

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan: Strategies for Keeping People at the Centre of Victim Assistance

NDM, Geneva
16-19 February, 2016



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Armed conflicts in Afghanistan

- USSR (**1979**)
- USSR supported government (**1989**)
- Mujahedeen (**1992**)
- Taliban (**1996**)
- NATO/ISAF (**2001**)



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The Original Contamination

92%
of the total districts



28,330
Recorded Hazardous Areas
3,734 sq km



Disability in Afghanistan

- 2005 survey: 120,000 disabled due to War. 60,000 due to Mines/ERW.
- 2015 UNAMA records 11,002 casualties due to conflict. 21% due to IEDs
- 2016: UNMAS will implement a baseline nationwide disability survey.

750 Casualties a month
1993 – 1997

480 Casualties a month
in 1998-2001

42 casualties every month
in 2013

113 casualties every
month in 2015

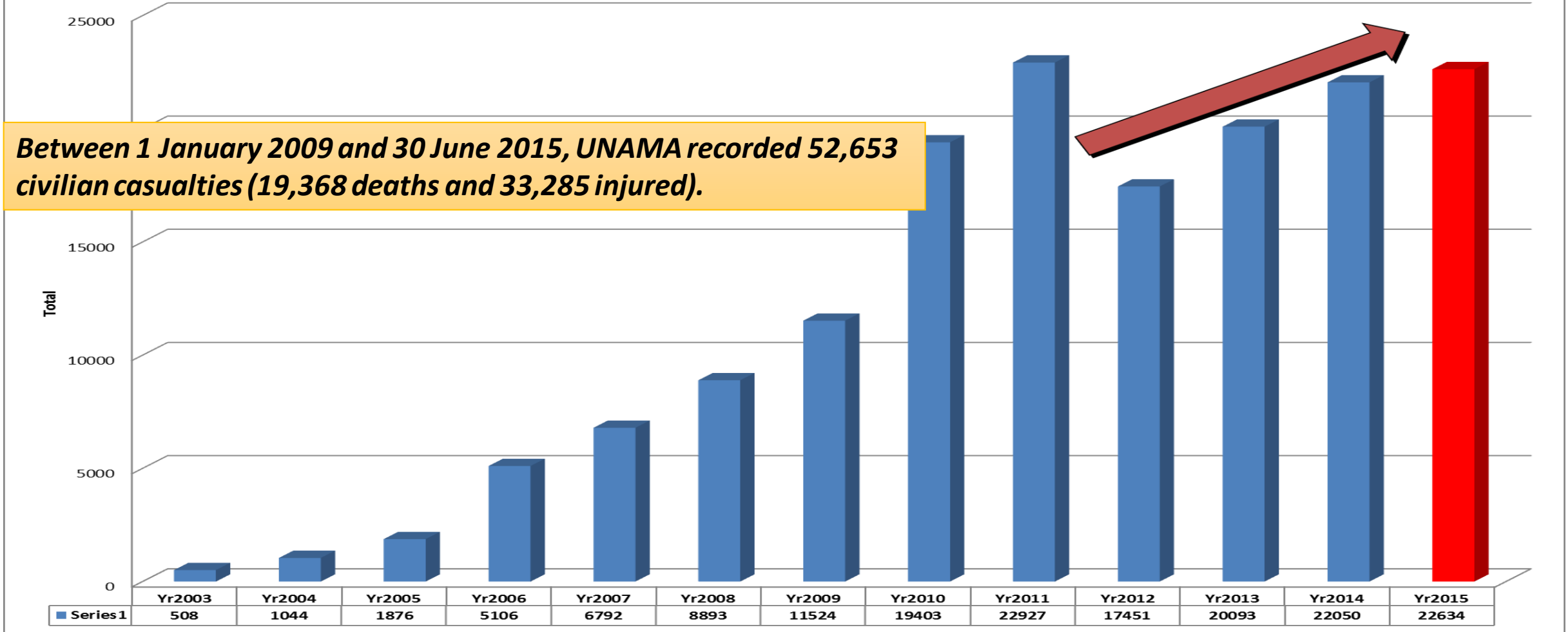




UNITED NATIONS SECURITY AFGHANISTAN



Total Security Incidents by Year

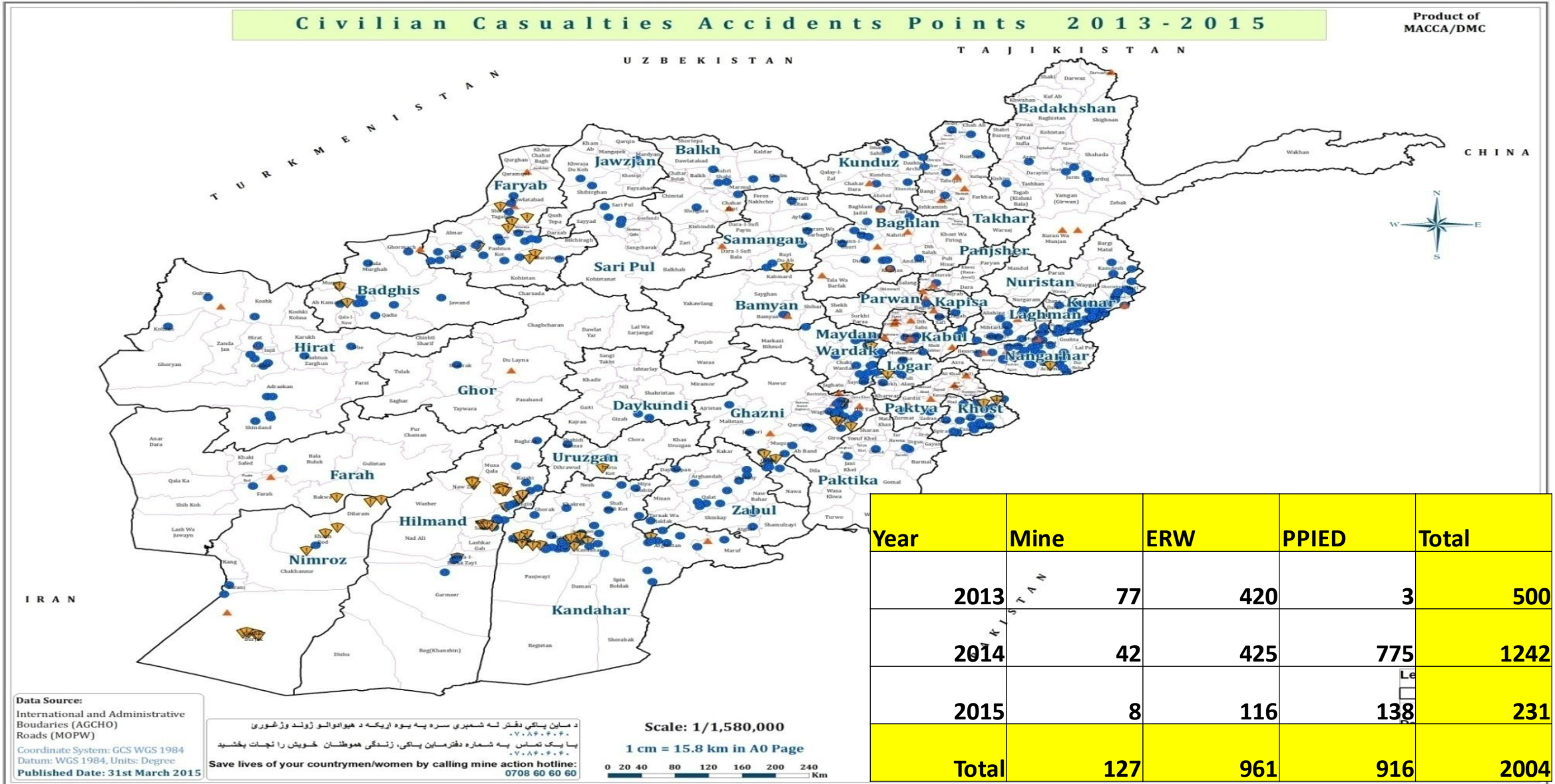


Recorded Civilian Casualties (2013- 2015)

Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA)

Civilian Casualties Accidents Points 2013-2015

Product of MACCA/DMC



Data Source:
International and Administrative Boudaries (AGCHO)
Roads (MOPW)
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984, Units: Degree
Published Date: 31st March 2015

د ميان پکي دفتر له شميری سره په يوه اړيکه د هيوادوالو ژوند وژغوری
۰۷۰۸۶۰۶۰۶۰
په پکي تماس په شمارة دفتر ميان پکي، زندگی هوطنان خویش را نجات بخشید
۰۷۰۸۶۰۶۰۶۰
**Save lives of your countrymen/women by calling mine action hotline:
0708 60 60 60**

