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South West Afghanistan

Agency for Demining

د افغانستان په جنوب غرب کی د مین پاکولو مؤسسہ



QUARTERLY REPORT FOR JANUARY — MARCH 1991

MAP OF AFGHANISTAN DEPICTING
SWAAD'S AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

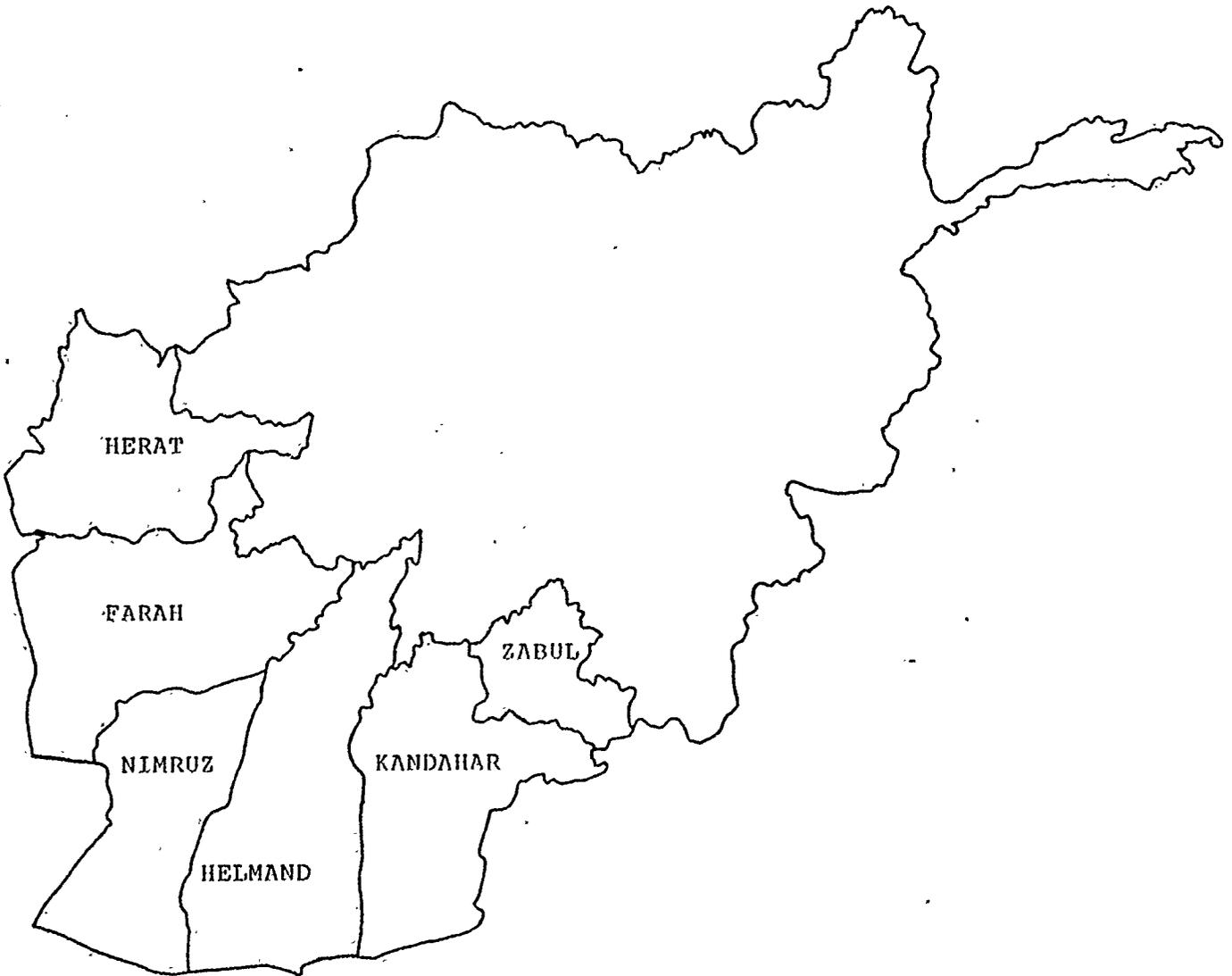


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INTRODUCTION

SWAAD activities for the first quarter of 1991 have highlighted the broad spectrum of problems with which the organisation have had to contend with. Foremost of these difficulties has been the excessive rainfall in the area of operations, especially Qandahar Province, which led to the confinement of demining teams either in Quetta or in their site office unable to continue work. The conditions also inhibited the resupply of operational teams which was not conducive to efficient and effective operations.

Additional complexities have involved hijacked vehicles, UXO disposal, co-ordination of operations with Kabul and local Afghanistan organisations, co-ordination with the Steering Committee, and the inability to employ qualified staff for vital Headquarter appointments. Overcoming these complexities and concentrating on Demining Operations has been the priority of SWAAD in the first quarter of 1991.

With spring and the promise of stabilising weather, it is planned to introduce demining operations into previously isolated areas. The addition of two more demining teams, taking the total teams from ten to twelve, will greatly assist in the expansion of the demining programme. This in turn will achieve the speedy repatriation of refugees to their homeland and allow other UN agencies to safely undertake aid work.

This report details the activities of SWAAD in the first quarter of 1991 and discusses the operating plan for proposed activities in the second quarter 1991.

1.1 Demining Team Activities

Actual demining activities were conducted in the province of Qandahar by all existing teams. An analysis of the teams activities can be seen at Annex A. Annex B depicts the area of SWAAD operations undertaken in Qandahar Province and Annex C details by map and overlay the precise location of minefields. In general demining activities were minimal during the first quarter of 1991 due to many circumstances. Apart from the problems with floods and hijacked vehicles, which will be discussed seperately, other complications arose which affected operations.

The failure of UNOCA and the proposed SWAAD Steering Committee to reach an agreement on their working contract has caused a delay in the engagement of a qualified Administration Officer. This has caused many difficulties for SWAAD with

reallocation of work necessary to contend with work commitments. It is requested that this anomaly be rectified so SWAAD can resume normal practises.¹

In March a bombing of a SWAAD demining team occurred. The bombing, carried out by The Kabul Regime, was not accurate enough to cause any physical damage, but close enough to fray a few nerves. It would appear that mujaheddin had launched a rocket attack at night from a location which a demining team passes on route to work from their site office. Early the next morning while passing this location, they were sighted by a Kabul Government jet who drew the wrong conclusions and consequently took extreme actions. SWAAD has recently introduced the UNOCA recommended location reporting procedure but is also requiring team leaders to now report exact routes which are to be used between work areas and site offices. This information will be forwarded to UNOCA who is requested to inform Kabul. This is requested as the situation around Qandahar City is becoming delicate and demining teams can travel for up to two hours to reach their work site. This is a long period to be exposed and reporting routes to Kabul may alleviate future attacks on SWAAD personnel in retaliation for mujaheddin activities.

1.2 Floods in the Qandahar Province

The winter of 1990/91 was the first winter in which demining operations were conducted by SWAAD. While adverse weather conditions were expected and planned for accordingly, it could not be foreseen that the winter period would be the worst recorded for fifty years. Heavy rains resulted in floods in the provinces of Zabul, Qandahar, Helmand, Nimruz and Farah. The damages caused by these floods were immense and an educated estimate identified that the floods caused more damage than a decade of war in the same flood affected areas.

Accordingly demining operations were restricted to the very few areas not affected by the floods, but these operations were still affected due to the difficulty of logistic support. An estimate of downtime is between 60-65%. Discussions with the meteorological department have identified the weather conditions for the period as having a probable cyclic rate of occurrence of once in every fifty years. While this has given hope that the worst of the weather has passed, alterations to the operating plan will assure that such conditions will have the minimum affect. Refresher training, carried out by every team, will be programmed to coincide with the period expected to have the worst conditions. This programme will allow flexibility so that the sudden change of conditions allows the most appropriate action.

1. The contract mentioned was signed in April. As a result SWAAD hope to engage an AO in the near future.

1.3 Highjacked Vehicles

In 1990 two incidents of vehicle highjacking occurred. The incidents are updated in this report as during the first quarter of 1991 the successful negotiation for the return of all vehicles was completed.

The first incident occurred in October 1990 and involved four vehicles. SWAAD teams were conducting operations in Maruf District of Qandahar Province. A local commander highjacked the vehicles to gain, what he thought to be, a political edge over a fellow commander. The highjacker was quick to inform SWAAD that he had no altercation with the demining programme and was apologetic to involve the NGO. Then began the negotiation for the return of the vehicles, but as the fellow commander and the Director of SWAAD were from the same tribe, it was decided that a neutral party become involved. Mr Gilani (recently appointed chairman of SWAAD steering committee) became the mediator on SWAAD behalf and the tribal chief of the highjacker also became involved. The negotiations, although time consuming, proved successful, but by this stage the inclement weather prevented the vehicles return. There has been no change in this situation and it is estimated that the vehicles will be returned before the end of April.

The second incident occurred along very similar lines to the first. On this occasion SWAAD personnel were in the province of Farah, and involved a Nissan Patrol vehicle and a Hino truck. The vehicles were highjacked by a commander who was attempting to put pressure on another commander in Qandahar Province, who he accused of highjacking a vehicle belonging to his cousin. Again no animosity was directed towards the demining programme. On this occasion the commander from Qandahar Province promptly highjacked eight vehicles from Farah, which combined with pressure from neighbouring commanders led to the release of the SWAAD vehicles. Unfortunately the weather conditions would not allow drivers from Quetta to uplift the vehicles, so drivers were dispatched from Qandahar city. On the return trip with the SWAAD vehicles the drivers were stopped by another commander, who knew of the highjack situation. When proof that the drivers were current SWAAD personnel was not available the commander impounded the vehicles. Proof was sought from Quetta, but again the weather impeded travel and so the required papers had only recently been sent and were received by the concerned commander on the 3 April 1991. The vehicles are expected to return to Quetta by the 25 April 1991.

1.4 Accidents

In the first quarter of 1991 only one accident has occurred. The accident led to the superficial injury of three deminers. All three deminers involved have returned to operational duties.

On discovering a metallic object with a mine detector the prodder in the demining squad was called forward to investigate. The prodder man unearthed metallic fragments (possibly from exploded ordnance) and cleared them from the area. The mine detector again located a metallic object and again the prodder was called forward. The prodder man had just resumed his task when an explosion occurred. The prodder man suffered very minor superficial injuries. The other two members of the squad, who were situated some five - six metres away suffered minor injuries to their eyes which were affected by sand thrown from the explosion.

It was undoubtedly the good technique adopted by the prodder man which restricted his injuries, the main force of the explosion passing over him as he lay on the ground. It is still not confirmed as to what caused the explosion. The deminers were working in a belt of what was predominantly PMD 6 mines, but there was no trace of any kind found by the investigating team which could determine the cause. There were no new devices or new boobytrapping techniques found in the remainder of the minefield to indicate that one may have caused the explosion.

