



د افغانستان د ماین پاکۍ چارو د هم غړی مرکز | مرکز هماهنگی امور ماین پاکۍ افغانستان

Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

ACHIEVING THE GOAL IN AFGHANISTAN



CONCEPT NOTE SEEKING SUPPORT TOWARDS

YEAR 2 AND YEAR 3 OF THE OTTAWA EXTENSION PLAN

1st April 2014 – 31st March 2016 (Afghan years 1393 and 1394)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MACCA and UNMAS assisted the Government of Afghanistan to request a 10-year extension to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT). A detailed work plan to declare Afghanistan mine free by 2023 is part of the request. It was based on an analysis of all 4,442 hazards recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database maintained by MACCA. Hazards were grouped into projects based on their geographical location and then each project was prioritised taking into account the impact of contamination on local populations. This led to the work plan – a list of 308 clearance projects in order of priority over the ten-year period, from 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2023 (Afghan years 1392 – 1401), resulting in the complete removal of all known landmine and ERW contamination in Afghanistan.

This proposal seeks support to deliver the second and third years of the APMBT work plan, covering the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2016. The first year of this ten-year work plan is proceeding on target and 71 square kilometres have been cleared to date. Initially thought to cost USD 85 million, several reviews and revisions of the operations plan and demining techniques showed that the target for year one is achievable with USD 72 million. Completion of the entire work plan, including coordination, is now estimated to cost USD 531.8 million. Thus, USD 451.3 million is required to complete the remaining nine years of the work plan (see Figure 1).

The MAPA has a 25-year history of success, having cleared 78% of the country's known hazardous areas and reducing the number of civilian casualties. However, the remaining mine problem is severe and has a serious impact on Afghanistan's people and the country's development. Afghanistan is still one of the most heavily landmine-affected countries in the world. While there has been an 80% reduction in civilian casualties since 2001, Afghanistan still suffered more civilian casualties in 2013 than Cambodia, Colombia or Iraq, having recorded an average of 37 casualties per month.

Despite the extent of the problem, the progress so far in year one indicates that future mine action will be more cost-efficient and more productive as the work plan progresses. While the work plan divides the 308 demining projects in Afghanistan over 10 years, Afghanistan can achieve its APMBT goals in five years, not ten, if the support of donors in recent years can be maintained at USD 100 million per year. The programme has a coordinated plan and technically capable personnel to achieve completion; it simply needs the funding to deliver.

1.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT AND BACKGROUND

While 78% of the minefields have been cleared, the remaining 22% make Afghanistan one of the most landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) impacted countries in the world. Just under a million Afghans (3% of the total population) live within 500 meters of landmine-contaminated areas, while 1,607 communities remain impacted in 33 provinces around the country. Over 120 square kilometres of contaminated areas impact on national development infrastructure projects (highway and road networks, airports, mines, transmission lines, new settlements, etc.), delaying their delivery if the minefields are not removed.

Mine action activities in Afghanistan are implemented by 52 national and international NGOs as well as commercial companies, employing some 9,000 people in 81 districts across 16 provinces. The Government of Afghanistan mandated the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) to coordinate mine action in the country, covering clearance, survey, mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy. MACCA works closely with the Afghan Government's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) to fulfil this mandate. The work of MACCA, DMC, and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) ensures an effective response to the problem, avoids duplication of efforts and assists the Government in achieving its obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (APMBT).

Based on the results of a 2008-2009 survey conducted by MACCA on women's attitudes towards landmines in the country, the work plan also ensures that the views all community members are taken into account when priority setting and planning to deliver a project. Currently, community liaison activities conducted by the implementing partners identify any gender-specific features in delivering each component of a project. Information on the way hazards impact women, girls, men and boys differently is analysed and the clearance plan has been devised accordingly.

The UNMAS 2013-2018 Mine Action Strategy places a particular focus on gender mainstreaming and age- and gender-sensitive data collection and service provision across all pillars of mine action. In partnership with the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP), UNMAS supported the development of a common gender mainstreaming strategy for the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), which is to be rolled out in 2014. In an effort to encourage implementing partners to mainstream gender in their work, UNMAS has also established some key measures such as the gender marker system developed by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to assess if humanitarian projects are gender sensitive. All IP proposals are now assessed according to this system.

