

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

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ANNEX 11: VILLAGE DATASETS

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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?

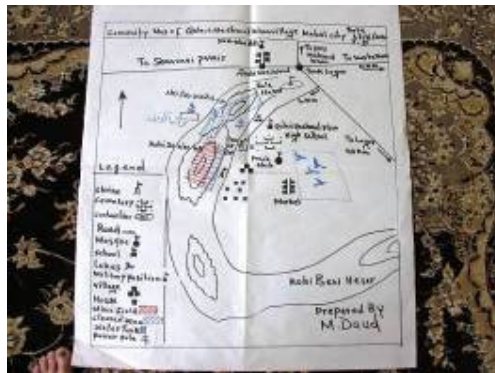
A: We cannot roam near the mountains since there is still risk of mines.

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 400m² 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.

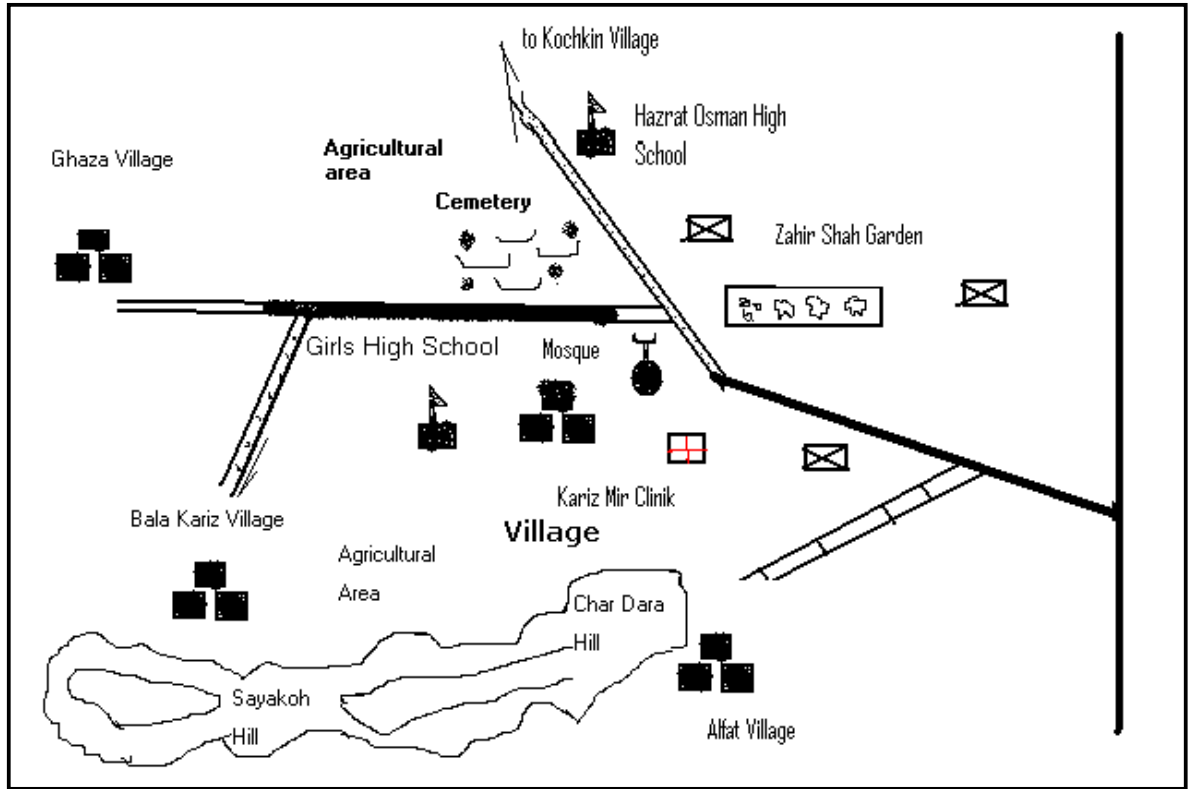
Focus group discussion with children

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.