Scale: 1/1,580,000

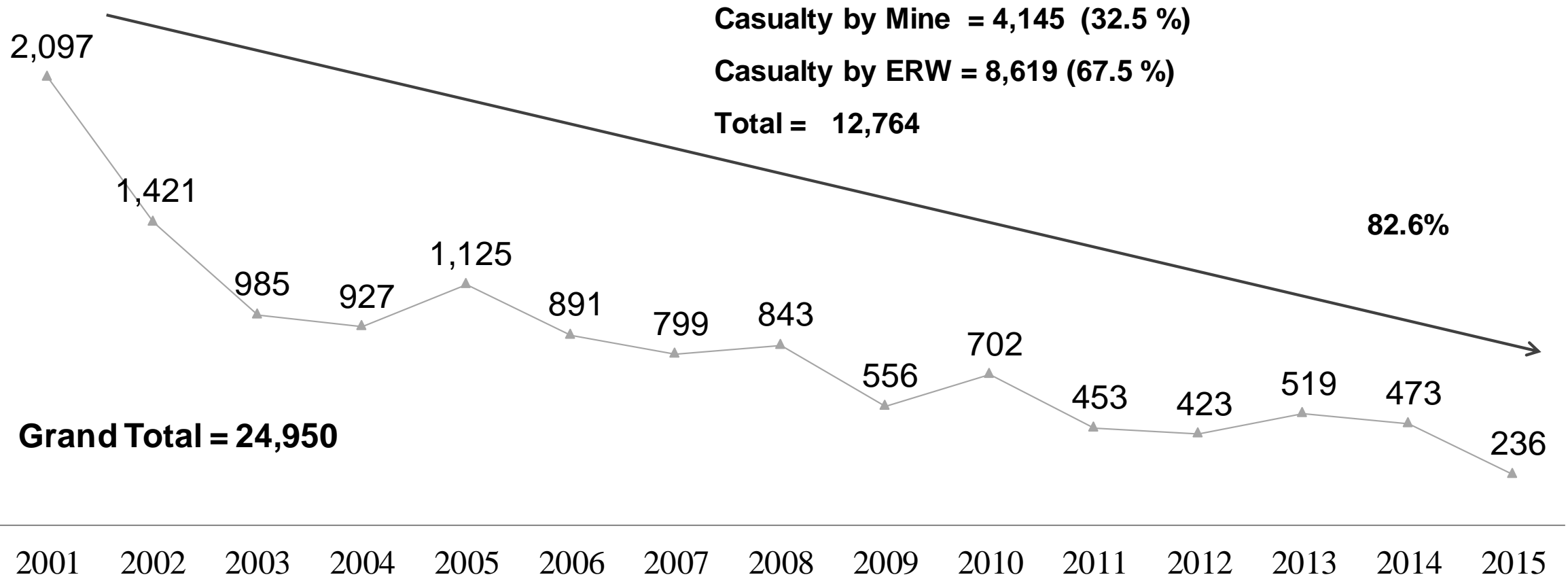
1 cm = 15.8 km in A0 Page

0 20 40 80 120 160 200 240 Km

Year	Mine	ERW	PPIED	Total
2013	77	420	3	500
2014	42	425	775	1242
2015	8	116	138	231
Total	127	961	916	2004

