Community Based Demining (CBD) Operations in Afghanistan
Aim of this presentation:

To share MAPA’s experience on:

• Why CBD Approach?
• Pros and Cons of CBD approach
• Measures
Why CBD approach?

- Limited access of Traditional Demining Teams to Insecure Areas
- Increased Civilian Casualties in Remote Areas
- Frequent Local Requests for Mine Action Support
Timeline of Community Based Demining in Afghanistan

CBDT Achievements

93 sq km area cleared
Devices Destroyed
- 14,138 AP mines
- 1,209 AT mines
- 511 AIED
- 40,170 ERWs

Number of CBDT Per Years
Structure of CBDT

• 1 x Team leader
  shall be from core capacity of the organization but sometimes can be available among community members

• 2 x Section Leaders
  shall be from core capacity of the organization but sometimes can be available among community members

• 10 x Deminiers
  Hired and trained from relevant communities

• Team Drivers and Guards
  Hired from relevant communities
Perceptions about CBD model

Negative
- Increased Expectation
- Likely Reporting fake HA
- Less Control of Ex. QM
- Low quality service
- Time Consuming Process
- Go Slow Attitude (overstating the area size)

Positive
- Increased Access
- Creating Job
- Income for communities
- Sustainability
- Building Trust
- Reducing Security Risks
- Capacity Building
- Ownership
- Donors interest
Some main challenges:

Below are the main challenges of CBD approach which should be carefully looked and mitigating measures needs to be implemented during the planning stage of the CBD project:

- Exaggerating the scale of contamination
- Reporting new hazardous areas
- Operations may not go as fast as expect – prolongation of employment
- Competition between the impacted communities
Solutions:

- Survey by core and independent capacity
- Comprehensive NTS and TS
- Confirmation assessment of reported hazards by representatives of NMAA
- Clear and effective survey procedures
- Community liaison – involving local elders and local authorities
- Manage people’s expectations
- Discourage fake reported minefields
Nawzad CBD Project in Helmand Province

Achievements:
- Liaison with communities established
- CBD teams hired and trained
- 12 sq km AIED hazardous area surveyed by NTS teams
- 3 sq km Area cleared
- 511 IEDs and 2,300 ERW found and destroyed
- Tense security situation
- Several local requests
- 60 civilian casualties
- Roads, Residential and agricultural areas blocked
EMCPA Community Based Project in Kandahar Province

Achievements:
- 25 sq km area cleared
- 282 AP mines, 273 AT mines, and 11,750 ERW found and destroyed
CBD or traditional demining?

It is purely a management decision to make a choice between the two (i.e. CDB approach or traditional demining approach)!

It is all about the situation and how it is to be managed collectively, and little about individual’s expectations.

- At the end of the day it is the driver who drive to the success or failure not the vehicle itself.
Thanks for the attention

Questions