.*





Development requests: School, electricity, improved mosque infrastructure and safe drinking water.

### **Case Study**

Shema Jan is 30 years old. She had gone to collect woods six years ago. She lost her leg due to mine pieces that struck her leg. After half an hour her family arrived and took her to hospital. After two years the International Red Crescent provided an artificial limb free of charge. No other agency has helped me yet. She is sitting at home now unmarried. She needs financial support. Her mother has a bakery at home and through this bakery she financial supports Shema Jan. She requests the government to provide financial support and a job.

## 19. ALA CHAPAN, BALKH PROVINCE, NAHRI SHASI DISTRICT

Data from MACCA database

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
500	In centre of village	2006	MDC	55704	1	0

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Low	0	0	ATC, HT, DDG	2002-8

Mines were laid in 1983 and cleared from 2004-6. Most were anti-tank mines. The cleared land is used for mosque, agricultural land, street and gardens.

MRE was conducted in 2007. Children are now aware about the mines from lessons in school and that they are dangerous and should never be touched. The NGOs showed them the white stones and the red stones. Now we are not afraid from the mines. We are very happy and live without any fear.



Map showing the cleared areas.



**Construction near cleared areas**



**Mobile phone mast on cleared land**



**Focus group discussion with children**



**Interview with survivor**

## Gender analysis

Execution				Decision				
girls	boys	women	men	girls	boys	women	men	
	√		√		√	√	√	Work on lands
√	√					√	√	Cultivation
√	√	√		√		√		Livestock
√	√	√		√		√		Water
	√		√			√	√	Wood for fuel
		√	√			√	√	Shuras
	√		√			√	√	Reconstruction the roads

## 20. BASE SOKHTA, BALKH PROVINCE, NAHRI SHAHI DISTRICT

Data from MACCA database

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
Gov	Centre	2002-8	HT	567,539	3 BF	AP10 AT480 UXO 127,428

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Low	0	0	ATC; HT; AAR	2006



Map of the cleared area



Construction of houses on the cleared area



**Tanks within the cleared area**

The mines were laid in 1988 when Dr. Najib was the Afghanistan president. The mines and other hazards were cleared in the beginning of Hamid Karzia's government in 2002 for the first time and again in 2007/8 the area once again cleaned from mines by the HALO-Trust organization.

MRE has been held once only (for women and children) in 2007. The benefits of mine danger awareness programme are that women now know all know about mines and not to touch them, but to call the police or inform the mine cleaning organizations.

After the area was cleared a little agriculture was done, but the main benefit is in building 1500 houses (with a clinic and a mosque) for the National Security forces as the area is government land.

The village people showed the contaminated areas to the mine clearance teams and also collected all the women and children for MRE.

The cleaning of the area was successful and till now there have been no incidents.

The three development requests are:

- 1- Drinking water: to bring the pipeline from Mazar, and/ or from the north side of village and/or from wells
- 2- Electricity
- 3- The roads within the new housing estate should be asphalted.



## 21. SARWAN TEPA (TAZA OMID), BALKH PROVINCE

### MACCA Database data

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
200	27 km	2003-8	ATC, DDG, HT, MDC	12,797,209 BF 1,113,592 MF	26 MF 50 BF	101,252 UXO

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Med	0	0	ARCS	2009



Map showing the cleared areas, roads and railway



MRE Leaflet given to villagers





**Interview with children in the madrasa**

The village is a small re-settlement village (people came from Shor Tapa near the river on the border with Tajikistan; they left because of flooding). It is on the main asphalt road and next to the new Hayratan railway. There are fruit trees, but people mainly live off their livestock. Women sew rags into clothes. There is a mosque (with madrasa), water, electricity and a shop. They have a CDC (shura).

Mines were laid in 1982 by the Soviets, well before they moved to this new village site. DDG started clearing the site in 2006, finishing about a year ago. One tractor was blown up by the mines, and one person was killed.

Because of the lack of water, the cleared area is just used for pasture. The clearing of mines along the road has enabled the safe construction of the road and the railway.

MRE was also done about one year ago.

The women don't know much about mines, and they live without fear of mines.