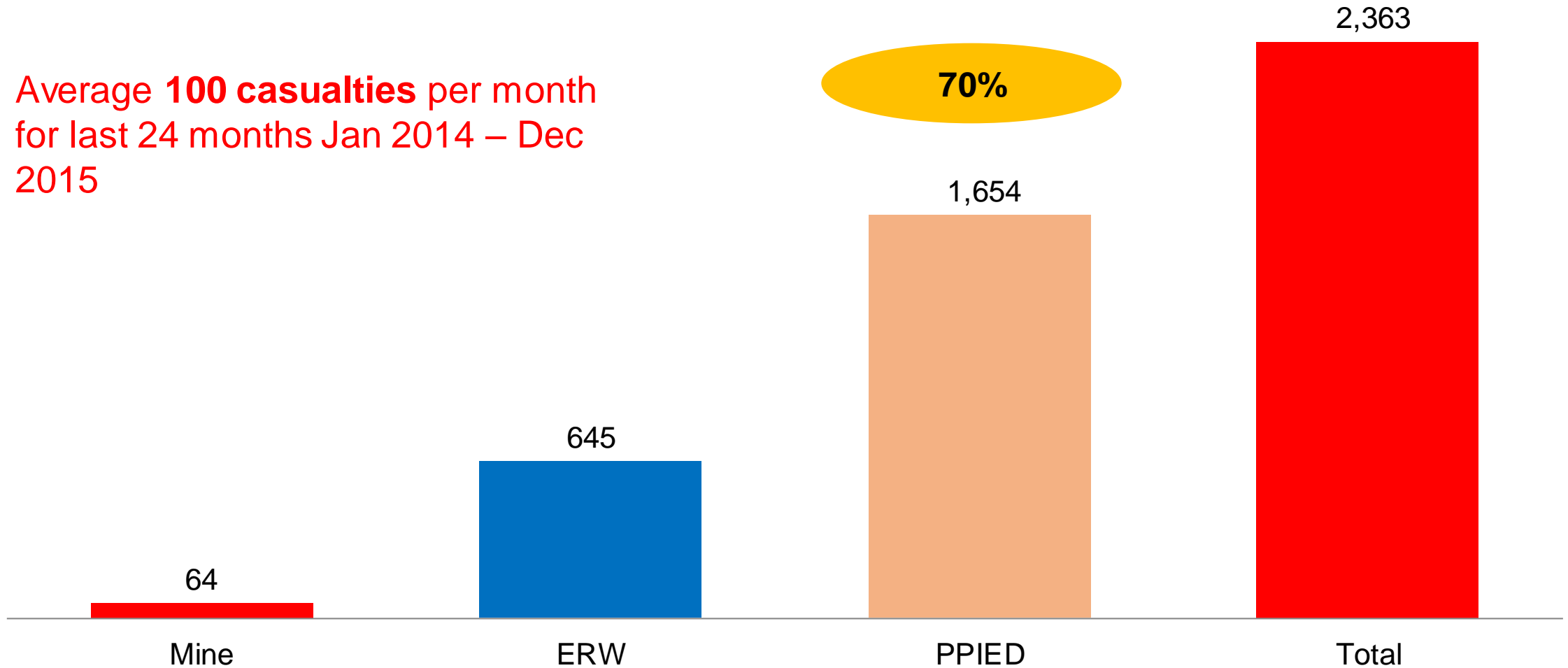
Mine & ERW civilian casualties 2001 – December 2015

Average **30 casualties** per month for last 24 months Jan 2014 – Dec 2015



Civilian Casualties due to (Mine, ERW Including PPIED) Jan 2014 – Dec 2015

Average **100 casualties** per month
for last 24 months Jan 2014 – Dec
2015



Saeed Akbar, a deminer: His son was killed by a PPIED in Kunduz City

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-01-06/afghanistan-paved-with-landmines/7071078>