1.5 UXO Disposal

The destruction of UXO has been accelerated in the first quarter of 1991 by the availability of professional technical advice. New Zealand soldiers trained in UXO Disposal have been able to provide clear guidelines on the safe disposal methods for UXO. This has enabled the destruction of UXO thought previously to be in too precarious a position to dispose of.

Disposal operations in Arghistan District of Qandohar Province have proved successful for both technical and public relations purposes. Team leaders now have complete faith in disposal methods and are aware of all the requirements for carrying out operations. The disposal task in Arghistan disposed of nine 500 pound bombs in four working days. This cleared an estimated 100 acres of arable land located less than 3km from local villages which could not previously be used.

1.6 Monitoring of Operations

An important factor involving operations is confirmation that demining is being conducted under the auspices of the UNOCA guidelines as detailed in the Operation Salam Programme for 1991 (para 2.1 d (i), (ii)). These guidelines detail the procedures for destroying mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in situ and prohibits the removal or transfer of any device. Other important factors regarding demining operations are the confirmation that the techniques being used by the demining teams are safe and suit the conditions in which they are currently working; that minefields are cleared thoroughly so there is no risk to

rehabilitated personnel; and that new or improvised explosive devices are recorded and reported to all other relevant organisations.

To assist in ensuring that these factors are adhered to, monitoring of operations has begun. Currently the monitors are experienced Afghan instructors from DHQ. While an initial doubt was raised about the effectiveness of Afghans monitoring Afghans, this has been dispelled by the well constructed criticisms forwarded to this Agency by DHQ and rapid action has been taken to remedy those criticisms.

The decision of the Norwegian and New Zealand Governments to allow mine specialists into Afghanistan has made way for the introduction of Expatriate monitoring. It is hoped that this monitoring service will begin in late April 1991 and will enhance the current system dramatically.

1.7 Afghan Exchange Programme

1991 has seen the introduction of an exchange programme between SWAAD and Demining Headquarters (DHQ). The exchange serves an important role for both organisations. For SWAAD it introduces Team and Section Leaders to instructional techniques and the preparation of practical and theoretical lessons. For DHQ it introduces their instructors to the realistic conditions under which demining operations are conducted.

The duration of each exchange is approximately six weeks, this being the average time a demining team will spend 'inside'. The first exchange is currently underway with two DHQ instructors in the district of Spin Boldak in Qandahar Province, and two SWAAD section leaders instructing a basic demining course in Balili Camp in Quetta. A debrief of participants by a joint SWAAD

and DHQ panel is planned so as to monitor the value of the exchange.

1.8 Technical Advisor/Liaison Officer

As the priority of the demining programme concentrates on operations, the assistance provided by military advisors does likewise. The TAVLO who works with all NGO in Quetta has moved offices from DHQ to SWAAD. This has led to closer relations and has enabled experienced advice to be on hand at all times. In only three weeks communications have improved markedly, as the TAVLO in Quetta occupies a similar role to that of the Australian LO for ATC in Peshavar. With permission to enter Afghanistan sanctioned by the New Zealand Government, the TAVLO will be able to advise from first hand experiences. This will allow for better



communication of problems and requirements to UNOCA in Islamabad which in turn will be able to provide Geneva more precise information of the current situation regarding demining.

Planning for co-ordinated trips into Afghanistan for specific purposes has almost been completed. An early priority identified is the need to standardise the administration and logistic practises for all site offices and to ensure that these systems work for the deminer in the field.

TRAINING

2.1 Demining Headquarters Quetta

Closer relations with DHQ Quetta has resulted in a tailor made programme for the training of SWAAD personnel. Whereas in the past courses were conducted which were not required, the DHQ in consultation with SWAAD have amended the training schedule to emphasize refresher training, conduct Team Leader Courses as required and make available positions on the Method Of Instruction (MOI) courses for cross training purposes.

As already discussed the exchange programme has been initiated, but assistance of other activities has been forthcoming. All SWAAD personnel are undergoing stringent medical examinations to ensure they are fit for service. This has been co-ordinated by DHQ and the examinations carried out by Doctors resident at Balili Camp. This has saved SWAAD considerable expense. Other daily activities are also freely discussed between Headquarters and the working relationship is very good.

2.2 First Aid Courses

In July 1990 UNOCA supported the training of medical staff to support demining teams in theatre. In order to achieve this a 10 week course was implemented and the responsibility for training was given to SWAAD. In the first quarter of 1991 one 10 week course, which began in late december, graduated in March. This provided 28 trained medics for both ATC and SWAAD. Currently another course is in progress with another 28 students.

The courses to date have proved very successful and very cost efficient. It is planned to continue this course regularly until the requirement is met, whence the course will be conducted on an as required basis.

LOGISTICS

3.1 Site Offices

SWAAD have used site offices to support operations in Afghanistan since its conception. These site offices are controlled by an administrator who has the responsibility for supporting any team working in the area. Support is given in the following way:

- a. The provision of meals,
- b. The provision of accomodation,
- c. Liaison with local Shora (council),
- d. The provision of any required logistic or administration support, and
- e. The provision of a health clinic.

In January 1991 the site office staffing was increased so as to form a Shora. The Shora is headed by the site office Commander with the remainder being:

- a. Assistant Administration Officer,
- b. Medic, and
- c. the two Leaders of the demining teams in location.²

This Shora is empowered to make decisions to improve efficiency or effectiveness in any area of demining operations. The decisions are not to contravene SWAAD operating procedures or regulations governed by UNOCA in any manner, and political matters are to be referred to the Director SWAAD. Suggestions for improved practices of demining operations, but which contradict existing regulations, are urged to be forwarded to SWAAD HQ for validation.

2. If only one team is on sight the team leader is to provide one section leader as the fifth member of the Shora.

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3.2 Communications

In operations encompassing a wide area of rugged and unforgiving land, communications are the vital link required to ensure coordinated operations and provide a safety element. At the centre of the communications net is the base station which is located at SWAAD HQ in Quetta, and which is manned 24 hours a day. The radio used for these communications is a new model Codan HF set which is very good quality. Site offices and all teams have vehicle mounted Codan HF radio sets to complete the main radio net. Site offices and Teams also use hand held VHF communicators for the local area. These are line of sight communicators which provide a cheap option for supplying the required communications among all elements in the demining teams.

The equipment required to complete the communications net is currently on order and is expected to arrive in Quetta before the end of April. Communications to teams on operations in Afghanistan has proved difficult at times, but as the deminers acquire experience with communication systems (e.g. the use of Dipoles) a more reliable system is emerging.

3.3 Transport

Initially SWAAD operations were conducted using rented vehicles. This provided many problems, especially due to the risks involved. Only second rate vehicles could be rented and these had the habit of breaking down. With SWAAD now maintaining its own vehicle fleet operations are provided with a reliable means of transportation. The expansion of SWAAD will require the procurement of additional vehicles, and the introduction of vehicles capable of traversing rough terrain while carrying up to a five tonne load is being examined. The use of one tonne trailers is also being examined, as their introduction may reduce the requirement for the purchase of more expensive vehicles.

The option of using five tonne vehicles as team transport is also being validated. This is a favoured option in many respects, as it makes available vehicles to be converted to ambulances (three ambulances are currently being rented), for administration and logistic purposes and for site office use. There are currently no vehicles available for site office personnel's use. This option also makes available vehicles for monitoring staff and the Technical Advisor/Liaison Officer whose presence on operations will be increasing markedly. These options will be discussed with UNOCA further to establish the most effective selection.

SWAAD transport fleet is now maintained by civilian contractors and the SWAAD transport cell which has experienced mechanics. Servicing and repairs are carried out as per the manufacturers handbooks, and this will reduce downtime of the vehicles ensuring operations remain efficient.

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FINANCE

4.1 Expenditure

Expenditure for the first quarter of 1991 has been slow. This can be attributed to many factors. The contract for SWAAD to operate for 1991 has not yet been signed. This induced a cash flow problem which restricted spending on capital purchases, which in turn caused a delay in the introduction of necessary equipments into the operational theatre. This situation will require attention if operations are to continue effectively.³ A review of SWAAD expenditure can be seen at Annex C.

4.2 1991 Budget

The proposed budget for 1991 is estimated at 2.8 million US dollars. A proposed budget is shown at Annex D. While expenditure is estimated at 2.2 million US dollars projected costs for some projects has not been completed in time for this report. For example the proposed conversion of three vehicles to ambulances and the updated requirements for communications equipment. The use on a contract basis of a computer programmer to design, introduce and train personnel on tailor made systems has also yet to be costed.

ADMINISTRATION

5.1 Personnel

Improvements in personnel management have been initiated during the first quarter of 1991. UNOCA has supported the requirement for insurance of deminers in Afghanistan and has introduced a compulsory scheme which SWAAD supports. All personnel who enter Afghanistan on SWAAD business, except military advisors (who are covered by their own countries schemes) participate in the scheme. This is a vital scheme, not only for the cover provided, but for employer/employee relations.

Personnel reporting procedures will be introduced after the Eid holiday. These procedures are simple and are designed to identify personnel who show an aptitude for better things, and personnel who are not suitable for demining operations. This last group are people who are deemed to put themselves and /or other team members at risk. Personnel reports are required from all teams on completion of a six week tour of duty.

3. The contract to enable SWAAD to operate was signed in April. This made available the funds required as per the SWAAD operating plan.

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Medical support from DHQ Quetta has allowed a complete medical synopsis of all SWAAD demining personnel. This has alleviated any doubt that some personnel were unfit for operations. Personnel found suffering any disabilities that could not be cured and that caused serious doubt as to their ability were dismissed. The option of internal transfer was sought if possible. In future all personnel hired by SWAAD will require a medical examination before a contract is signed.

All other personnel matters as pay, allowances and leave are standard requirements and are not discussed.

5.2 Administration

The current administration systems have been, regrettably blase during the first quarter of 1991. As previously discussed the handicap of no Administration Officer was the main factor. Staff who were present did their utmost but the attentions of the Director were required to stall a complete collapse of the system. The confirmation of the contract between SWAAD and the Steering Committee will rectify this situation.

The introduction of a computer based administration system is to be examined and trialled. This trial will be delayed until the appointment of an Administration Officer who will then be tasked to prepare his study paper to the Director and the Steering Committee for a decision.

FORECAST OF ACTIVITIES

6.1 Areas of Operation

With the warmer climate beginning it is assumed that Mujaheddin forces will once again prepare for offensives against the Kabul Regime. This will render certain SWAAD operations too dangerous to continue with. In the interim it is hoped to double the effort in certain areas and to initiate new operations in others.

MCPA, the mine surveying agency has been advised of SWAAD plans and it is hoped that new operations will begin in Zabul Province in early June. A proposed schedule of Demining Team activities is shown at Annex F. It must be realised that this is a working guide, and that because of the volatile nature of the AO great flexibility is required by planning staff to enable the most effective means for employment of Demining Teams.

4. With the problem rectified ref para 1.1 an AO should soon be appointed.

6.2 Expansion

As already discussed the number of teams employed by SWAAD is increasing to 12. This will allow another site office to open and thus provide a demining capability in a new area. Current political problems and a lack of finance inhibit the rapid expansion of the demining programme but the machinations exist to support expansion. Thus should more finance become available SWAAD's ability to clear minefields and make way for more rapid repatriation can be fully realised.