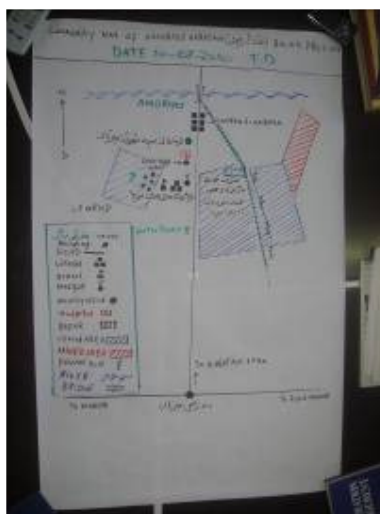
Our request from government and NGOs are: school (although there is a madrasa, there is no school and they don't go to school because it is too far) and hospital (clinic), fertiliser and more water for irrigation.

## 22. HAYRATAN, BALKH PROVINCE, HAYRATAN DISTRICT

### MACCA Database data

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
400	2km	2004-8	ATC, DDG, HT	130448 + 2443936	6 MF; 9 BF	AP: 10161 AT: 0 UXO: 9715

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Med	9	0	ARCS	1996/2010



**Map showing cleared (blue) and un-cleared (red) sites**

The village has houses, a road, a mosque, electricity, water, a shop and a primary school.

Mines were laid in this very strategic site between 1989-1997. The mine survey was started in 1992, which is also the year of the first incidents. Clearance was completed in 2009. 2 men were killed and 7 injured.

The cleared land is used for pasture, collection of bushes and wood.

MRE was conducted in 2007/8 and repeated in 2009/10. The women and children received information on mine awareness in school, in houses and in the mosque.

The village requests for a high school and a clinic. They are ready to give land for a school. They also want a project for women (sewing, poultry or similar)

For the mine clearing men and women do work together. Now we live comfortably and our children go to collect bushes and graze animals without fear.

The cleared land was **not distributed equally**. It is not distributed by the government, but by powerful people within the community.

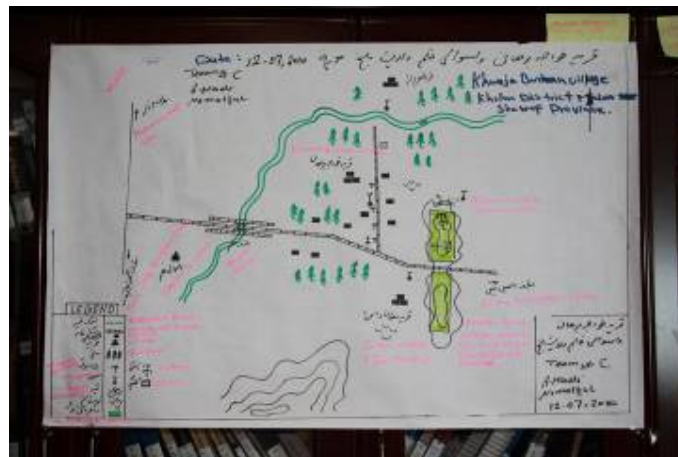
There are still mines in the desert, but these are being cleared.

## 23. KHWAJA BURHAN, BALKH PROVINCE, KHULM DISTRICT

### MACCA Database data

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
120	3-5 km	2005-8	ATC/MDC	186272	4	AP: 40 AT: 2 UXO: 297

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Low	10	0	ARCS	2009



Map showing the two cleared areas on hilltops near the village



Mobile phone masts on cleared land. Graveyard in the foreground.



**The area is very green with trees and crops**



**Focus group discussion with village elders**

This village is next to a river and has extensive woods, fruit orchards and good farmland. There is a mosque, a school, a clinic, a market (Tashqurghan bazar), shops and drinking water wells. Floods sometimes affect the agricultural lands.

Mines were first laid in 1986. About 10 people were injured and 20 killed by mines. Clearance started in 2003 and finished in 2008. It was done by HALO-Trust and ATC/DMC. HALO Trust was encouraged and assisted by the village in their clearance work.

The first mine incident was in 1992. Hasan (see case study) was the victim of this event; after that about 10 cattle were killed and then three people.

MRE started in 2005 (led by ARIS according to the women) and has been 7 times, the last time being during 2010. MRE is judged to be successful as everybody knows about the mine dangers.

The cleared land is government land, and is used for pasture and for mobile telephone masts. Although the land is government land some houses are being built. Clearance has made use of the cemetery safer, and people can walk across the hills to sporting events etc.

The village hasn't had any development programmes up to now.

Whenever someone is harmed by a mine they were taking him by their own to the hospital and he was cared for/treated with their own money. Some support was given by NSP.