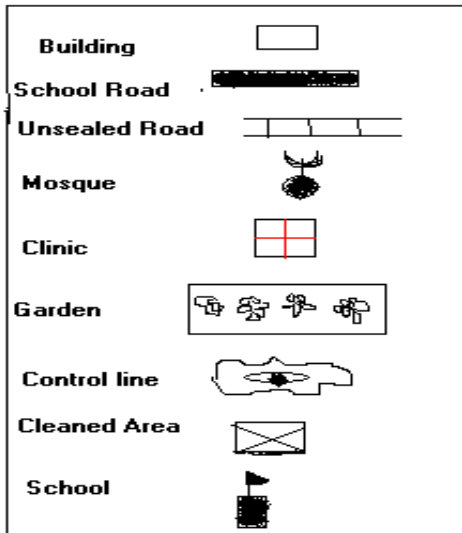
Gender role analysis

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: 3900m²

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.

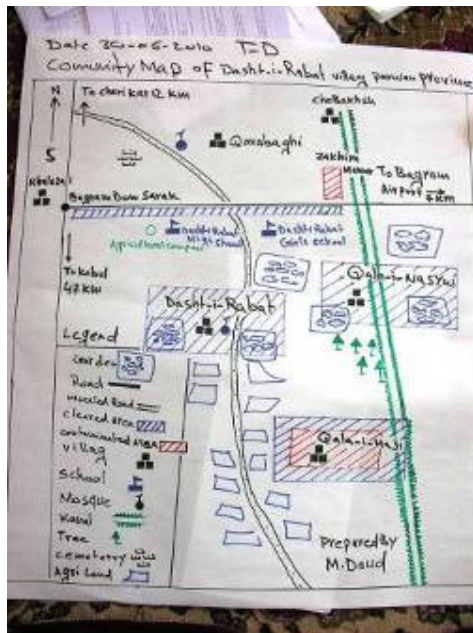
Clearance took 9 years from 2001-2009. Halo trust was the agency that cleared the mines from the village. Most villages in the area are now clear, but one close-by village still has contamination by land mines. Whilst mined, the whole population was forced to evacuate – mostly out of Afghanistan. There 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	
√	√	√	√				√	Work on lands
			√				√	Cultivation
	√	√				√	√	Livestock
√	√					√		Water
			√			√	√	Wood for fuel
			√				√	Shuras
			√				√	Reconstruction the roads

7. GUDAR VILLAGE, KABUL PROVINCE, QARABAGH DISTRICT

Information from MACCA database

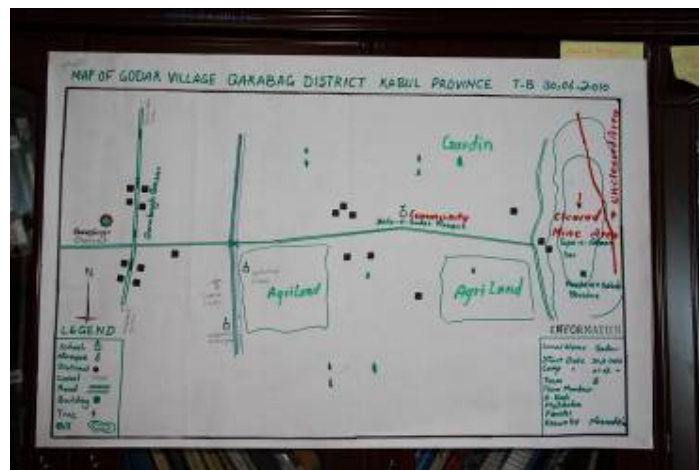
Land types: All; Types of contamination: AP, AT, UXO

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

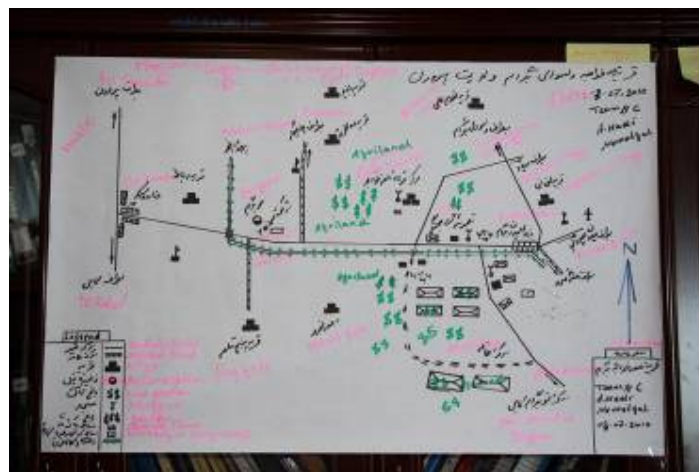


Filling station and mosque built on cleared land



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.