Without more finance the addition of the Aardvark mechanical mine clearance equipment will not occur. The Aardvark has the advantages of being more time effective and less dangerous as well as ensuring a more thorough clearance. SWAAD wishes to introduce this method of clearance as soon as finance can be gained.

CONCLUSION

Demining operations have incurred a major loss of operational time in the first quarter of 1991 due to many varying reasons. The major cause of time loss was the flooding which was catastrophic in many of the South East provinces of Afghanistan. Allowances will be made for future operations during the same period and it is hoped to make best use of down time for revision training and maintenance activities.

The highjacked vehicles are soon to be returned, and this will bring the SWAAD vehicle state back to normal. The appointment of an Administration Officer in the near future will allow other key members of SWAAD HQ staff to concentrate on their own functions and thus improve HQ effectiveness. Accidents have been thankfully scarce. Improving technique and a more aware Afghan Deminer are learning the advantages of using proper clearance techniques. With the introduction of military staff from assisting nations into the monitoring programme techniques, planning and conduct of the teams will be massaged by the professional. The individual skills of some Afghans will also improve with the introduction of an exchange programme between SWAAD and DHQ. Instructors and team/section leaders will change places for cross-training in an attempt to identify the best personnel for the specific job. It is also hoped that the exchange will make the Afgans more aware of the overall picture and so preparing them for more self reliance.

The Technical Advisor now located in SWAAD will be able to give on the job advice and improve operating systems. This will enhance efficiency and breed confidence in the deminers. With permission to cross the border the LO will now be able to ensure

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that the administration and logistics systems are working for the deminers. With the rationalisation of transport and the securing of communications assets a lot of change will take place in the next six months. With the forecast of demining activities planned it will be a busy time for all personnel at SWAAD and it is hoped that the disappointment of the floods will make way for an effective assault on the minefields in The South West Afghanistan Provinces.

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MINEFIELD No.	MINEFIELD NAME	SITE OFFICE LOCATION	AREA USE	AREA Cleared M2	MINE TYPE	STATUS
:240699/008	:SHERA BOLAK	:Arghistan	:Canal	: 22080	:AP	:Complete
:2406109/012	:	:Arghistan	:Agricultural	: 8000	:UXO	:Complete
:240682/004	:Blazara	:Arghistan	:Agricultural	: 286643	:AP/UXO	:Complete
:241002/009	:Darband	:Shorabak	:Agricultural	: 78000	:AP	:Complete
:241002/005	:Tulwan	:Shorabak	:Road	: 40620	:AT	:Ongoing
:241315/002	:Zala khan	:Kobie	:Agricultural	: 2548310	:AT/AP	:Delayed
:240216/001	:Loy Kariz	:Spin Boldak	:Agricultural	: 20346	:AP/UXO	:Complete
:240212/011	:M.Sayed Tapa	:Spin Boldak	:Hill/Grazing	: 171000	:AP/UXO	:Ongoing
:240212/010	:M.Sayed Tana	:Spin Boldak	:Agricultural	: 483560	:AP	:Ongoing
:240227/003	:Awrang	:Spin Boldak	:Agricultural	: 94550	:AP	:Ongoing
:241205/09	:Charghoulba	:Arghandab	:Agricultural	: 119639	:AT	:Delayed
:240216/002	:Loy Kariz	:Spin Boldak	:Irrigation	: 34983	:AP/UXO	:Complete
:241430/002	:Baybanak	:Kobie	:Agricultural	: 35325	:AP/UXO	:Delayed
TOTAL.				3943	056M2	

:1. Delayed due to friction between opposing factions.

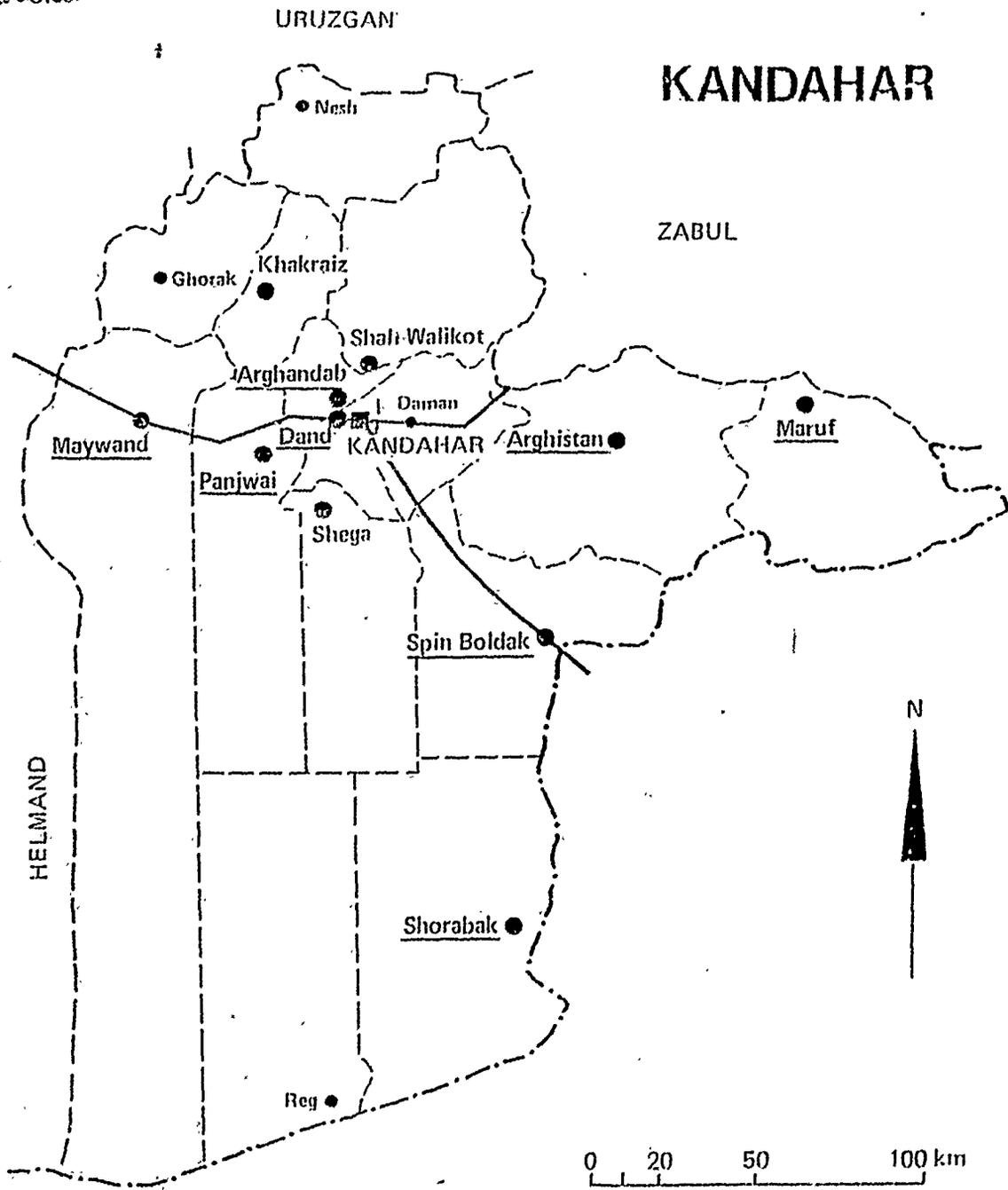
:2. Does not represent area cleaned in first quarter, but total cleaned in minefields that were worked during first quarter.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY MAP OF
KANDAHAR PROVINCE

- International boundary ————
- Province boundary ————
- Woleswali and Alaquadari boundary - - - -
- Paved road ————
- Province Center ■
- Woleswali Center ●
- Alaquadari Center ●

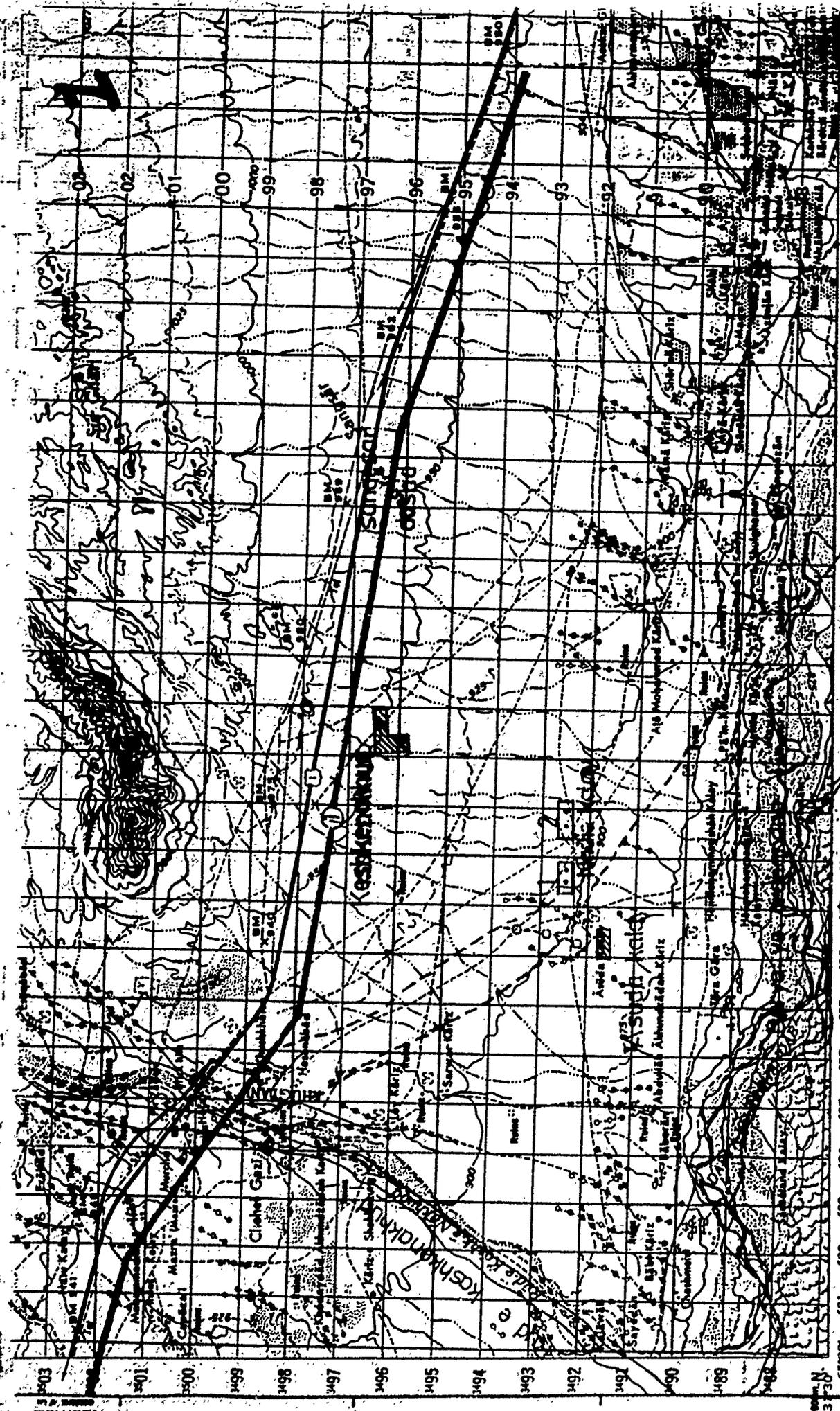


Districts where demining
Operations have been
conducted



The following pages of Annex C depict the areas that have been under SWAAD operations. To accurately depict the areas in Afghanistan, specifically Kandahar Province, please open the last page of Annex C. This map shows the approximate position of maps and overlays.