The village requests for: clinic, school and (madrassa), electricity and a bridge. Women want a women's shura and literacy courses.

### **Case Study**

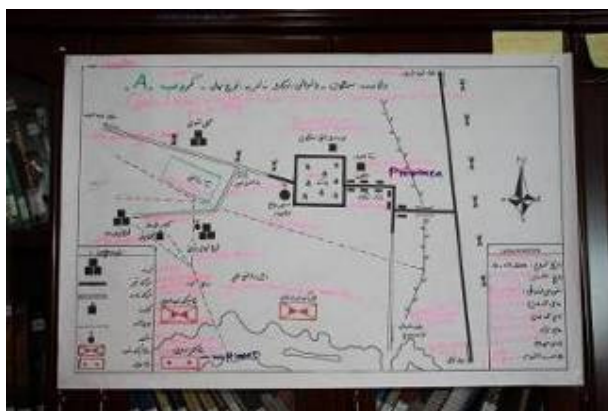
M. Hasan is 40 years old and married. He was farmer before the event, but now he is a shopkeeper. The event happened in 1992 at the Khaja Borhan hill during the picnic. After the event they sent him to the Red Cross hospital and they made an artificial foot for him. Now he works in a shop, and lives in a rented house. His oldest son is 16 years old, he is student in school and part time he works with Hassan. He receives no financial help from the government.

## 24. QOCH NEHAL, SAMANGAN PROVINCE, AYBAK DISTRICT

### MACCA Database data

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
100	3-20km	2003-8	MDC	69656	10	AP: 6 AT: 15 UXO: 0

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Low	2	0	ARCS	2004



**Map showing the cleared areas**



**The area around the village**

The village is remote, but has a school, madrasa, street, mosque, CDC (three shuras), courses, shops and livestock. Most villagers are farmers. The mountains have trees of pistachio and wood, but the area is also liable to flooding.



People use the cleared land for building houses, pathways and streets, getting rocks and fuel. There are also horse sport championships here. Many animals graze the area (up to 2000).

The mines were laid in 1985 because the (then) border with the Soviet Union was only 2 km away. Clearance was from 2003 – 2008.

A large number of people were injured (70) or killed (30), as well as many livestock (maybe 200). Women say that the village is clear of mines and now the land can be used without any problem. Their children can go to the pasture without any distress.

They know about all types of mines because of the awareness program, which started in 2004/5. The children say: *“The mine is very dangerous; we don’t touch the mines because the MRE team came to this area and trained us, and we got some idea about the mine. They showed us the mine pictures, and we got some information about how to avoid the mines. We will inform the chief of the area to invite the mine clearing programme to clear the mined area. We saw a lot of children injured by mine explosion. Our advice for other children is not to touch the mine and not to touch the things which they don’t know.”*

The government did not help the survivors up to now. They ask us about our problems but they didn’t do anything up to now.

The village requests for clinic, wells, streets, electricity, irrigation water and assistance for disabled people. They also fear there are still a few mines left undiscovered and would like them to come and do the work again. These are the areas of Barghaza, Khasagul. Cars can not go to the area, where there is 700 jirib of land, of which 500 jirib has a problem of mines. It was not surveyed previously. The request from the village people for the mine clearing is to hire our people to carry out the mine programme and complete the work.

### **Case Study 1**

Khudai Qul son of Merza is 58 years old with 9 children from 17- 30 years old. He was injured by a mine which injured others at the same time. It occurred during Dr Nagibullah presidency during the night on the mountain. First aid was given by the Hospital of Samangan Province, and then he was carried to Sayaf Hospital in Pakistan for 3-4 months. All the children are not learning lessons, as they have to help with farming. No agency is helping us, nor can we get any microfinance for us, we did not get any job.

### **Case Study 2**

Saleh Mohammad son of Shirazudin is 28 years old. He is single and lives with his family (12 people). When the mine exploded, he was going to harvest bushes in an area called Qazal with his donkey. It killed the donkey and then the part of mine injured his eyes and some part of his body. He was taken to Samangan Hospital, but they didn’t treat him. He then went to Mazar where he stayed in the hospital for one month. No NGO or government has helped us. He requests to the government to give him plastic eyes and financial assistance.