2.0 REQUEST FOR SUPPORT

This proposal seeks support to deliver the second and third years of the APMBT work plan, covering the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2016. It is divided into two separate and distinct components: **Component 1:** landmine and ERW clearance (including mine/ERW risk education and victim assistance); and **Component 2:** delivery of mine action coordination in Afghanistan to ensure that mine action activities are delivered safely, effectively, and efficiently.

The APMBT work plan sets out the funds required for each of the 10 years. In 1392, the programme received USD 71.7 million of the USD 80 million required. In spite of this shortfall, year one of the work plan is proceeding on target. However, if the downward trend in funding depicted below continues, the programme will likely not achieve its targets in the coming years.

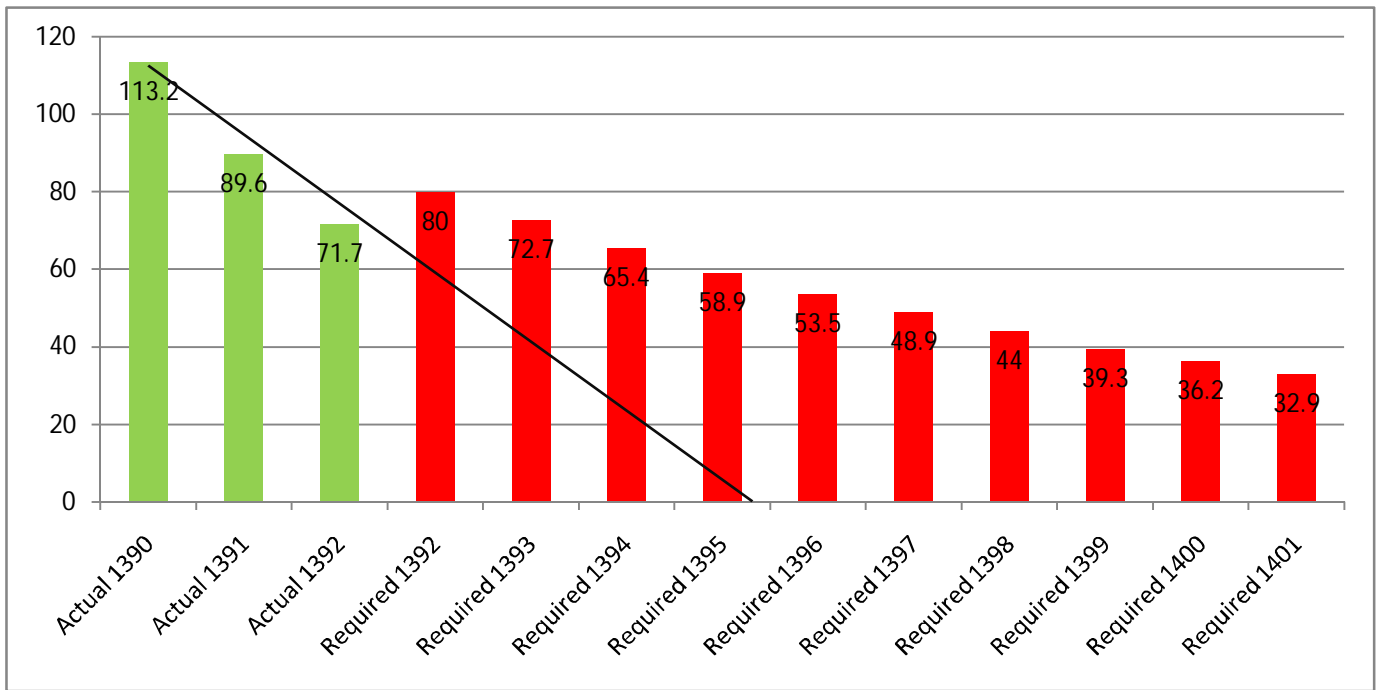


Figure 1: Funds received versus funds required (USD million)

COMPONENT 1: LANDMINE AND ERW CLEARANCE

The second and third years of the APMBT work plan identified 83 projects to be delivered: 42 projects to be completed in Year 2 (1393) and 41 in Year 3 (1394).