To view the detail of the overlays please place a piece of blank paper between the map and overlay.



65 01' 5
 Legend
 Old road
 City of Baghdad
 River
 High way
 Minefield

M.C.P.A
 Team no - 1
 Scale 1:100,000
 Scale 1:200,000
 1:2080 h

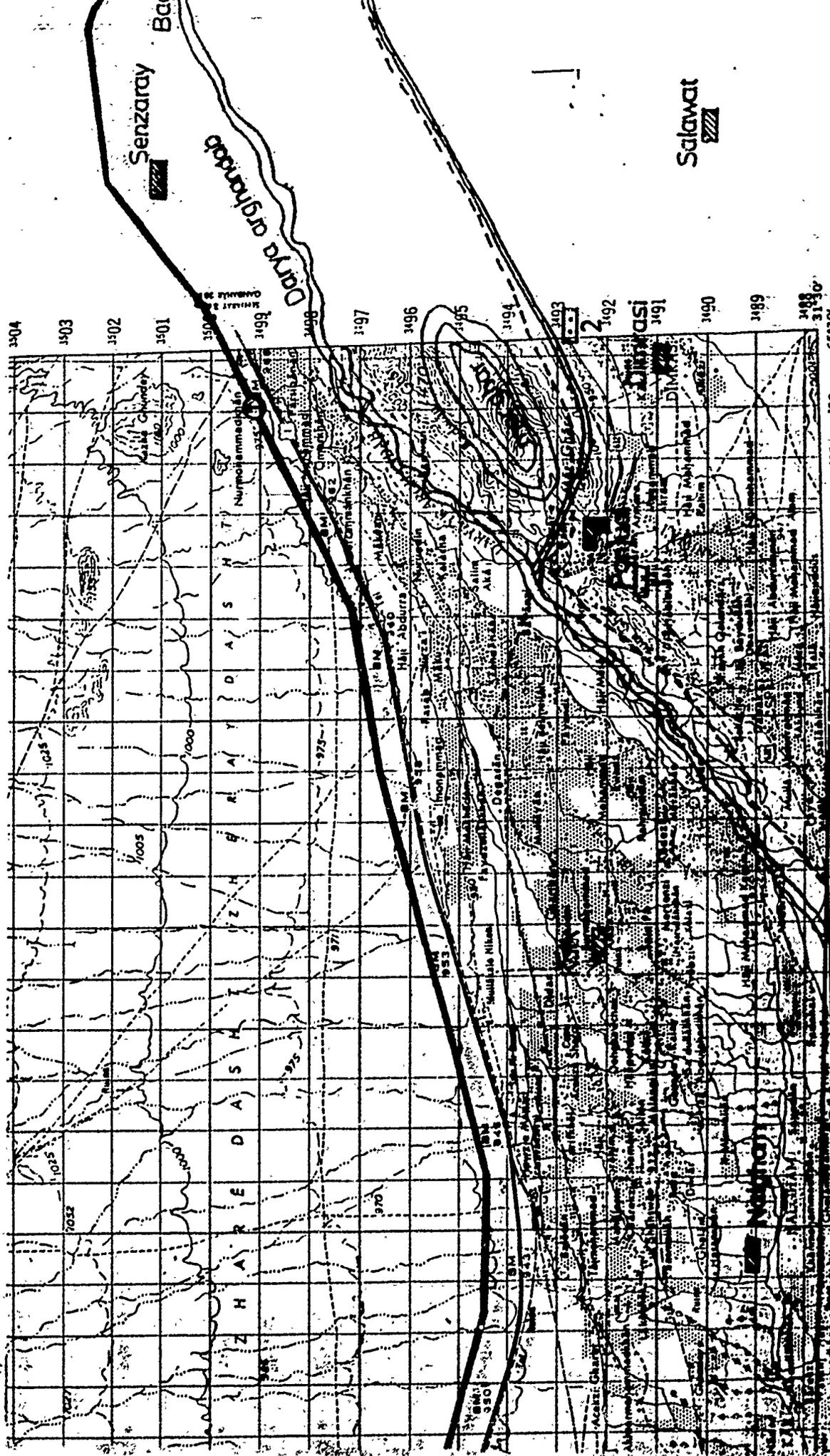
Scale 1:100,000
 Scale 1:200,000
 Scale 1:2080 h

10
 15

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Prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency
 Topographic Branch, Washington, D.C.

LEGEND



176 Legend 175 174 173 172 171 170 20 21 20 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

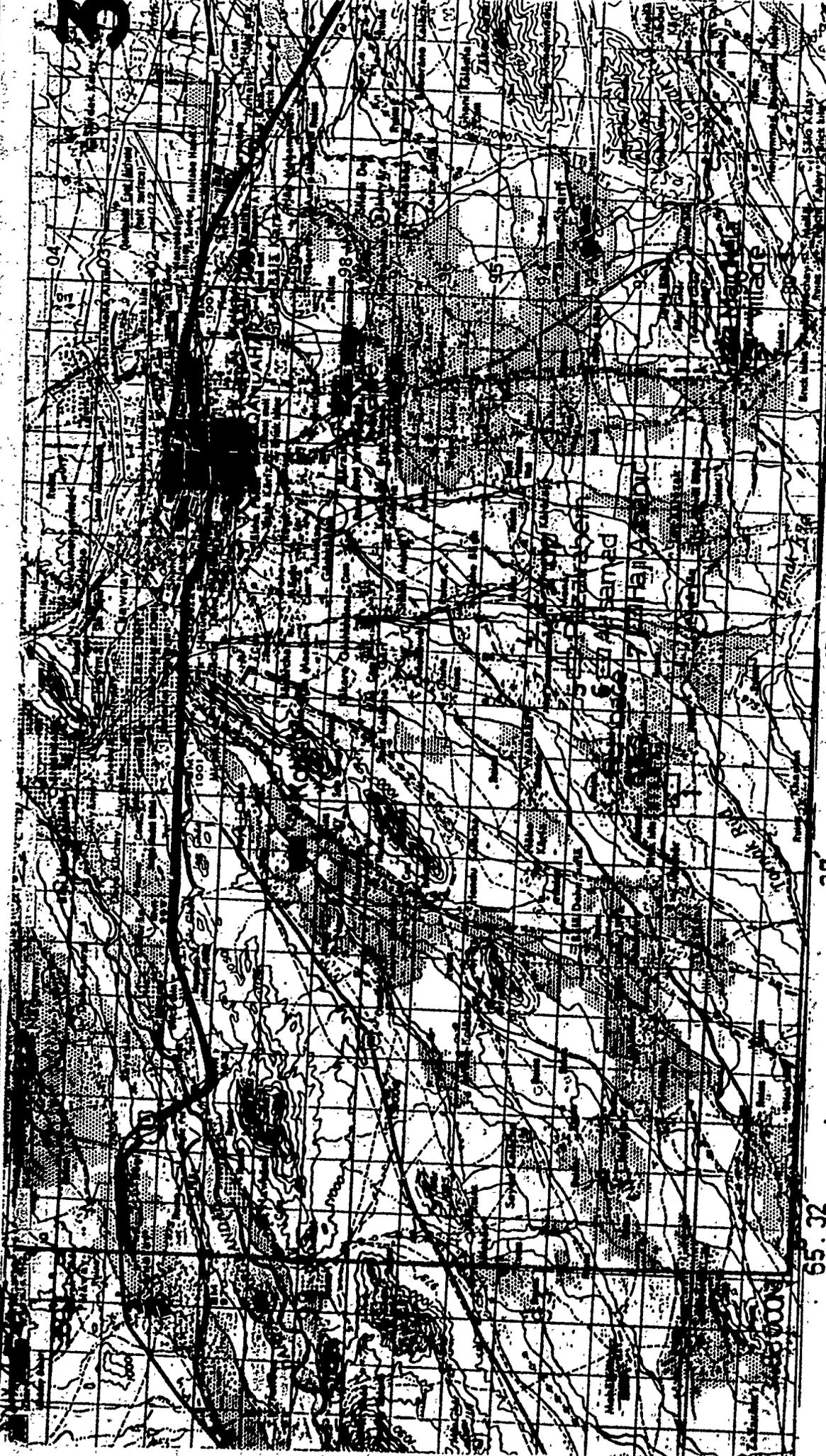
M.C.P.A.