**25. SHEIKH MOHAMMADY, BALKH PROVINCE, MAZAR-I-SHARIF DISTRICT**

**MACCA Database data**

Families	Distance	Date of clearance	Agency clearing	Cleared area	No of minefields	Destroyed devices
300	Centre	2007/8	ATC	133,275	1 BF	AP: 0 AT: 0 UXO: 2066

Priority	No of victims before clearance	No of victims after clearance	MRE activities agencies	MRE dates
Low	8	0	ICRC	2005



**Map showing the cleared area on the far side of the road to the village**



**Discussion with village leaders**



**Interview with the manager of the toilet paper factory**



**Interview with the manager of the raisin factory**

Sheikh Mohammady is a village is on the outskirts of Mazar city. It is near to a main road and to an industrial area that looks to have been badly damaged during the wars. There are four “factories” nearby: one for making bread next to a grain silo (not working), one for tailoring (not working), one for drying and cleaning sultanas from grapes (100 non-local families working) and a new one for making toilet paper. The grape factory area was one of four mine fields near the village. Thus clearing the mines has **allowed the factory to reopen**. It is owned by an entrepreneur from outside the area and he brings his own labour to work it. Two of the other cleared areas have been used for housing (by government), although local people from the village are not well represented among those who have the houses. There are about 100 houses on the cleared land with a value of about \$13,000 each.

There is a stream through the village which is used as a water supply and for swimming/washing, but is very muddy. The village has electricity and a mosque, but very few other facilities (no schools, no clinic). The nearest girl’s school is in next village (Nawabad Nahritoop). The nearest clinic is 8 km away. There is no

NSP shura, only a local one. Unemployment is a big problem. There is no farming. Very little government or NGO support. One NGO came and did 10 days of training on tailoring and then left. No follow up. There is a low level of education, and they would like a literacy “college” for women. The village is inhabited by a special tribe (the Mohammady sect/tribe), with other members around Afghanistan. The community leader was a security officer with the Najib government, and now is unemployed despite trying to get a job. Many community members do petty selling on the streets of Mazar.

Mines were first laid in 1375. Clearance was from 1384-1388, and MRE from 1389.

The men know where the mines are, so they informed ATC and they did the clearing. Demining has a lot of benefits for us, including agricultural production and safety. Up to now no NGOs is helping us, and there is no any development project. BRAK has a microfinance programme with them.

Development priorities are: school, a college for women, clinic, clean drinking water, hygienic refuse disposal.

## ANNEX ONE: SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE ONE: ASSET USE; DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND VICTIMS

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
<b>Central Region</b>					
1. Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Housing for elite, some agriculture, safety.	Better life	Villagers feel that cleared land was not fairly distributed, but went to powerful entrepreneurs.  Want: 1. Facilities for Primary School; 2. Employment	"Many"	?
2. Qala-I-Hashmatkhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic area</li> <li>Power transmission pylons</li> <li>Catch migrating birds for sale back to their native country!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women collect wood</li> <li>Women graze animals</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road;</li> <li>Safe drinking water;</li> <li>Clinic</li> </ol>	7 (including Kuchis)	0
3. Kariz-e Mir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced threats to life</li> <li>Improved development</li> <li>Increased value of cleared land</li> <li>Can use the land for agriculture (land is fertile) or houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed school on cleared area</li> <li>Crop cultivation</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity;</li> <li>Water for drinking</li> </ol>	6 (but village women say 25)	0
4. Qala-I-Kashif	Battle area. Cleared of UXOs. Two market places with about 70 stalls		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads;</li> <li>Water;</li> <li>Refuse collection</li> </ol>	20 (but villagers say 6)	0
5. Rabat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops</li> <li>Gardens</li> <li>Roads and houses</li> <li>Mosque and school next to demined road</li> </ul>	Most houses had mines so residents migrated, but are now home since clearance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Vet clinic;</li> <li>Roads;</li> <li>Centre for women</li> </ol>	10 (villagers say 20)	0
6. Chaharikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helped</li> </ul>		1. Clinic;	130	0