- **Year 2 (1393):** 42 projects to be delivered, clearing 845 hazards covering 83.8 sq km of land. The removal of these hazards will benefit some 256,000 people who live within 500 metres of these hazards, in addition to the surrounding communities. Of the 42 projects, 36 remain to be fully funded and are identified in Annex 1. It is estimated that these 36 projects will cost USD 55.3 million to deliver.
- **Year 2 (1394):** There are 41 projects to be delivered with 801 hazards covering 58.6 sq km of land. The removal of these hazards will cost an estimated USD 56.3 million and will benefit some 342,516 people who live within 500 metres of these hazards, in addition to the surrounding communities. These projects are identified in Annex 2.

Annexes 1 and 2 present the details of each project (location, number of hazards, area contaminated, beneficiaries, and anticipated cost of delivery). Donors may wish to fund one or more projects depending on level of funding available; as can be seen projects vary in cost from USD 45,000 to over USD 9 million. This variation will provide an opportunity for all types of donors including states, organizations and individuals to contribute to the process. As a priority, this proposal seeks funding to deliver the 36 projects that remain to be fully funded in year two.

Numerous modalities exist for providing financial support to support the delivery of the APMBT work plan:

1. Contributions to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF), held in New York and administered by the UN Mine Action Service which uses UNOPS to contract mine action agencies for clearance coordinated by the MACCA.¹
2. Bilateral support to mine action NGOs (national and international) who will implement clearance activities, coordinated by the MACCA.
3. Direct contracting of commercial operators specialized in mine and UXO clearance and also coordinated by the MACCA.
4. On-budget contributions to the Government of Afghanistan (through the Ministry of Finance) who can channel funds earmarked for mine action to mine action operators.²

In addition to the landmine and ERW clearance, the APMBT work plan also includes the following:

Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS)

The APMBT extension includes a plan to survey all communities in the country to assess and verify the impact of mines and ERW in the community. This survey is called the Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey or MEIFCS. MEIFCS, which began in April 2012, aims to conduct a non-technical survey of all the communities in the country. 32,448 communities will have been surveyed by the end of year one, 1392 (2013-14). The survey collects and updates information on newly and previously recorded hazardous areas, identifies impacted communities not identified previously, and cancels hazards that do not need further technical survey/clearance. An important aspect of the MEIFCS is the capacity of the survey teams to immediately remove or destroy unexploded ordnance impacting on the lives of community members. To date, the results of the survey have led to the area size of previously known hazards to be decreased by 1.5 sq km. Another 19.2 sq km was cancelled from the database. The survey also found an area of 20 sq km area of previously unrecorded hazard. Thus, the database used as part of the needs assessment for years two and three of the work plan has been verified and the exact coordinates of the hazards and the impact on the communities in question has been confirmed.

¹ The project support cost associated to this modality is 3% for the UN Secretariat and 5% for UNOPS who manage the contracting. To enable adequate contracting support, the projects incur a direct administrative cost of 2.875%.

² Government of Afghanistan have financially supported over USD 10 million of mine clearance to date through this modality

Mine/ERW Risk Education (M/ERW RE)

Mine/ERW RE has always been an important component of mine action in Afghanistan. Funding is required to continue the delivery of M/ERW RE in encashment centres for returnees, through the Ministry of Education school system and at community level. In addition, Mine/ERW risk education programmes will be regularly broadcast through radio and TV stations throughout the country. At least USD 1.5 million is needed to deliver M/ERW RE every year.

COMPONENT 2: COORDINATION OF MINE ACTION

Currently employing 141 national and four international staff, UNMAS supports the MACCA to coordinate VTF, bilateral and commercial sector mine action operations. The MACCA works directly with government representatives, implementing partners, other UN offices, and relevant aid organisations. To ensure that the projects identified in the APMBT work plan are delivered safely, effectively, and efficiently, MACCA's coordination activities are essential. Coordination ensures an effective response to the extension request and assists the Government in achieving its obligations under the APMBT.

Support to coordination will allow MACCA and DMC to continue working on:

1. Determination of mine action policy, prioritization and planning in line with government requirements and responsibilities including the Afghan National Development Strategy, National Priority Programmes, APMBT, Cluster Munitions Convention, and the Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities, among others.
2. Monitoring and evaluation, including the checking and endorsement of proposals submitted by implementers for funding either by the VTF or through bilateral donors; quarterly project monitoring using the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) approach; and the end of project evaluation at the project's end.
3. Management of the national database Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
4. Maintenance and improvement of Afghanistan Mine Action Standards (AMAS), accreditation of implementers, and quality assurance of their work ensuring qualified operators conform to AMAS and deliver high quality mine action services.
5. Contribution to the care, rehabilitation and integration of people with disability, including landmine survivors, primarily through advocacy and provision of support to the Ministries of Public Health; Education; and Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled.