BOUNDARIES

ADJOINING SHEETS

6530

176



65.32

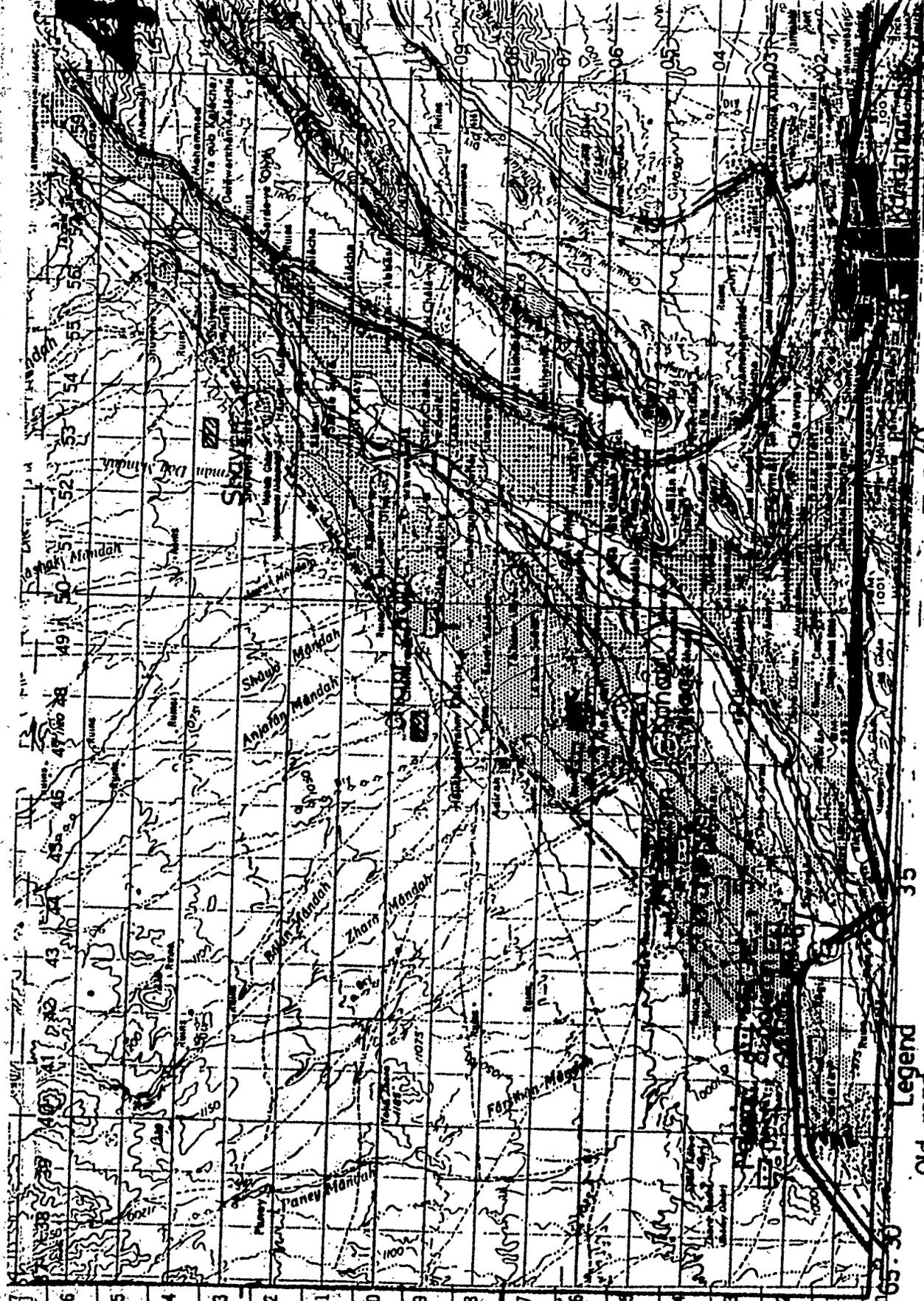
Legend

- Old road
- High way
- City or village
- Minefield
- Air port

37

42

47 M(
Team
Scale
Afghar



1500,000 M

Legend

- Old road 
- City or village 
- Hill 
- High way 

- River 
- Stream 
- Minefield 

65 30

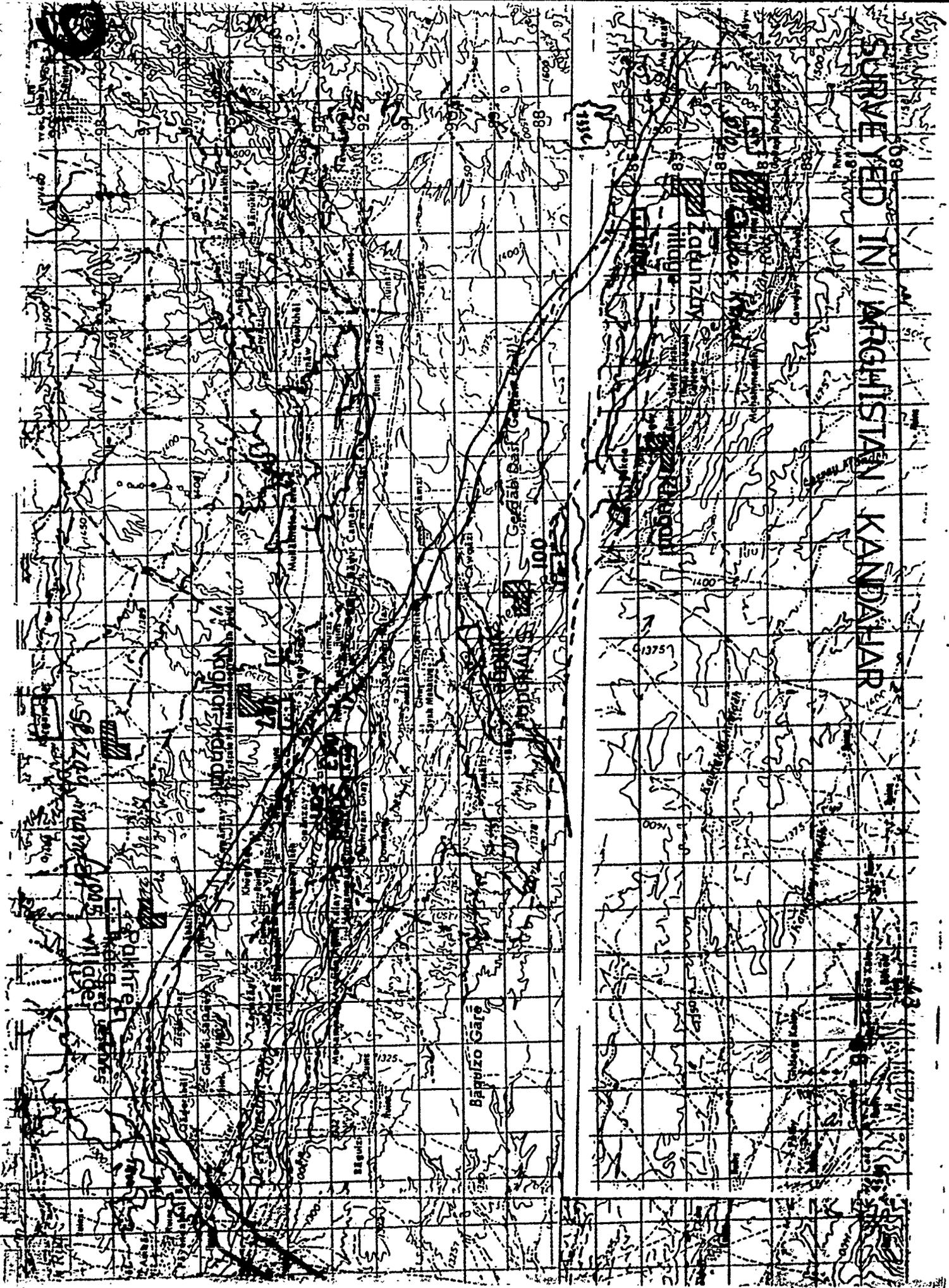
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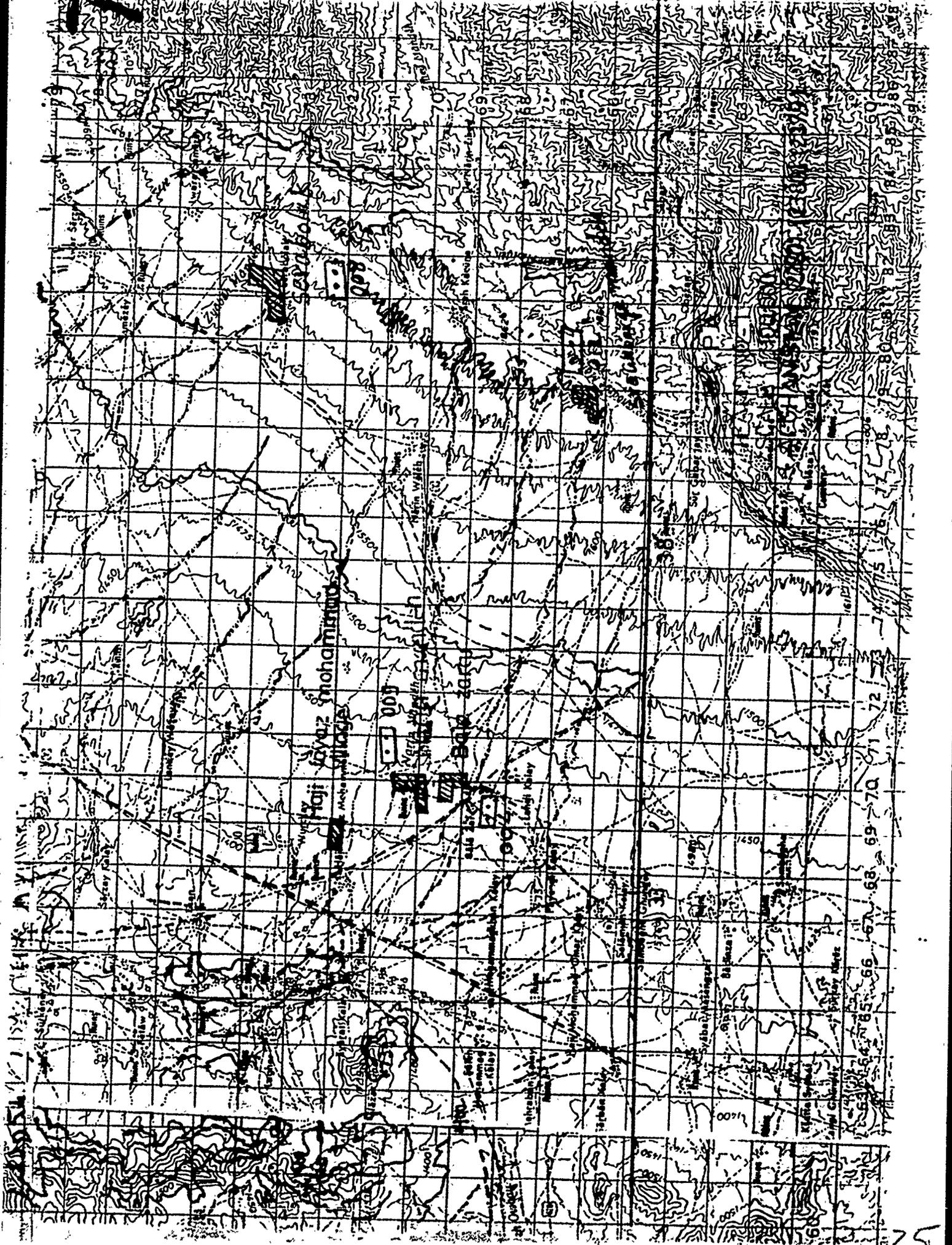
40