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
	<p>people use their own lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased agricultural products in the area</li> <li>• Increased numbers of livestock</li> <li>• Reduced threat to life</li> <li>• Development has been encouraged</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Well;</li> <li>3. Roads;</li> <li>4. Electricity;</li> <li>5. Literacy classes for women;</li> <li>6. Assistance for survivors</li> </ol>	(villagers say 46)	
7. Gudar	Wheat, fruit, grapes and fuel wood. Livestock grazing	Path and playground	1. Clinic	42	0
8. Qal'eh-ye Khwaja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleared land used for mosque, petrol station, houses, gardens and agriculture</li> </ul>	Women go to harvest grapes and sell them in the market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clinic;</li> <li>2. Solution to high water table;</li> <li>3. Health education and literacy for women</li> </ol>	14 Villagers say 65)	0
9. Chahar Asyab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased safety of the villagers</li> <li>• Military camp (commandos ) not letting people use the cleared land, but locals were grazing their cattle and using the area as a passway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People able to move freely (and their livestock)</li> </ul>	1. Electricity	0 (villagers say 7)	0
10. Suffokhail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture (gardens)</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• Footpaths</li> <li>• Building materials (stone and mud)</li> <li>• Houses</li> <li>• Football</li> </ul>	Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water for irrigation;</li> <li>2. Vocational training;</li> <li>3. Bridges (2 large and 19 small);</li> <li>4. Water course repair;</li> <li>5. Education for women</li> </ol>	14 (villagers say 8)	0

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
	field				
11. Ashrafkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased agricultural and livestock production</li> <li>Sand and stone sales from the cleared area (employment for local people)</li> <li>Fuel wood and wild food collection from cleared area</li> <li>Houses</li> <li>Cemetery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleared hills used for agricultural activities</li> <li>Asphalted road under construction down the hill</li> <li>Nomads use land for grazing, and are settling near to the hill</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity;</li> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Schools</li> </ol>	35 (villagers say 5)	0
12. Gojurkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture (want to rehabilitate gardens)</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Houses being built</li> <li>Roads/paths</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Irrigation canal rehabilitation;</li> <li>Electricity;</li> <li>School for girls;</li> <li>Literacy courses for women</li> </ol>	2 (villagers say 15)	0
13. Sayad	Agriculture (flooded at time of survey)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools;</li> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Drains;</li> <li>Drinking water;</li> <li>Small bridges</li> </ol>	40	0
<b>Northern Region</b>					
14. Sayghanchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing (NB some areas are being de-mined still)</li> <li>Plan is to grow pistachio trees on the pasture land</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Stones and soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gardens</li> <li>Sight seeing and picnics</li> <li>Swimming and picnics for people from Mazar</li> <li>Fuelwood</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation canal repair (needs serious engineering input to stop it undermining the main road)</li> <li>Bridge;</li> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Electricity</li> </ol>	1 (villagers say 5 and give names to those killed)	0
15. Gur-e Mai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Football and Volleyball (in castle grounds)</li> <li>Storage</li> <li>School next</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Female teacher;</li> <li>Tailoring facility;</li> <li>Clinic;</li> <li>Completion of clearance of cluster bombs;</li> </ol>	5 (villagers say "many")	0

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
	to site is safer		5. Restitution of irrigation canal		
16. Mola Sultan Bashi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Grazing (NB still have mined areas)</li> <li>• Gardens still not cleared of mines (owner prevented clearance)</li> </ul>	Picnics Grazing	1. Electricity; 2. Literacy and tailoring courses for women; 3. Clinic; 4. School; 5. Culverts; 6. Bridge	? (villagers say 38)	?
17. Shahr-i-Qadim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit production</li> <li>• Soil extraction</li> <li>• Grazing</li> <li>• School</li> <li>• Shops</li> </ul>	Children roam freely	Not given	6 (villagers say 40)	0 (but one mine action person killed)
18. Dehdadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sightseeing (castle) and play area for children</li> <li>• Soil</li> </ul>	Children play safely	1. School; 2. Electricity; 3. Water; 4. Rehabilitation of mosque	2	0 (two mine action members injured)
19. Ala Chapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has helped area development</li> <li>• Has increased the number of residents in the area</li> <li>• School, mosque and homes built on the cleared area</li> <li>• Agriculture and gardens</li> </ul>		Not given	0	0
20. Base Sokhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depot of government UXO was burned and cleared</li> <li>• Government is using land for 1500 plots for National Security staff to build their houses</li> </ul>	Same	1. Drinking water (from Mazar, or from hills or from wells); 2. Electricity; 3. Roads within compound	0	0
21. Sarwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing</li> </ul>		1. School (there is a	0	0