6. Representation at national and international forums on of the programme as a whole including the scope and impact of the problem and progress towards the APMBT and other related treaties.
7. Mobilization of resources.

All demining activities are subject to Post-Demining Impact Assessments (PDIA), which aim to maximise the quality of demining projects carried out by the IP. They assess whether humanitarian demining operations have achieved their objective of minimising or eliminating the impact of mine and ERW on affected communities, and whether the cleared land is in use. PDIA also assess the accuracy of the information upon which demining operations were prioritised, and therefore improve future planning processes. The PDIA also captures information on socio-economic activity before and after the demining activity has taken place in the area. This covers, for example, the use of agricultural land/irrigation systems/crop yield, road use/accessibility; houses built, and commercial activity in the area.

Support for coordination also strengthens national ownership and capacity. UNMAS currently funds the DMC Director's post through the National Technical Advisors scheme as agreed with the Afghan Government. UNMAS also supplements Afghan Government funding to DMC with the provision of office spaces in the MACCA, a vehicle, and a limited budget for travel and training. As transition takes place across all areas of the country and throughout all sectors, it is critical that the capacity of the Afghan Government to manage their own problems is enhanced. MACCA provides technical assistance and capacity building support to the DMC through on-the-job training/mentoring of DMC counterparts. DMC now leads the PDIA process, chairs Boards of Inquiry into accidents, and participates in external QA inspections (beginning 1392, DMC will take the lead in the external QA process).

Resources needed: USD 7.6 million is needed in 1393 for coordination activities to continue. Funding for coordination ensures that activities undertaken by accredited IPs and funded by donors is monitored for compliance with Afghanistan's Mine Action Standards, is delivered in line with Government priorities, is subject to an external quality assurance check, is recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), and is subject to a post-demining impact assessment.

Funding for this component is requested through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action administered by UNMAS. Funds through this modality will be subject to UNMAS rules and regulations.

For a full proposal or for further information, please contact UNMAS in Afghanistan:

Brid Sheehan

Junior Programme Officer

E-mail: bridsh@unops.org

Tel: +93-705-004-376

Annex 1. List of 1393 projects in alphabetical order by province

Project Name	Province	District	No. of hazards unfunded	Area (sqm) unfunded	No. of beneficiaries	Anticipated cost of delivery (USD)
Badakhshan Demining Project-03/A	Badakhshan	Darwazbala,Darwaz,Sheki, Sheghnan, Kofab, Khwahan	35	2,756,965	3,824	2,231,059
Baghlan Demining Project-15	Baghlan	Dushi, Khenjan	47	2,433,252	2,014	2,488,414
Balkh Demining Project-1/A	Balkh	Shortepa, Shahrak Hairatan & Khulm	15	1,147,133	138	491,319
Good Neighbor project	Parwan	Bagram	12	247,170	9,062	214,020
Hilmand Demining Project-05 AT	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj, Nad Ali, Lashkar Gah	11	2,191,567	2,392	1,343,224
Hilmand Demining Project-08 AT	Hilmand	Kajaki	1	4,000,000	582	2,451,624
Hirat Demining Project-01	Hirat	Guzarah, Hirat, Koshk & Shindand	17	4,004,565	1,971	1,024,151
Jawzjan Demining Project-1	Jawzjan	Khvajeh Do Kuh Now & Chaqma Choqor	15	722,165	1,579	359,952
Kabul Demining Project-02	Kabul	Deh Sabz, Khaki Jabar	5	346,835	77	419,022
Kabul Demining Project-08	Kabul	Charasyab, Dehsabz, Paghman	21	871,949	1,745	975,898
Kabul Demining Project-11	Kabul	Sarobi	24	1,258,377	503	1,520,283
Kandahar Demining Project-01	Kandahar	Ghorak, Khakriz, Zhari	9	1,383,755	269	919,539
Kandahar Demining Project-02 AT	Kandahar	Zhari	1	2,000,000	0	1,225,812
Kandahar Demining Project-03	Kandahar	Daman, Spin Boldak, Kandahar	11	2,329,865	301	466,560
Kandahar Demining Project-04 AT	Kandahar	Arghandab, Zhari,Kandahar	17	15,794,162	2,279	9,680,336
Kandahar Demining Project-06 AT	Kandahar	Arghistan	15	1,602,672	788	1,242,474
Kapisa Demining Project-01	Kapisa	Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan, Mahmudi raqi	17	1,264,809	6,360	1,502,688
Khost Demining Project-03	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot, Shamal,	16	824,226	2,494	995,772
Khost Demining Project-05	Khost	Tani	15	2,094,866	931	697,688
Kunduz Demining Project-04	Kunduz	Dasht-i-Archi, Imam Sahib	19	961,083	1107	1,023,036
Logar Demining Project-03	Logar	Mohammad Agha	1	266,180	1,998	163,143
Logar Demining Project-19 (AT)/A	Logar	Khoshi	9	517,331	453	365,592