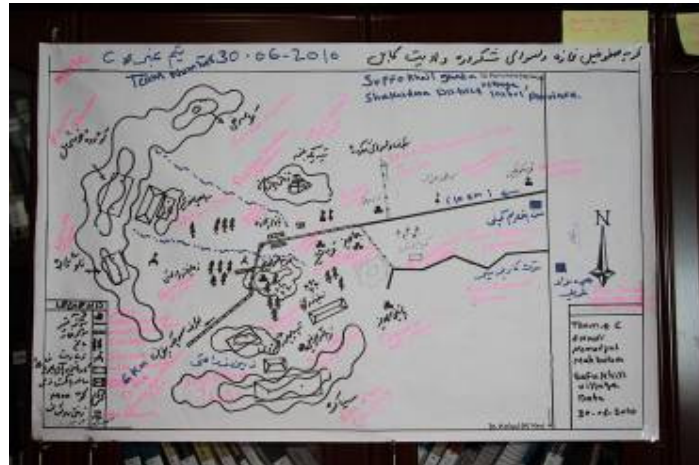
Villagers are very happy with the work of the de-mining teams (HALO-Trust in this case). Women are happy with the demining work and have benefited a lot from it. Roads, school, clinic have been constructed. We cultivate our lands. We sent our children to schools without any fear. We are aware of mines 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.

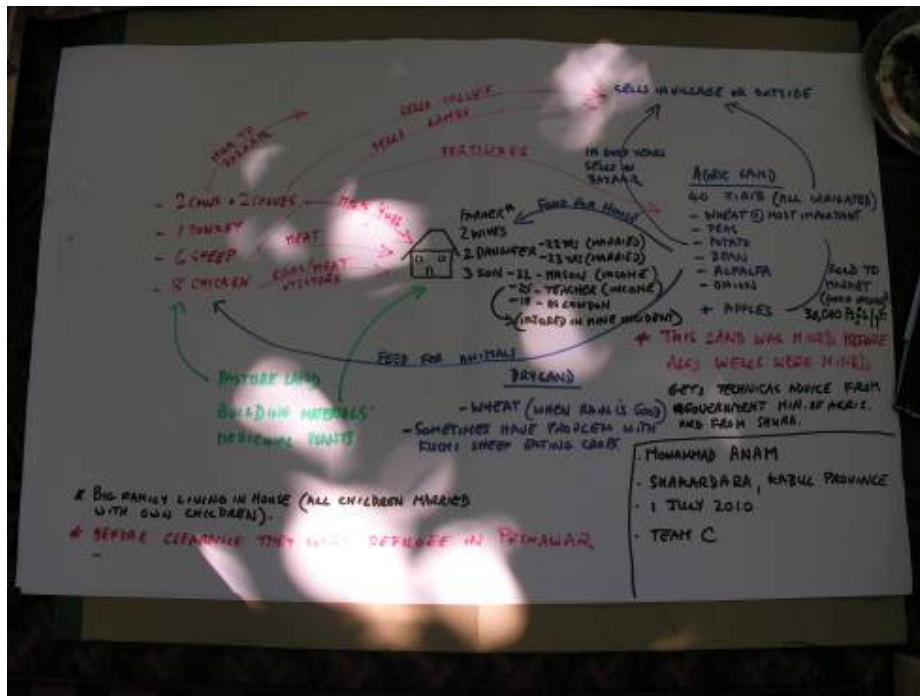
No agency or institution has supported the mine victims (men or women). Eight people lost their lives and mines injured 45 people. Two people had come to help the victims but at the end they didn't help any one.