Victim Assistance – Components



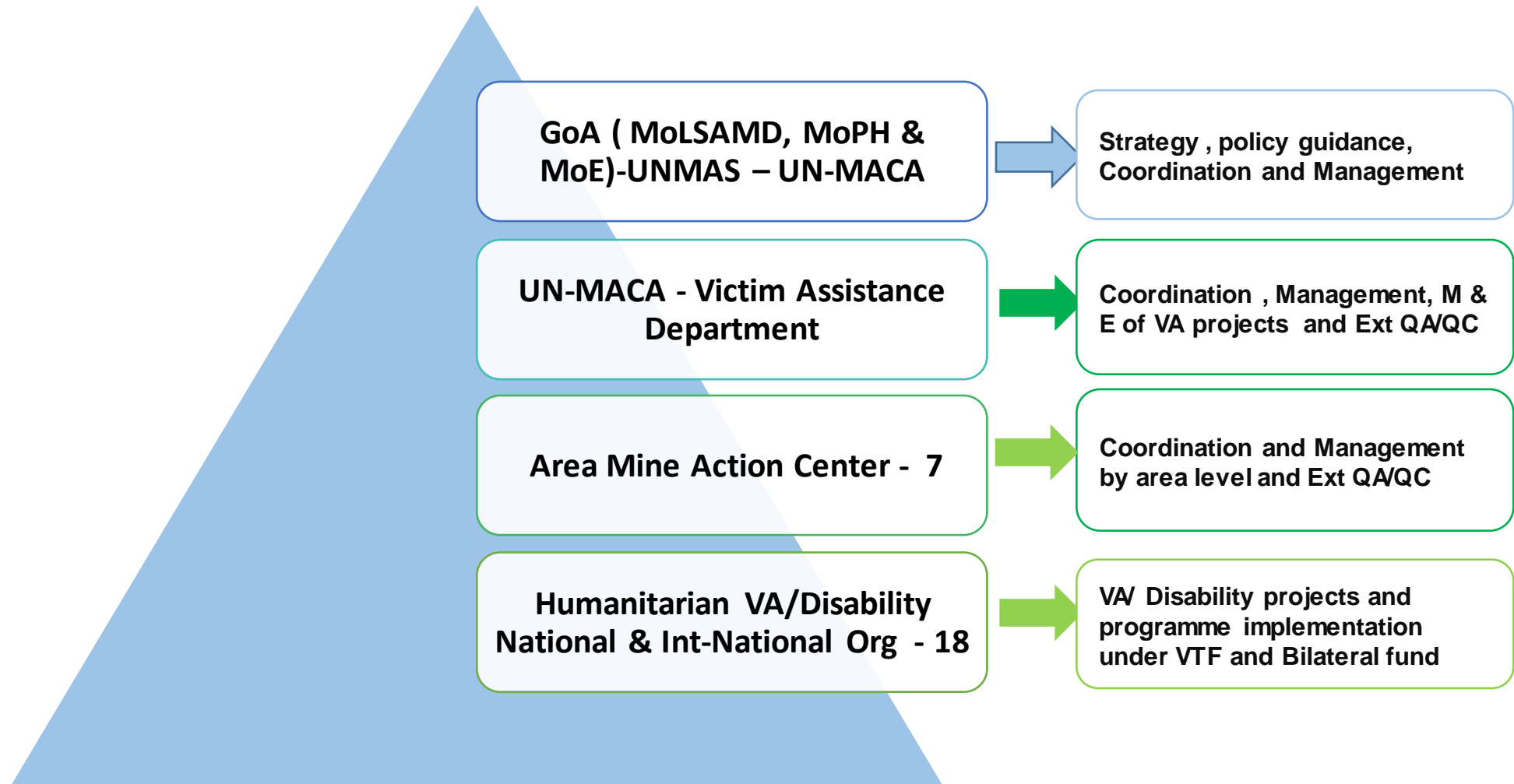
Challenges

- Identifying / Registering all victims
- Reaching women and providing services
- Service provision in remote areas where resources are limited
- Coordination with partners nation-wide
- Consistent data collection nation-wide



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Victim Assistance Structure



VA Strategic Planning and Policy Frameworks

- Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance
- National Disability Law covers rights of mine action victims and survivors
- Victim Assistance incorporated in Mine Action strategy for Afghanistan and Five Year Plan
- UN CRPD signed in 2012 and represented in National Disability strategy



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Participation / Inclusion of Survivors and Victims

- Gender markers are considered in all projects. Women, men, girls and boys receives equal benefits.
- Survivor/ Victims employed: estimated 550 mine (war) victims are employed by MAPA and other VA/Disability organizations.
- Disability Employment questionnaire to analyze the status of persons with disability including mine and ERW victims.



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Afghan Civilian Assistance Programme (ACAP III - USAID)

- **ACAP I** (2007 – 2010)
- **ACAP II** (2011- Feb 2015)
- **ACAP III** (July 2015) – UNMAS - 3 year programme with expanded coverage beneficiary eligibility



ACAP III Goal and Scope

- Mitigate short term & long-term impacts of the conflict on civilians
- Strengthen Government capacity to respond to needs
- Immediate Assistance (foods & household supplies)
- Long-term Services
(Physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, Socio-economic reintegration)
- Community Awareness and Advocacy



Gender Considerations

- Include women in immediate assistance assessment and verification teams
- Male/female teams being used for long-term services
- Maharams to transport women to ensure access to long-term service
- Disaggregation of all data by gender

Data: What we want IMSMA to tell us

- What types of incidents are impacting civilians most?
- Who is impacted the most? (urban/rural, age/sex, employment)
- When/how were they originally affected?
- Who has received what ACAP III service?
- Are the services timely provided to them?
- Who is receiving multiple services?



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THANK YOU

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