Project Name	Province	District	No. of hazards unfunded	Area (sqm) unfunded	No. of beneficiaries	Anticipated cost of delivery (USD)
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-01 (AT)	Maydan Wardak	Chaki Wardak & Saydabad	11	848,106	3,606	575,449
Nangarhar Demining Project-02/C	Nangarhar	Chaparhar, Rodat	15	1,428,367	1,473	1,213,272
Nangarhar Demining Project-04	Nangarhar	Achin, Bahsud, Chaprahar, Dahbala, Hesarak, Khugyani, Kot, Momadara, Nazian, Pachir Agam, Surkhroad	87	10,632,436	24,373	5,107,711
Nimroz Demining Project-02	Nimroz	Chahar Burjak	8	2,071,062	26	2,502,112
Paktya Demining Project-02	Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	10	381,495	6,291	430,548
Paktya Demining Project-03	Paktya	Gardiz	18	1,502,508	1,783	1,365,272
Paktya Demining Project-07/B	Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji), Laja Ahmad Khail	7	311,031	2,750	374,777
Panjshir Demining Project-04	Panjshir	Khinj	24	1,662,866	567	1,892,592
Panjshir Demining Project-05	Panjshir	Paryan, Bazarak	60	3,064,751	1,021	3,210,196
Parwan Demining Project-06	Parwan	Charikar, Bagram	38	1,894,305	2,208	1,824,061
Samangan Demining Project-10	Samangan	Ruyi Du Ab	20	518,046	1,476	625,827
Saripul Demining Project-1	Saripul	Gosfandi, Saripul & Sayyad	41	1,699,495	1,168	2,044,620
Takhar Demining Project-02	Takhar	Namak Abb, Chal, Taluqan	48	756,091	1,177	913,368
Takhar Demining Project-07	Takhar	Farkhar	29	1,167,946	1,365	1,411,031

Legend:

	Projects reserved by WRA for year 1393 funding
	Projects reserved for Japan 1393 funding
	Projects reserved for Canada 1392 funding
	Projects reserved for SIDA 1392-1395 funding
	Projects aspired by IPs for 1393
	Partially funded
	Un-Planned Projects