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
Tepa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the railway and the main road</li> <li>People settling here were IDPs</li> </ul>		madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4. Irrigation water	(villagers say 1)	
22. Hayratan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Railway station and tracks</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>Power lines</li> <li>Homes</li> <li>Mobile phone mast</li> </ul>		1. High school (land given by community); 2. Clinic; 3. Women's project (sewing or poultry etc)	9 (villagers say 2)	0
23. Khwaja Burhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Mobile phone masts</li> <li>Safe use of graveyard</li> <li>Safe attendance of horse sports</li> </ul>		1. School (and madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Electricity; 4. Bridge; 5. Women's shura; 6. Literacy courses for women	10 (villagers say 20)	0
24. Qoch Nehal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased mental stress for local people (same for almost all villages)</li> <li>Wheat production on the cleared area (20 tonnes for 3 people from rainfed land)</li> <li>Houses</li> <li>Paths</li> <li>Horse sports</li> <li>Grazing (2000 animals)</li> </ul>		1. Clinic; 2. Wells; 3. Streets; 4. Electricity; 5. Irrigation water; 6. Assistance for the disabled; 7. Completion of decontamination	2 (villagers say 30)	0
25. Sheikh Mohammady	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private land cleared and factory re-started production (cleaning and sorting of sultanas).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 homes built on another cleared area.</li> <li>Silo cleared and park</li> </ul>	1. School; 2. College for women; 3. Clean drinking water; 4. Refuse disposal	8	0



Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also toilet paper factory started. 200 families (from outside the local area) employed</li> </ul>	built near silo			

**TABLE 2: MRE AND SURVIVOR SUPPORT**

Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
<b>Central Region</b>					
1. Qal'eh-ye-Khater	Done	Done	?	Male survivor receives 700 Afs per month from government	Woman survivor receives no support
2. Qala-I-Hashmatkhan	Effective	Effective	Effective	ICRC (artificial limbs) and government support (700 Afs/m)	No support to women victim
3. Kariz-e Mir		Women know about mines, which has helped reduce accidents	Successful, especially for children	Hospital care in Afghanistan and abroad. Support for sustainable livelihood (7000 Afs/year from government plus support from Red Cross	Not reported
4. Qala-I- Kashif	Close to city. Lots of MRE. Low risk	?	Effective	Government support (700 Afs/month per victim) – but beneficiaries not happy with that amount	
5. Rabat	Effective with most people knowing about mines. Done 7 times			ICRC supported victims with prosthetic limbs. Some victims supported with government cash (others not), but not happy with amount	No support to female victims
6. Chaharikar	MRE teams have struggled. Reduced explosions		Good MRE for children	Medical support.	
7. Gudar	Done	Done	Done	Free medical	-

Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
				treatment, but no financial support	
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)	Rahimani Foundation supporting victims with money. Also government	No support for female victims (paid own hospital fees)
9. Chahar Asyab		Effective-know about mines	Children had good knowledge of mine dangers	An NGO has supported victims (2500 – 3000 Afs per 3 months), but left after some time. Government (Ministry of Victims and Martyrs) supported with 7000 Afs/year. ICRC provided artificial limbs and also foodstuffs (wheat, rice and oil). Free medical care in Kabul	No support
10. Suffokhail	Effective, no victims since MRE	Want re-visit		Artificial limbs and hospital treatment	No support to women survivors
11. Ashrafkhel			Children have received MRE; they know about mines and their threats	Medical support provided ICRC has provided some loans to those handicapped by mines	Emergency treatment free; no financial support
12. Gojurkhel	Effective, done three times but want again for returning	Women say they didn't get to date		Artificial limbs (ICRC) and government (700 Afs/m)	No support

Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
	IDPs.				
13. Sayad	Effective delivery	Effective	Effective	Free medical treatment No financial assistance	-
<b>Northern Region</b>					
14. Sayghanchi	MRE present for 2 months in the community	Provided	Provided six times	IRC supported with artificial limbs  All victims have moved to the city	No support for the victims in this community
15. Gur-e Mai	Effective	Effective	Visual aids given to children	Victim support by government (700 Afs /month)	
16. Mola Sultan Bashi	Provided three times	Provided	Children have good knowledge of mines (HT came 3 times)	No victims (victims have moved to cities; they had been provided with artificial limbs). Financial support – 4000 Afs/m	No support for female victims
17. Shahr-i-Qadim	Effective and ongoing	?	Effective	Given hospital care, limbs by IRC and financially supported by Min V&M (7000/m)	?
18. Dehdadi	Effective	Effective	Effective	Supported by Min of V&M	Hospital treatment; IRC gave artificial limb; no financial support
19. Ala Chapan	Many MRE teams have visited. Very high awareness of mines	?	Effective	Medical support only (no victims in the village; any victims actually came from another area)	
20. Base Sokhta	Only 7 families.	Provided	Provided	No survivors	No survivors

Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
	They are aware of dangers				
21. Sarwan Tapa	Has been provided to all	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)	No survivors	No survivors
22. Hayratan	Provided. Know about risks	Commercial place so people were informed	Provided	ICRC- limbs Government - cash	No survivors
23. Khwaja Burhan	Good MRE	Provided	Provided 7 times	Artificial limbs from ICRC. Some support from NSP, but nothing from government	No survivor support to females
24. Qoch Nehal	Successful in reducing accidents			Supported medically after the incident	
25. Sheikh Mohammady	Provided	No MRE for women		Government support of 300 Afs/m	No victim support

## ANNEX 2 Central Area Mine Action Center : Proposed Communities for Mine Action Livelihoods Survey

### Impact free communities( Cleared by Demining):

S#.	Location				Type of contamination	Total Size of Cleared Area	Cleared by	Beneficiary	No Of Victim	Com. Contact Person	Remarks
	Province	District	Village	Distance from District Centre							
1	Kabul	Region 17	Kariz-e-Mir	3 km	AP/AT/UXO	6505770	HT	210	6	Malik Habib and haji Najib kabuli	
2	Parwan	Bagram	Dasht Rabat	7 Km	AP/UXO	270000	HT	110	10	Abdul Munir and Sayed Ikram	Charikar AOR
3	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Gulbagh	From/P/ 10 Km	AT/AP	38000	ATC/MCPA	1000	0	Nil	
4	Kabul	Kabul	Qala-I- Kashif	2 Km	UXO s	3900	DAFA	Not specified	20	Nil	No LIS Report
5	Kabul	Kabul	Qalai Khater	2 Km	UXO s	0	OMAR	Not specified	0	Nil	No LIS Report
6	Parwan	Bagram	Gujarkhil	5km	AP,AT/AP and AP/ERW	392,552	ATC,HD,DAFA,HT,MCPA,MDC and OMAR	300	2	M. Anwar,Abdul farooq,Mohammaddin	
7	Parwan	Charikar	Abdilbay	4km	AP	168,214	ATC,DAFA,DDG and MCPA	500	130	Zar gul,Mestari M,Jan	

S#.	Still contaminated communities:				Type of Hazard	Land Type	Type of Contamination	No Of Affected People	No Of Victim	Com. Contact Person	Remarks
	Province	District	Village	distance from District Centre							
1	Kabul	Shakardara	Ghaza	16 km	MF/BF	All	AP/AT/UXO	500	14	Malik Toor	
2	Kabul	Qarabagh	Gudar	6 km	MF	All	AP/AT/UXO	450	42	Abdul Latif and Mohammaddin	Charikar AOR
3	Parwan	Bagram	Qal-e-khwaja	3 Km	MF/BF	All	AP/AT/UXO	80	14	bahdur Khan and Ziuddin	Charikar AOR
4	Parwan	Bagram	Sayad	4 Km	MF	All	AP/UXO	280	40	Salim khan and sayed Hakim	Charikar AOR
5	Kabul	Kabul	Qala-I- Hashmatkhan	3 Km	MF	Hill side	AP & UXO s	400	7	Aminullah	
6	Kabul	Qarabagh	Ashraf khail	8km	MF,EOD and V by V	Cropland/Irrigated/Grain+Pasture land	AP/AT	210	35	Abdul manan,	