45

Tean
Stall
Argh

SURVEYED IN UZBEKISTAN KANDAHAR

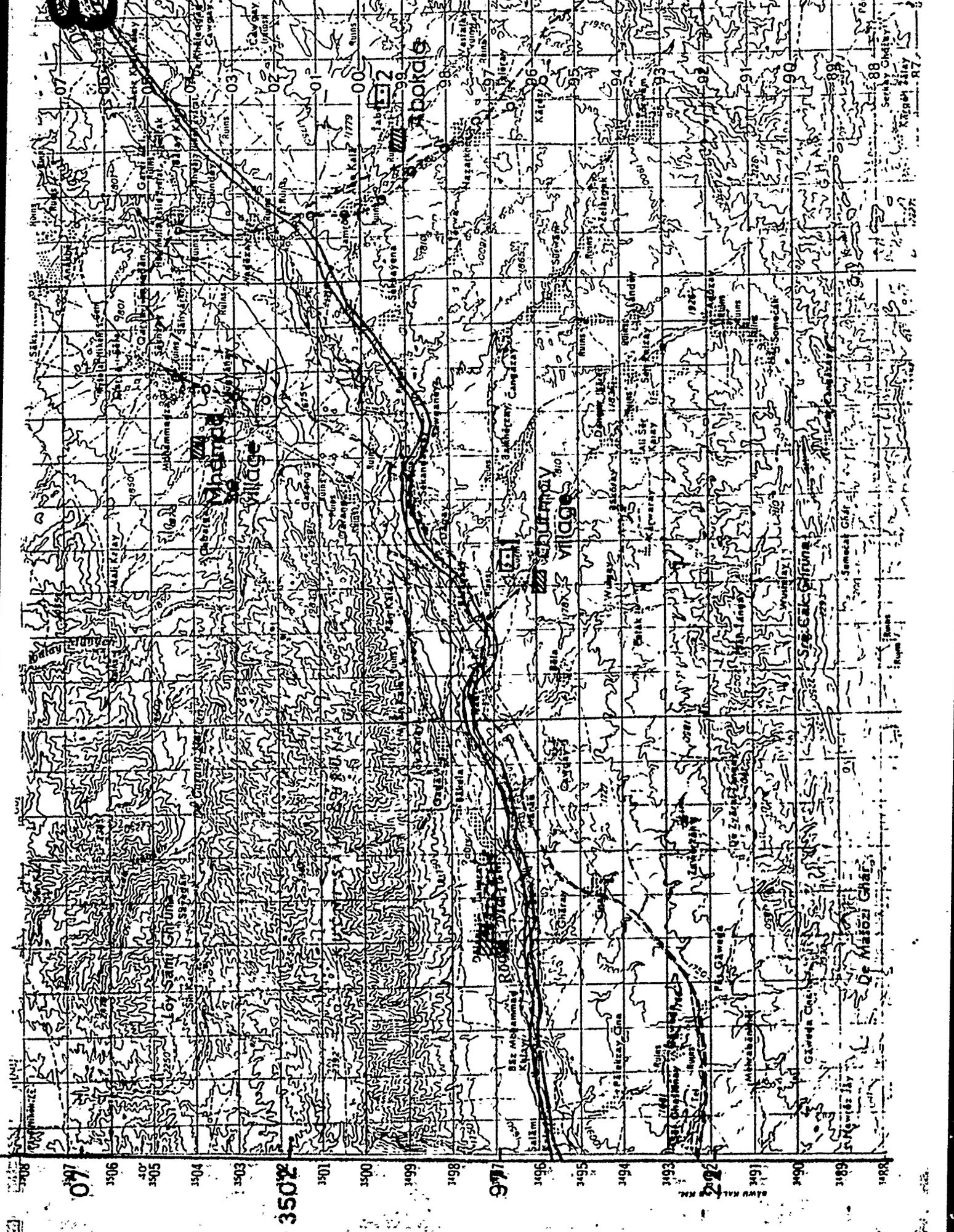




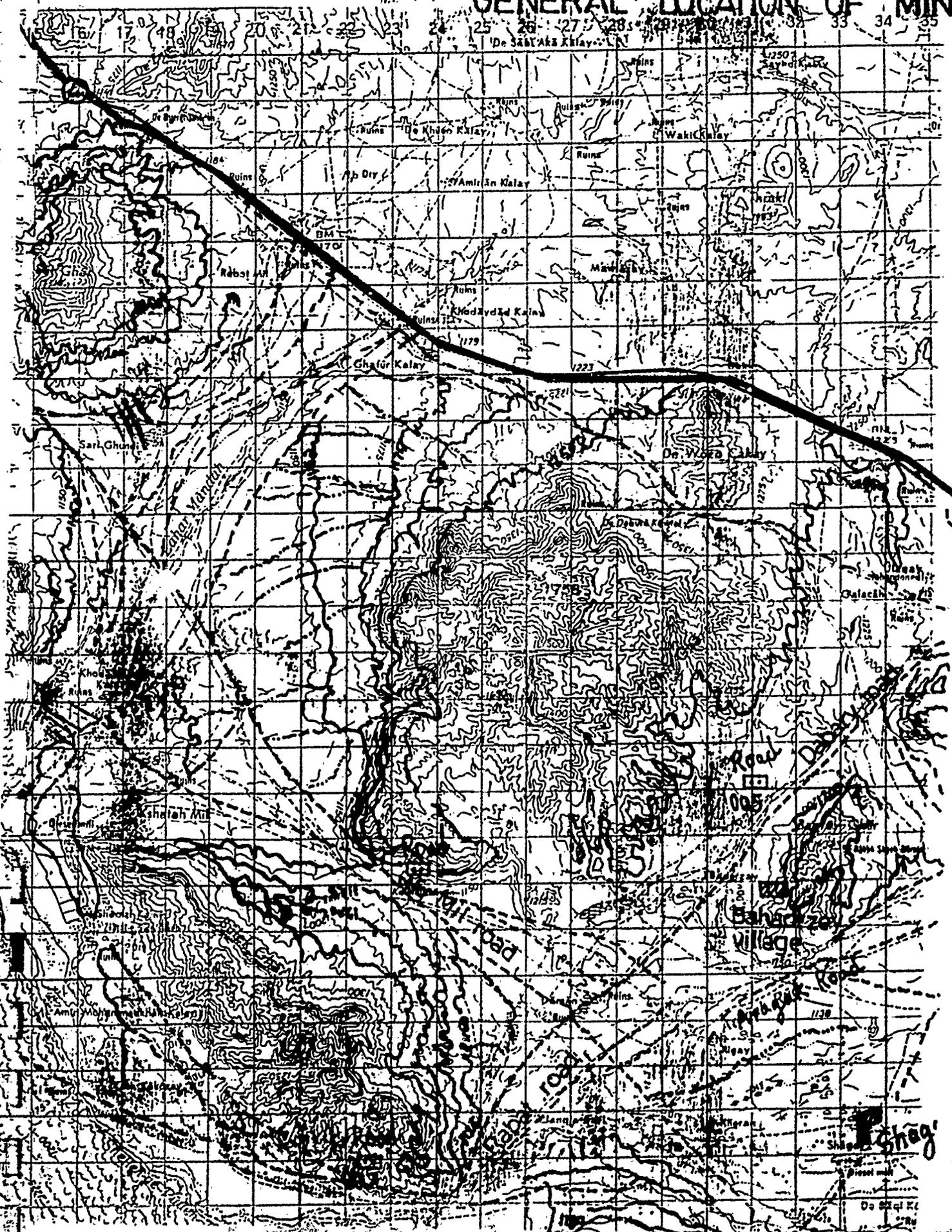
Haji Sayez Mohamirud

Lungli Kiley

67 68 69 70 71 72
56 57 58 59 60

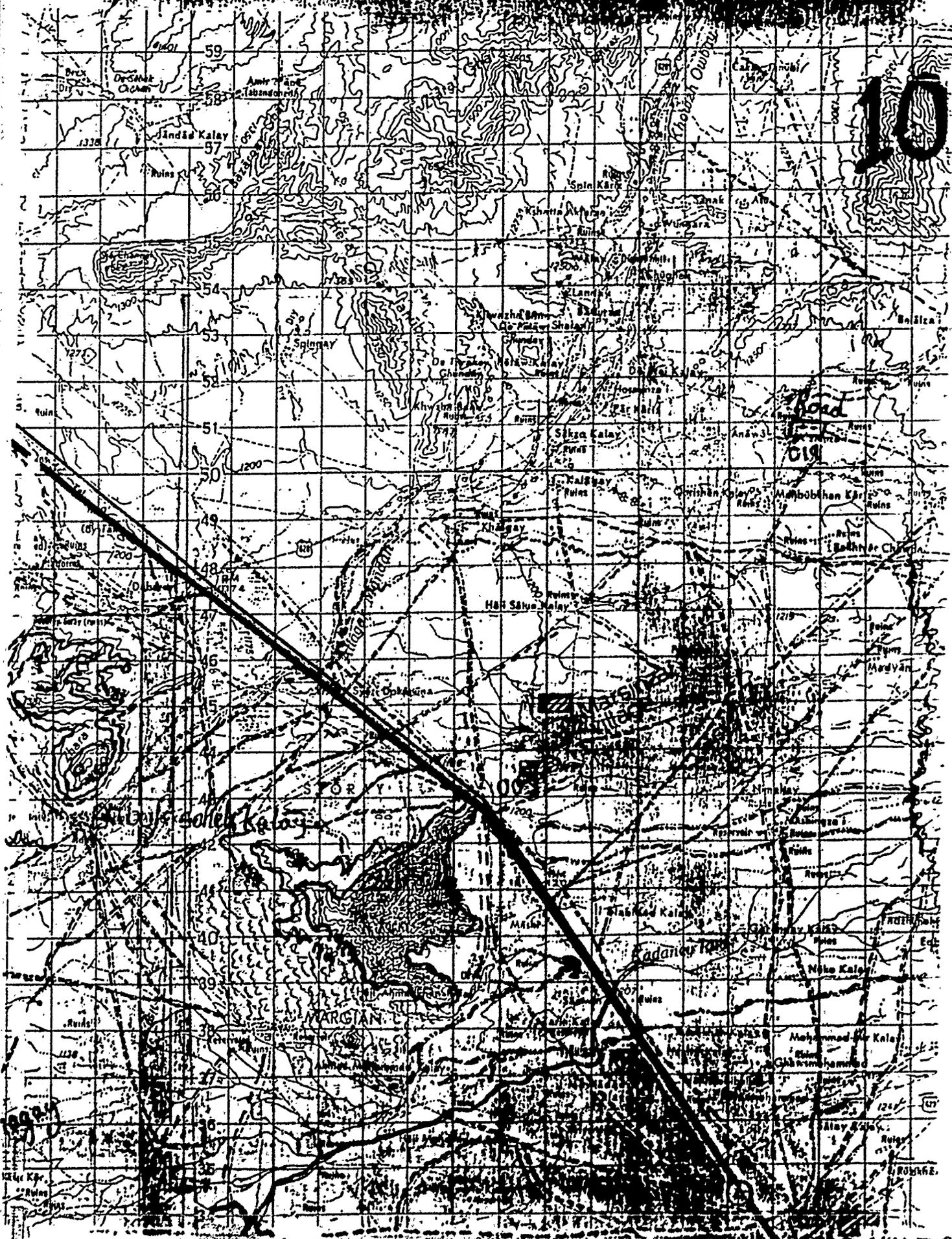


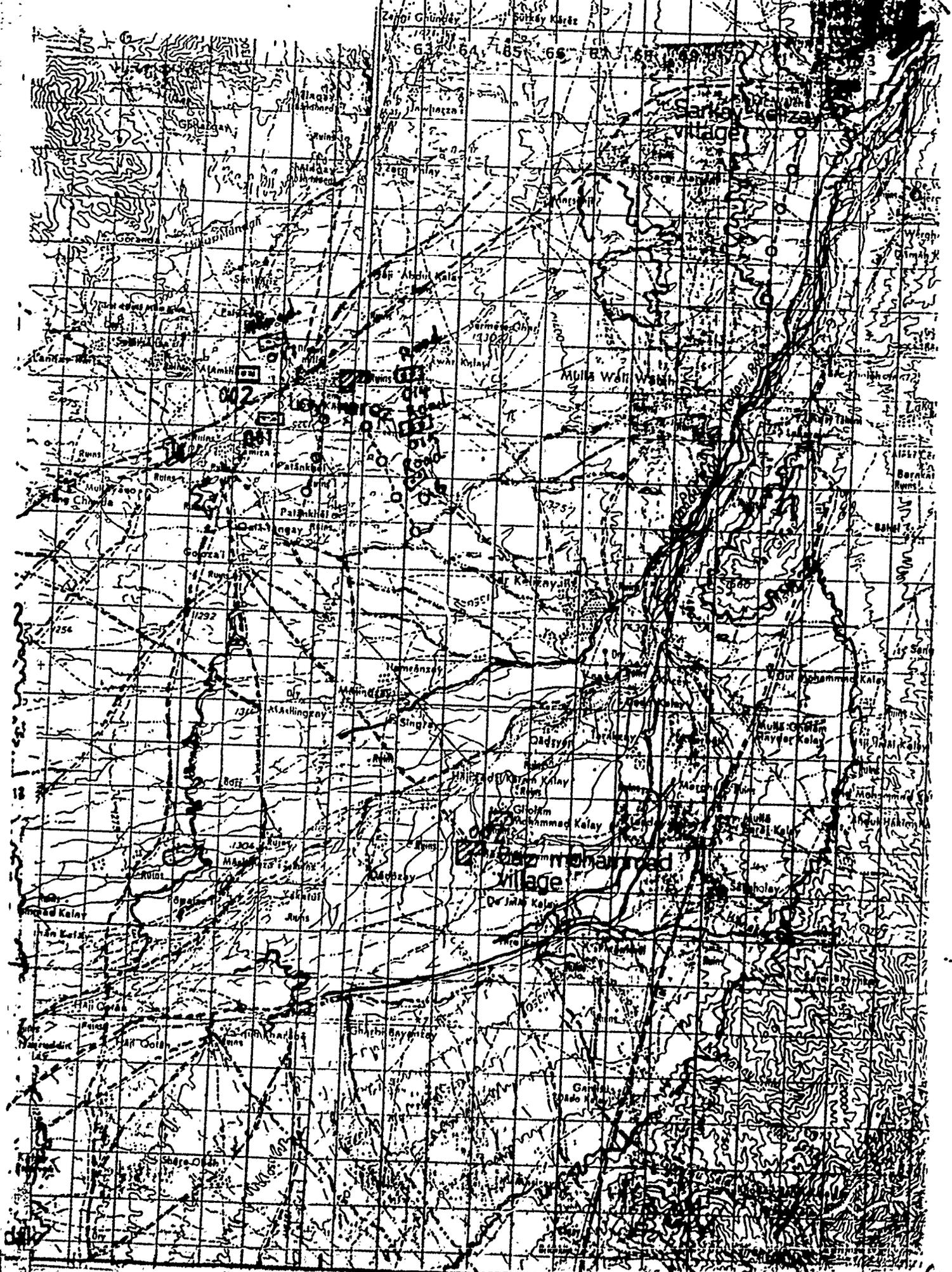
GENERAL LOCATION OF MINE



11 FIELDS SURVEYED IN SPIN BULDAK KANDAHAR

10

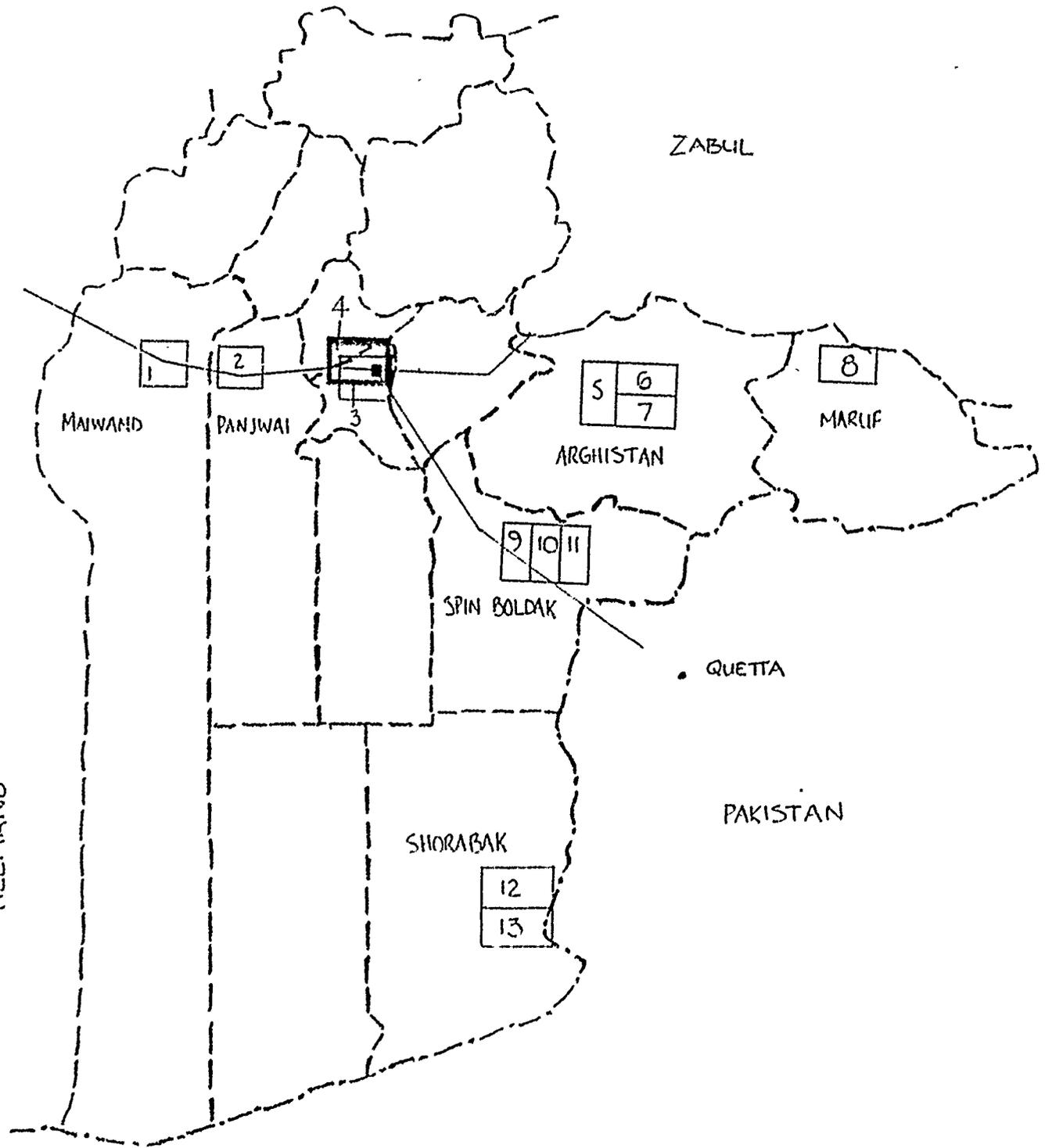




KEY TO MAPS AND MINEFIELD OVERLAYS FOR
QANDAHAR PROVINCE

URUZGAN

ZABUL



MAIWAND

PANJWAI

ARGHISTAN

SPIN BOLDAK

SHORABAK

MARUF

QUETTA

PAKISTAN

HELMAND

S W A A D
 EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
 (JAN. 1st TO MARCH 31st 91)

P A R T I C U L A R S	E X P E N D I T U R E	
	IN US DOLLARS	IN PAK RUPEES
100 : PROJECT PERSONNEL	:	:
01 : SALARY	:	: 1,834,260
02 : D.S.A.	:	: 856,549
03 : MEDICAL EXPENSES	:	:
04 : INSURANCE DEMINERS	:	:
05 : COMPENSATION	:	:
06 : OTHER DEMINER/DEMINING EXPENSES	:	: 25,110
07 : FOOD ALLOWANCES	:	: 442,626.6
1300 : ADMIN SUPPORT	:	:
01 : SALARY	:	: 173,216
02 : SALARY USD	:	:
03 : ALLOWANCES	:	: 3480
04 : TRANSPORT FARE	:	: 9380
1500 : TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS	:	:
01 : D.S.A (PROJECT STAFF)	:	: 6,486.73
02 : D.S.A (H.Q. STAFF)	:	: 15,302
03 : D.S.A. USD	:	:
15200 : TRAINING	:	:
01 : SALARY	:	: 147,417
02 : RENT/MAINTENANCE OFFICE	:	: 2,7000
03 : FOOD	:	: 23,226.11
04 : FURNITURE	:	: 11,580
05 : STATIONERY	:	:
06 : MEDICINE	:	: 15,224
07 : RENT VEHICLE, FUEL, LUB	:	: 9,765.87

: 4100	: EXPENDIBLE EQUIPMENTS	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 01 : EXPLOSIVES MAT. USD	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 02 : EXPLOSIVES MAT. Rs.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 03 : OFFICE SUPPLIES	:	: 12,959
:	:	:	:
:	: 04 : KITCHEN UTENCILES	:	: 11,945
:	:	:	:
:	: 05 : STATIONERY	:	: 11,548
:	:	:	:
:	: 06 : BOOKS, PERIODICALS ETC.	:	: 290
:	:	:	:
:	: 07 : FURNITURE & CARPETS	:	: 32,920
:	:	:	:
:	: 08 : OFFICE EQUIPMENT	:	: 12,647
:	:	:	:
:	: 09 : OTHER EXP. EQUIPMENT	:	: 12,879.87
:	:	:	:
:	: 10 : MISCELLANIOUS	:	: 10,378