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

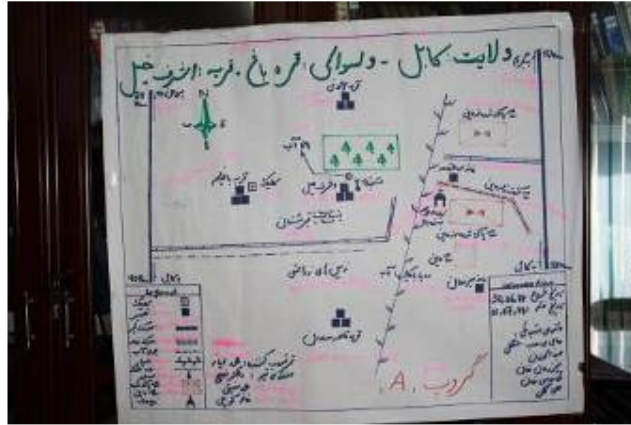
Gul Ro daughter of Shah Mohammad, is 30 years old, is a mine victim. She was 18 years old when mine injured her. She was blinded and also took some injuries on her legs during the incident. Mines have also injured her two sons. One lost his eye. One of her sons name is Mohammad s/o Mira Jan; he is graduated from 12th 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.

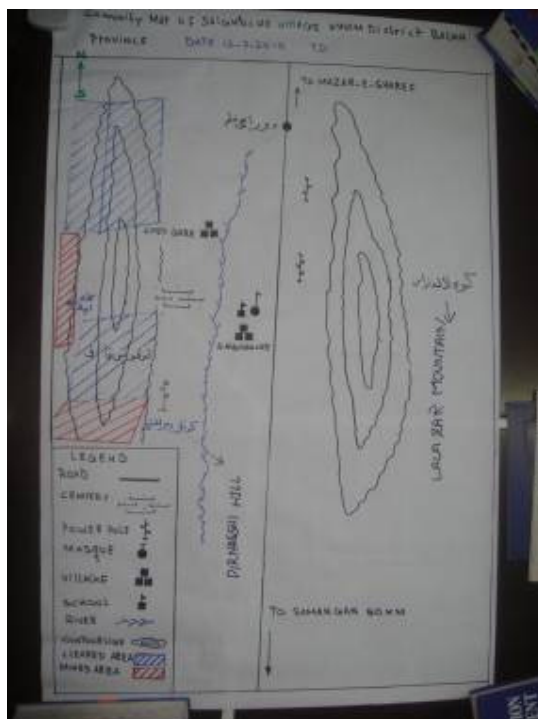
14. SAYGHANCHI VILLAGE, BALKH PROVINCE, KHULM DISTRICT

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

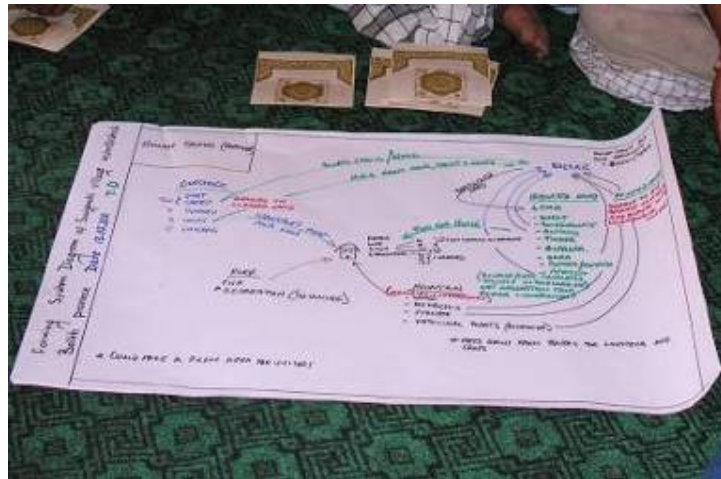
The village is in a river gorge by the main road from Mazaar to Kabul. The main irrigation channel below the road was destroyed by a flood, but cannot be rebuilt without undercutting the road. This will need expert engineering assistance and capital from government. The water problem limits agriculture, 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

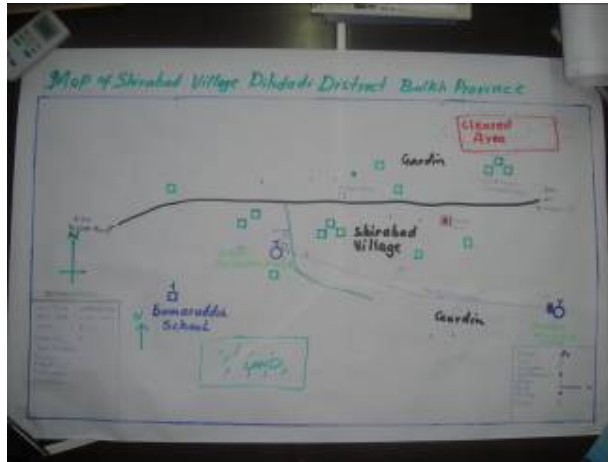
Qarai Sahib Achary is a resident of Shahre-Qadem village. He had taken his sheep for grazing when he stepped on a mine and he lost his right leg. His 10 sheep were also killed or injured by mines. After 3 hours soldiers took me to hospital. For 27 days I was unconscious in hospital and I was discharged 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.