## ANNEX 3

### Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

#### Area Mine Action Centre North (AMAC-N)

#### Summary list of Communities for Livelihood Survey

Region	Location			Community ID	No of Family	No-MF/BF	Distance of Hazard from Community	Date of Clearanc	Agency	Cleared Area MF	Cleared Area BF	Priority	Destroyed DeviceS			No of Victims before Clearance	No of Victims since clearance	MRE Activities by	Date	Contact person	Phone N
	Province	District	Village										AP	AT	UXO						
	North	Balkh	Nahrishahi										Gor e Mai	NA-11							
North	Balkh	Nahrishahi	Gor e Mai	NA-11	1300	5-MF	Around of 3 km	2006-2007-2008-2009	MDC	705,148	0	Medium	0	9	6	5	0	DDG, ATC, ICRC & AAR Japan	2005-2008	M.Qasim & Zmary	7949528
North	Balkh	Mazar I sharif	Shikh Mohammadi	NA-18	300	1-BF	Center	2007 and 2008	ATC	0	133,275	Low	0	0	2066	8	0	ICRC	2005	Rahmatullah	7993511
North	Balkh	Nahrishahi	Ali Chapan	NA-13	500	1-MF	Center	2006	MDC	55704	0	Low	0	0	0	0	0	HT,ATC,DDG	2002 to 2008	Ebrahim & Yassin Karblay	7721028
North	Balkh	Nahrishahi	Base Sokhta	0	Gov	3-BF	Center	2002-2003-2007 and 2008	HT	0	567,539	Low	100	480	127,428	0	0	ATC,HT,AAR	2006	M.Muhsan	7998969
North	Balkh	Hairatan	Shahrak Hairatan	HQ-375		6-MF	1 km	2004-2005-2008	ATC-DDG-HT	130448	0		10161		3851	4	0		01/01/1996		
North	Balkh	Hairatan	Hairatan	HQ-375	400	9-BF	2 km	2004-05-08-07	ATC-DDG-HT	0	2443936	Medium	0	0	5864	5	0	ARCS	15/05/2010	Qazi Najeeb	
North	Balkh	Kaldar	Sarwan tepa/Hayratan	HQ-373		26-MF	27 km	2003-04-05-07-08	ATC-DDG-HT-MDC	1113592	0		271	21	1200	0	0		22/11/2009	Dordo Morad	7755744
North	Balkh	Kaldar	Sarwan tepa/Hayratan	HQ-373	200	50-BF	27 km	2003-04-05-07-08	ATC-DDG-HT-MDC	0	12797209	Medium	0	0	101252	0	0	ARCS	23/11/2009	Khalifa Rozi& Muhabullah	7944170
North	Balkh	Khulm	Khawaja Burhan	HQ-1406	120	4-MF	Around of 3 to 5 Km	2005-2007 & 2008	ATC and MDC	186272	0	Low	40	2	297	10	0	ARCS	2009	Hajji Sharab	0
North	Balkh	Khulm	Sayghanchi	HQ-1412	50	8-MF	Around of 5 to 10km	2004,2005,2006,2007 and 2009	HT,MDC and DDG	445778	0	Low	470	0	1595	1	0	ARCS	2005	Malam Ghulam Sakhi	0
North	Jawzajan	Sheberghan	Eid Mahala	NA-3	60	1-MF	3km	29/03/2007	ATC	14700	0	Meduim	45	0	0	0	0	yes	24/06/2007		
North	Jawzajan	Sheberghan	Jalal Abad	NA-2	150	7-MF,9BF	7km	21/06/2008	HT and ATC	35000	5165500	Low	0	0	41757	0	0	Yes	15/01/2004		
North	Faryab	Khani Charbagh	Chakmani Payin	HQ-1598	500	25-MF	13 km	2006,2007 and 2008	MCPA and MDC	2545134	0	Meduim	2	43	153	22	0	Yes	23/06/2007	1-Qari Abdul Qader s/o Qari Azizullah 2-Rozi Bay s/o Abdul Samai 3-Qurban Khowaja s/o Hashim Khawaja	
North	Balkh	Dehdadi	Sherabad	NA-19		4 BF	1 Km to 7 km	2005 -2008	HT	0	2787413		0	0	5905	0	0			Gh. Rabani	7998797
North	Balkh	Dehdadi	Sherabad	NA-19	150	1 MF	0.5 km to 1 km	2008	DDG	43884	0	Low	40	0	0	2	0	ARCS	2008	Gh. Rabani	7998797
North	Samangan	Aybak	Qoch Nehal	NA-1170	100	10 MF	From 3Km to 20km	2003-4-5-6-7-8	MDC	696536	0	Low	6	15	0	2	0	ARCS	2004	Eisa khan & Noorhaq Mohammadi	7754292
North	Samangan	Aybak	Shahr-i-Qadim	NA-1172	40	8 MF	1 Km to 3 km	07/06/2003	HT	126344	0	Low	327	0	28	6	0	ARCS	2003	Noorullah	7757937
North	Samangan	Dara-suf	Ghalawansia	NA-1099	270	19 MF	from 1 Km to 30 km	2005 and 2009	HT-DDG	434797	0	Low	279	2	11	14	0	DDG/ARCS	2006	Abdul Hamid	