Annex 2. List of 1394 projects in alphabetical order by province

Project Name	Province	District	No. of hazards unfunded	Area (sqm) unfunded	No. of beneficiaries	Anticipated cost of delivery (USD)
Badakhshan Demining Project-02	Badakhshan	Kuran Wa Munjan, Wakhan, Zebak	24	1,073,701	311	1,329,024
Badakhshan Demining Project-04	Badakhshan	Argo, Fiazabad, Kuran Wa Munjan	18	793,534	983	982,232
Baghlan Demining Project-09	Baghlan	Khinjan	32	2,938,521	4,179	3,588,219
Baghlan Demining Project-12	Baghlan	Khinjan	37	3,227,545	5,307	3,941,953
Baghlan Demining Project-13	Baghlan	Khinjan	32	2,536,820	285	3,140,068
Balkh Demining Project-1 (AT)	Balkh	Chahar Kint, Balkh, khulm	18	586,630	647	667,173
Balkh Demining Project-1/B	Balkh	Shortepa, Shahrak & Khulm	10	382,981	361	474,053
Balkh Demining Project-2 (AT)	Balkh	Nahri Shahi, Charkint, Kulm	8	924,843	54	109,342
Balkh Demining Project-3	Balkh	Chaharkent, Kishindeh, Sholgara & Zari	30	609,892	1,113	676,853
Bamyan Demining Project-01	Bamyan	Kahmard, Shibar	17	342,769	1,684	424,278
Faryab Demining Project-2	Faryab	Shirin Tagab, Pashtun Kot & Almar	10	284,468	3,046	267,218
Hilmand Demining Project-01/A	Hilmand	Kajaki, Musa Qala	12	1,327,500	2,189	999,101
Hilmand Demining Project-03	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj, Nad Ali	4	915,000	750	703,201
Hilmand Demining Project-04	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj, Nad Ali, Lashkar Gah, Nawzad	9	521,661	2,722	441,598
Hilmand Demining Project-05	Hilmand	Garmser, Reg(Khanshin), Nawa-I- Barak Zayi,	7	1,350,750	2,027	1,263,520
Hilmand Demining Project-11	Hilmand	Naw Zad	10	3,908,347	7,787	4,837,740
Hirat Demining Project-05 (AT)/A	Hirat	Kohsan	7	662,350	155	475,125
Kabul Demining Project-01 (AT)	Kabul	Khaki jabar, Musayi	4	496,669	171	484,037
Kabul Demining Project-02 (AT)/A	Kabul	Surobi, Khak-i-jabar	5	212,532	225,723	45,611
Kabul Demining Project-06	Kabul	Surobi	10	511,600	508	632,759
Kandahar Demining Project-02	Kandahar	Maywand, Panjwayi, Zheli	43	7,041,686	6,141	5,335,041

Project Name	Province	District	No. of hazards unfunded	Area (sqm) unfunded	No. of beneficiaries	Anticipated cost of delivery (USD)
Kunduz Demining Project-01	Kunduz	Khanabad	12	255,147	3,859	81,919
Kunduz Demining Project-03	Kunduz	Chahar Dara, Ali Abad	14	442,030	13,483	350,424
Logar Demining Project-02	Logar	Pulli Alam, Khoshi	3	211,448	853	261,730
Logar Demining Project-06 (AT)	Logar	Mohammad Agha	17	1,860,688	3,597	1,028,656
Logar Demining Project-07 (AT)	Logar	Mohammad Agha	18	1,802,589	2,453	1,292,114
Logar Demining Project-08 (AT)	Logar	Khoshi	6	394,019	1,210	282,643
Logar Demining Project-12 (AT)	Logar	Mohammad Agha	4	1,751,186	462	1,456,116
Logar Demining Project-26 (AT)/A	Logar	Mohammad Agha	8	595,916	2,041	427,470
Logar Demining Project-27 (AT)	Logar	Mohammad Agha, Pul-e-Alam	13	1,308,199	2,209	938,643
Maydan Wardak Demining Project-10	Maydan Wardak	Day Mirdad & Hisai Awali Bihsud	6	1,305,064	2,136	1,612,875
Panjshir Demining Project-06	Panjshir	Rukha & Unaba	34	1,250,461	3,925	1,547,817
Parwan Demining Project-03	Parwan	Salang	81	2,431,914	15,509	3,010,127
Parwan Demining Project-05	Parwan	Shinwari, Salang & Siagird	42	1,686,973	13,113	2,088,130
Parwan Demining Project-09	Parwan	Shikh Ali,	36	2,037,602	1,190	2,522,138
Parwan Demining Project-10	Parwan	Shinwari	35	1,569,805	2,149	1,943,100
Samangan Demining Project-2	Samangan	Aybak, Firoz Nakhchir & Hazrat Sultan	21	1,164,928	2,235	1,170,884
Samangan Demining Project-2 (AT)	Samangan	Dara-I-Sufi Payin, Dara-I-Sufi Bala	37	761,528	1033	930,610
Takhar Demining Project-03	Takhar	Bangi, Taluqan, Baharak, Hazar Sumuch, Namakab, Kalafgan, Khwajaghar	42	3,730,490	3,069	1,584,470
Zabul Demining Project-02	Zabul	Tarnak Wa Jaldak, Qalat	12	1,773,930	1,035	1,770,286
Zabul Demining Project-03 AT	Zabul	Tarnak Wa Jaldak, Shamulzayi, Mizan, Atghar	13	1,587,500	812	1,138,766