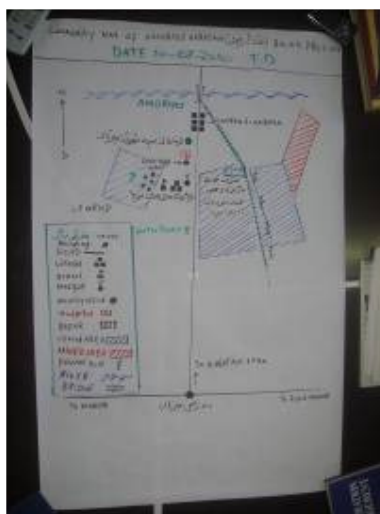
Our request from government and NGOs are: school (although there is a madrasa, there is no school and they don't go to school because it is too far) and hospital (clinic), fertiliser and more water for irrigation.

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.

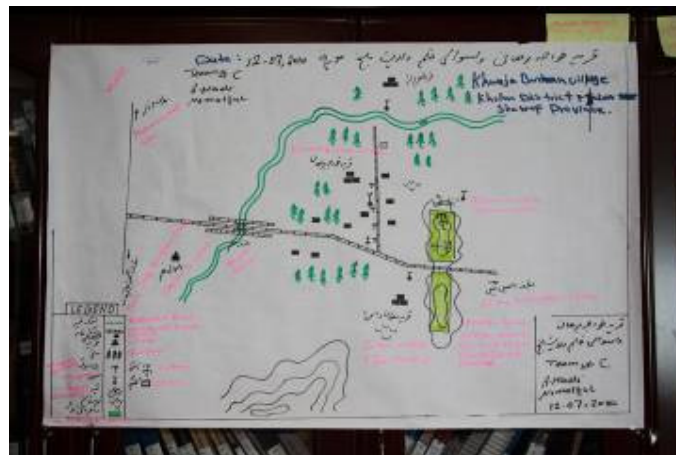
There are still mines in the desert, but these are being cleared.

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

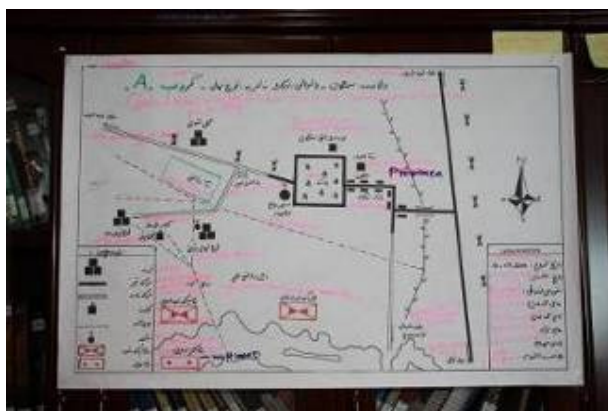
M. Hasan is 40 years old and married. He was farmer before the event, but now he is a shopkeeper. The event happened in 1992 at the Khaja Borhan hill during the picnic. After the event they sent him to the Red Cross hospital and they made an artificial foot for him. Now he works in a shop, and lives 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			
Central Region					
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"> Picnic area Power transmission pylons Catch migrating birds for sale back to their native country! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women collect wood Women graze animals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road; Safe drinking water; Clinic 	7 (including Kuchis)	0
3. Kariz-e Mir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced threats to life Improved development Increased value of cleared land Can use the land for agriculture (land is fertile) or houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed school on cleared area Crop cultivation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity; Water for drinking 	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"> Roads; Water; Refuse collection 	20 (but villagers say 6)	0
5. Rabat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops Gardens Roads and houses Mosque and school next to demined road 	Most houses had mines so residents migrated, but are now home since clearance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic; Vet clinic; Roads; Centre for women 	10 (villagers say 20)	0
6. Chaharikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic; 	130	0