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 4200 : NON-EXPANDABLE/CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 01 : VEHICLES USD.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 02 : VEHICLES PAK Rs.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 03 : MINE DETECTORS, PROBES ACCESSORIES	: 9800	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 04 : DEMINING EQUIPMENTS	: 5736.38	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 05 : OPERATION EQUIPMENT USD.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 06 : OPERATION EQUIPMENT PAK Rs.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 07 : OFFICE EQUIPMENT USD.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 08 : OFFICE EQUIPMENTS PAK Rs.	:	: 1770
:	:	:	:
:	: 09 : OTHER EXP. EQUIPMENT	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 10 : ELETRIC APPLIANCES USD.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 11 : ELETRIC APPLIANCES PAK Rs.	:	: 750
:	:	:	:
:	: 12 : COMMUNICATION EQUIPS. (RADIOS, WIRELESS)	: 26155.70	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 13 : OTHER EQUIPMENTS USD.	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 4300 : PERMISES	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	: 01 : OFFICE RENT	:	: 79,000
:	:	:	:
:	: 02 : REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	:	: 15,000
:	:	:	:
:	: 03 : GAS	:	: 4,206
:	:	:	:
:	: 04 : OFFICE MAINTENNANCE	:	: 8,000

05	: ELECTRICITY	:	:	1,228
06	: OTHER	:	:	284
=====				
5100	: RENTAL & MAINT. OF EQUIPMENT	:	:	
01	: MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	:	:	30,296.96
02	: DIESEL & LUBRICANTS (PROJECT)	:	:	113,578
03	: DIESEL & LUBRICANTS (H.O.)	:	:	22,273.05
04	: INSURANCE VEHICLES	:	:	
05	: VEHICLE RENT (PROJECT)	:	:	218,668
06	: VEHICLE RENT (H.O.)	:	:	23,872
07	: OTHER	:	:	
=====				
5300	: GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	:	:	
01	: TELEPHONE & CABLES	:	:	8,386
02	: POSTAGE/FAX	:	:	2,817
03	: BANK CHARGES USD	:	:	
04	: BANK CHARGES PAK Rs.	:	:	
05	: INSURANCE (OTHER)	:	:	3,000
06	: FREIGHT, FORWARDING & CLEARANCE CHARGES:	3161.58	:	47,882.75
		<i>total.</i>		44,853.66
				4,287,201.94

SWAAD
QUETTA
DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1991

ANNEX E TO
SWAAD REPORT
DATED MAY 91

PLAN:

- 1-INCREASING UNITS FROM 10 TO 16
 JAN.1 TO MAR.1: 10 UNITS
 MAR.1 TO MAY.1: 12 UNITS
 MAY 1 TO JUN.1: 14 UNITS
 JUN.1 TO DEC.30:16 UNITS

2-EACH 2 UNITS ARE TO HAVE ONE SITE OFFICE PLUS CHMAN.

