The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan:

Strategies for Keeping People at the Centre of Victim Assistance

NDM, Geneva
16-19 February, 2016
Armed conflicts in Afghanistan

- USSR (1979)
- USSR supported government (1989)
- Mujahedeen (1992)
- Taliban (1996)
- NATO/ISAF (2001)
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
Between 1 January 2009 and 30 June 2015, UNAMA recorded 52,653 civilian casualties (19,368 deaths and 33,285 injured).
Recorded Civilian Casualties (2013-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>ERW</th>
<th>PPIED</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>1242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mine & ERW civilian casualties
2001 – December 2015

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

- Casualty by Mine = 4,145 (32.5 %)
- Casualty by ERW = 8,619 (67.5 %)
- Total = 12,764

Grand Total = 24,950
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

- **64** Mine
- **645** ERW
- **1,654** PPIED
- **2,363** Total

**70%**
Saeed Akbar, a deminer:
His son was killed by a PPIED in Kunduz City

Victim Assistance – Components

1- Emergency & Continuing Medical Care
2- Physical Rehabilitation
3- Psychological Counseling
4- Social Inclusion
5- Economic Reintegration
6- Advocacy
7- Data Collection
8- Physical Accessibility
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
Victim Assistance Structure

GoA (MoLSAMD, MoPH & MoE)-UNMAS – UN-MACA

Strategy, policy guidance, Coordination and Management

UN-MACA - Victim Assistance Department

Coordination, Management, M & E of VA projects and Ext QA/QC

Area Mine Action Center - 7

Coordination and Management by area level and Ext QA/QC

Humanitarian VA/Disability National & Int-National Org - 18

VA/ Disability projects and programme implementation under VTF and Bilateral fund
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
Participation / Inclusion of Survivors and Victims

• Gender markers are considered in all projects. Women, men, girls and boys receive 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.
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?
THANK YOU

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