Village	Asset use after clearance / benefits from clearance		Development priorities	Victims before clearance	Victims after clearance
	MEN	WOMEN			
	people use their own lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agricultural products in the area • Increased numbers of livestock • Reduced threat to life • Development has been encouraged 		2. Well; 3. Roads; 4. Electricity; 5. Literacy classes for women; 6. Assistance for survivors	(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"> • Cleared land used for mosque, petrol station, houses, gardens and agriculture 	Women go to harvest grapes and sell them in the market	1. Clinic; 2. Solution to high water table; 3. Health education and literacy for women	14 Villagers say 65)	0
9. Chahar Asyab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased safety of the villagers • Military camp (commandos) not letting people use the cleared land, but locals were grazing their cattle and using the area as a passway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People able to move freely (and their livestock) 	1. Electricity	0 (villagers say 7)	0
10. Suffokhail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture (gardens) • Grazing • Footpaths • Building materials (stone and mud) • Houses • Football 	Water	1. Water for irrigation; 2. Vocational training; 3. Bridges (2 large and 19 small); 4. Water course repair; 5. Education for women	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"> Increased agricultural and livestock production Sand and stone sales from the cleared area (employment for local people) Fuel wood and wild food collection from cleared area Houses Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleared hills used for agricultural activities Asphalted road under construction down the hill Nomads use land for grazing, and are settling near to the hill 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity; Clinic; Schools 	35 (villagers say 5)	0
12. Gojurkhel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture (want to rehabilitate gardens) Grazing Houses being built Roads/paths 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic; Irrigation canal rehabilitation; Electricity; School for girls; Literacy courses for women 	2 (villagers say 15)	0
13. Sayad	Agriculture (flooded at time of survey)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Schools; Clinic; Drains; Drinking water; Small bridges 	40	0
Northern Region					
14. Sayghanchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing (NB some areas are being de-mined still) Plan is to grow pistachio trees on the pasture land Agriculture Stones and soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardens Sight seeing and picnics Swimming and picnics for people from Mazar Fuelwood 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation canal repair (needs serious engineering input to stop it undermining the main road) Bridge; Clinic; Electricity 	1 (villagers say 5 and give names to those killed)	0
15. Gur-e Mai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football and Volleyball (in castle grounds) Storage School next 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Female teacher; Tailoring facility; Clinic; Completion of clearance of cluster bombs; 	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"> • Agriculture • Grazing (NB still have mined areas) • Gardens still not cleared of mines (owner prevented clearance) 	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"> • Fruit production • Soil extraction • Grazing • School • Shops 	Children roam freely	Not given	6 (villagers say 40)	0 (but one mine action person killed)
18. Dehdadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sightseeing (castle) and play area for children • Soil 	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"> • Has helped area development • Has increased the number of residents in the area • School, mosque and homes built on the cleared area • Agriculture and gardens 		Not given	0	0
20. Base Sokhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot of government UXO was burned and cleared • Government is using land for 1500 plots for National Security staff to build their houses 	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"> • Grazing 		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"> Construction of the railway and the main road People settling here were IDPs 		madrassa); 2. Clinic; 3. Fertiliser; 4. Irrigation water	(villagers say 1)	
22. Hayratan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway station and tracks Grazing Fuel Power lines Homes Mobile phone mast 		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"> Grazing Mobile phone masts Safe use of graveyard Safe attendance of horse sports 		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"> Decreased mental stress for local people (same for almost all villages) Wheat production on the cleared area (20 tonnes for 3 people from rainfed land) Houses Paths Horse sports Grazing (2000 animals) 		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"> Private land cleared and factory re-started production (cleaning and sorting of sultanas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 homes built on another cleared area. Silo cleared and park 	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"> Also toilet paper factory started. 200 families (from outside the local area) employed 	built near silo			

TABLE 2: MRE AND SURVIVOR SUPPORT

Village	MRE MEN	MRE WOMEN	MRE CHILDREN	Survivor support, MEN	Survivor support, WOMEN
Central Region					
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	-
Northern Region					
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 & Zamyary	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	Shahrak 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	Jawazjan	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	Jawazjan	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	