3-EACH UNIT ARE TO HAVE :

UNIT	SITE
ONE SMALL CAR (DOUBLE CAB.)	2
1/2 AMBULANCE	1
1/2 WIND TRUCK	1

PART 1

CAPITAL COSTS

A-VEHICLES

TYPE	NEED	EXIST	NEW	PRICE/ONE	TOTAL
DOUBLE CAB	17	17	0	0	\$0
AMBULANCE	8	5	3	18500	\$55,500
PATROL	3	3	0	0	\$0
WIND TRUCK	8	0	8	20000	\$160,000

B-TECHICAL EQUIPS.

1/MINE DETECTOR/PROBES

	NEED	EXIST	NEW	PRICE/ONE	
MINE D.	128	80	48	2000	\$96,000
PROBES	16	2	14	1000	\$14,000

2/COMMUNICATION

	NEED	EXIST	NEW	PRICE/ONE	
BASE STATION	2	1	1	4000	\$4,000
MOBILE	8	2	6	3500	\$21,000
WALKI TALKI	36	10	26	700	\$18,200

3/OFFICE EQUIPS.

a:	COMPUTER SET	1		\$3,000
b:	COMPUTER PORTABLE	1		\$2,000
c:	TYPE WRITER(ENGLISH)	2	1000	\$2,000
d:	GENERATOR(OFFICE)5 KV.	1		\$2,000
e:	FAX	1		\$2,500
f:	FURNITURE			\$1,500

C-STANDARD DENIMERS PERSONAL SUPPLIES

ASSUME: WE HAVE SETS FOR TEN UNITS

WE NEED SIX MORE UNITS ALLOW FOR SEVEN UNITS TO COVER THIS YEAR'S LOSSES.

a:	27 PERSONS/UNIT x 7 UNIT-1904Rs.4000=Rs.760000=\$360000	\$360,000
b:	TECHNICAL SUPPLIES/UNIT Rs.10000/UNITx7=Rs.70000=\$4000	\$4,000
c:	DENIMERS UNIFORM 1500x16x27=Rs.648=\$31000	\$31,000

PART II

RUNNING COSTS (Rs.)

A.QUETTA OFFICE

I-SALARIES 110000/MONTH x 12 MONTHS=1320000Rs	Rs. 1,320,000	\$60,000
II-MEDICAL COVERAGE Rs.2000/PERSONx25=Rs.50000	Rs. 50,000	\$2,773
III-TRAVEL COSTS INSIDE, Rs. 10000/MONTHx12=RS.	Rs. 120,000	\$5,455
IV-LUNCH FOOD Rs.4000/MONTHx12=Rs.50000	Rs. 50,000	\$2,273
V-OFFICE RENT Rs.30000/MONTHx12=Rs.360000	Rs. 360,000	\$16,364
VI-TELEPHONE,ELECTRICITY,GAS,WATER,RS.120000	Rs. 120,000	\$5,455
VII-TRANSPORT RUNNING Rs.5000/MONTHx12 Rs.60000	Rs. 60,000	\$2,727
VIII-STATIONARY Rs. 2000/MONTHx12=Rs.24000	Rs. 24,000	\$1,091
IX-MISC. Rs.2000/MONTH x 12 Rs.24000	Rs. 24,000	\$1,091

B>INSIDE OPERATIONAL COSTS:

a-

SALARIES

1-DENIMERS(10U/12M-12U/9M-14U/8M-16U/7M)U=UNIT.M=MONTH

ONE UNIT /MONTH = 27x62000=1672=Rs.164000

ONE UNIT/YEAR=164000x12=Rs.1968000

1968000(10x12+2x9+2x8+2x7)=Rs.27552000

\$1,250,909

2-INSID ADMIN OFFICERS(9 SITES)

PER SITE

SITE OFFICER Rs.5000x12=60000 Rs. 60,000

ASST.OFFICER Rs.4000x12=48000 Rs. 48,000

LOGISTIC OFFICER Rs.3500x12=42000 Rs. 42,000

TWO NURSES Rs.3500x2x12=84000 Rs. 84,000

FIVE DRIVERS Rs.3000x5x12=180000 Rs. 180,000

TOTAL ALL SALARIES =Rs.30062500 = 1421727

\$1,421,727

b-TRANSPORT COSTS:

1-VEHICLE FUEL COSTS

ASSUME: 40 Km.ROUND TRIP/DAY/VEHICAL

SMALL 3(VEHICAL)x40 Kmx30 DAYS=3600Km/MONTH

HOLIDAY: 500Km/1.5MONTH 400Km/MONTH/VEHICAL

TOTAL 1200x3600=4800Km/MONTH/SITE

HINO TRUCK 1200+400=1600Ka/MONTH

FUEL CONSUMPTION:SHALL VEHICAL 10Lit/100Ka HINO 40/100 Ka

48+18+16+40=640+860=1500 Lit.

1500 Lit+Rs.6=Rs.6000/MONTH

9000(6+12+119+118+117)=Rs.864000

Rs. 1,002,904 \$49,272

II-MAINTENANCE:

750 Rs./VEHICAL

ALL VEHICAL: 5+8+3=43

43+750+12=Rs.387000

Rs. 307,000 \$17,590

III-LUBRICATION

Rs.300/VEHICAL/MONTH=43+12+300=154800 Rs.

Rs. 154,800 \$7,036

TOTAL Rs.1306000

c: GENERATORS.

1200(96)-Rs.116000

Rs. 12,000 \$545

d: VEHICAL INSURANCE

SHALL/YEAR=1060+28=77680

TRUCK/YEAR=1500+8=12000

TOTAL Rs.41680

Rs. 11,680 \$1,075

e: MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO EIGHT SITE OFFICE

Rs.5000/MONTH/SITE OFFICE

5000+8(5+12+9+8+7)=420000

Rs. 420,000 \$1,907

f: SITE OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT:

CONST:6+60000=360000

FURNISHING:4 SITES+900000=3600000

Rs. 360,000 \$16,364

Rs. 360,000 \$16,364

g: P.D.M. TRAVELLING INSIDE :

1-ADMIN INSPECTION:ONE TRIP/MONTH(FOR TEN DAYS)

Rs.5000/TRIP+12 MONTHS=60000

Rs. 60,000 \$2,727

2-LOG.SITE OFFICER

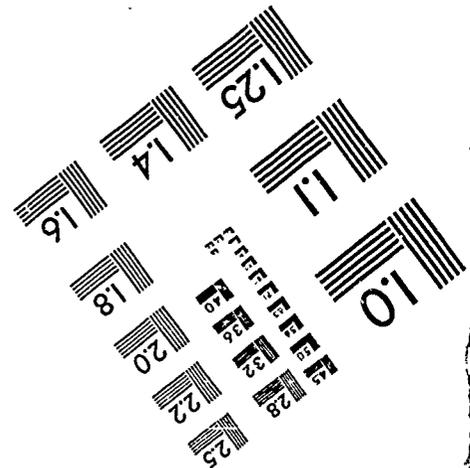
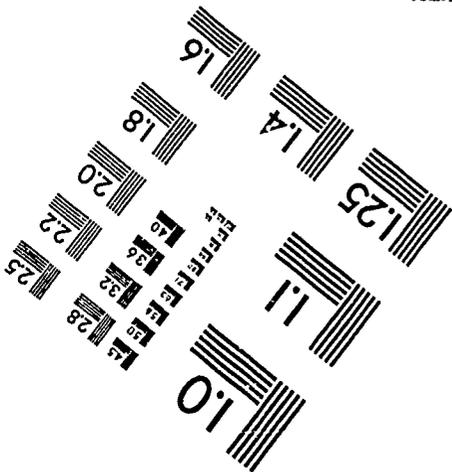
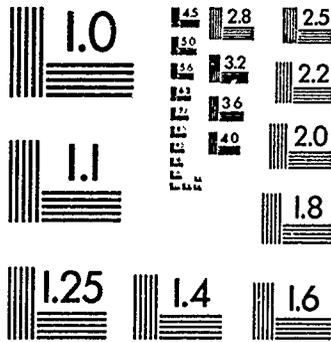
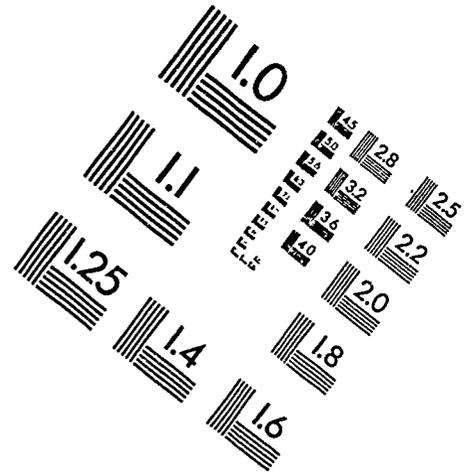
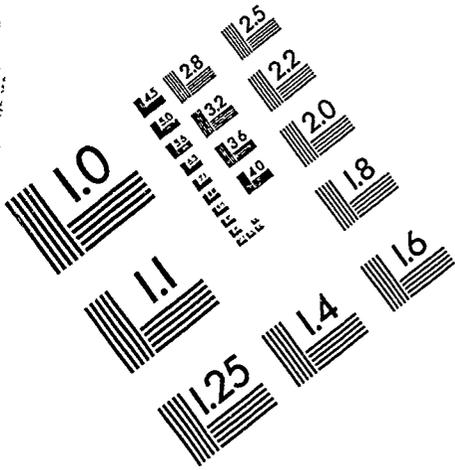
1200+84=100000

Rs. 100,000 \$7,582

TOTAL

\$3,666,799

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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