

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Afghanistan**  
**Anti-Personnel Mine & Ammunition Stockpile Destruction**  
**(APMASD)**

**[01-07-2008 – 30-09-2008]**

**Quarterly Project Report [Q3, 2008]**



Scattered ammunition found in Balkh Province in July 2008 reveals some of the dangerous conditions in which the project must work to extract hazardous munitions.

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<b>Project ID:</b>	00043536
<b>Duration:</b>	December 2004 – March 2009
<b>Component (MYFF):</b>	2.7 Public administration reform and anti-corruption
<b>Total Budget:</b>	USD 21,510,508
<b>Unfunded:</b>	USD 1,233,628
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	The HALO Trust and Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) teams

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## I. Implementation progress

**Output 1 – Joint Planning Support to Government established and the capacity of Government to ensure compliance with international treaty obligations and enhanced community security through destruction of anti-personnel mines (APMs) and destruction / collection of other ordnance concentrations.**

During the third quarter of 2008, the Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP) continued to work with the government to build its capacity and assume greater responsibility for the collection and destruction of ammunition. On 21 August, 28 officers from the Ministry of Defence's Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (ATL) (along with two database operators) completed capacity building training facilitated by ANBP in partnership with HALO Trust, ANBP's primary implementing partner for surveying, moving and destroying munitions. The three-month training course divided the ATL officers into two syndicates of 14 and provided training in the following areas: basic English, basic computer skills, data collection software and technical training in ammunition and survey operations, as well as Ammunition Consolidation Point safety standards. The English and computer training enable the officers to operate the computer database (Microsoft Access), which is currently only in English, and to contribute to the regional reports sent in by the implementing partners. It is intended that 16 of the newly trained officers will work as Ministry of Defence (MoD) representatives in all eight of the ANBP regional offices (two per office), while the remaining 14 will return to the ATL section within MoD. Based on the success of this activity, ANBP is considering another round of training for 28 new officers.

Additionally, two more officers designated by MoD received training on maintaining the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Frontline database. Starting in the second quarter the two new MoD officers engaged in additional English and computer training, and they were integrated into the capacity building trainings with the ATL officers, which continued through the third quarter. Based on their success in the regional level capacity building, these two individuals will continue to receive additional training focused on operations through the fourth quarter, which is intended to result in a smoother transition at the time of the APMASD project handover to MoD.

The quarterly Ammunition Technical Coordinating Group met on 21 September and involved representatives from ANBP, UNDP, and UNMACA. This body coordinates technical issues on overall implementation and provides clear visibility of all UNMACA and ANBP operations. Finally, the Ammunition Working Group (AWG) continued to meet regularly in the third quarter. Chaired by a two-star general of MoD and including representatives from all concerned parties, the AWG is efficient and remains an effective forum to coordinate tactical issues, operational matters, and formulate policy for approval by the Steering Committee. The increased coordination has improved levels of communication between ANBP and MoD, as well as overall command and control.

**Output 2 – Caches of APMs identified, moved and destroyed; legitimate ammunition stockpiles sorted; actions taken to destroy unsafe ammunition and transfer good ammunition under government control.**

*Statistical progress*

During the third quarter, ANBP assisted the government in surveying 159 caches, which weighed 313 metric tons (MT) and belonged to the liquidated Afghan Military Forces. In addition, the survey teams surveyed 100 caches of munitions, which weighed 44.7 MT and belonged to Illegal Armed Groups.

APMASD has collected 1,493 caches of munitions weighing 33,638 MT. Similarly, the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups' munitions increased to 1,002 caches, weighing 2,925 MT. In comparison to the operational tempo of the third quarter in 2007, there has been an increase in the number of sites surveyed, specifically in the north and north-eastern regions. Based on data from earlier surveys, it is known that large amounts of munitions still exist, but many of the readily available caches have already been surveyed and cleared.

Late in 2007, the MoD and the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (CSTC-A) began the construction of a new storage area called Chimtalla to increase the storage capacities of MoD / ANA to achieve better operational results. Though additional work on the security structures continues, the site was sufficiently built by the third quarter so that ammunition collected through the APMASD project can be stored there.

The table to the right summarizes the figures for the survey, consolidation and destruction of munitions irrespective of ownership.

Totals through Q3 2008	Q3 2008	Total
Number of Ammunition Caches Surveyed	259	2,495
Tonnage of Ammunition Surveyed	357	36,563
Tonnage of Ammunition Consolidated	9	9,667
Tonnage of Ammunition Destroyed	244	20,691
Pieces of Anti-Personnel Mines Destroyed	33,517	501,090
Pieces of Anti-Tank Mines Destroyed	53	22,403

*Regional progress*

In the north, over 100 caches containing over 150 MT of ammunition were surveyed and cleared from Balkh, Faryab Jawzjan, Samangan and Sari Pul Provinces. Over 157 MT of ammunition were destroyed during the third quarter.

In the northeast (Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar Provinces), over 90 sites with over 50 MT of munitions were surveyed.

In the eastern region of Nangarhar and Kunar Provinces, over 50 sites with over 13 MT of munitions were surveyed.

In the southeast region, ANBP continued to work with the Khost Security Department, which collected over 3 MT of ammunition.

In Kabul and its environs, 33 sites with over 28.4 MT of ammunition were surveyed during the third quarter. Nearly 20 MT of the munitions surveyed were destroyed.

In the Central Highlands, over 2.3 MT of ammunition were surveyed and destroyed during the third quarter.

In the western region, ANBP's implementing partners conducted five surveys of both caches and munitions confiscated and handed over by local authorities. To date, five caches have been cleared

completely, while the remaining caches are in the process of clearance. Over 90 MT of the munitions surveyed and about 14.8 MT of ammunition have been destroyed.

## II. Project implementation challenges

### *Updated project risks and actions*

#### *Security*

As a result of three key security incidents reported in the second quarter that could impact the future of programme operations, ANBP revised the Standard Operating Procedures for emergency cases and risk management in the third quarter. Efforts were made to strengthen all warden systems, restock trauma kits, and ensure all national staff completed the Safer and Secure Access to Field Environment (SSAFE) and communication trainings. The security situation in some regions precludes efforts to carry out surveys and the transport of ammunition - especially in the East, South and parts of western Afghanistan. In August operations in Logar and Gardez provinces were suspended, while two main routes used by ANBP to travel from Kabul to Bamiyan, the Salang Pass and the Shibani pass, were both closed on 27 August 2008 after IED attacks. This is a major constraint, as the only remaining route to Bamiyan through Wardak Province was previously closed off as well. On 14 September 2008 two UN doctors were killed as a result of a suicide attack in Spin Boldak District in Kandahar Province. It not only heightened concerns regarding the ability to deliver outputs in the southern region, but also raised apprehension regarding the safety of UN staff members. Currently, all road missions in the regions require a two-vehicle convoy, preferably with armoured vehicles.

#### *Sustainability*

ANBP continues to focus on enhancing the capacity of MoD to ensure it will be able to implement the project after the APMASD mandate ends. On the operational level, efforts have thus far been successful with MoD officials receptive to the actions; however, as in the case of the ATL officers who are trained to take over the functions of the APMASD project, many officers have been reassigned by MoD. Without a sustained commitment on a strategic level from MoD that project work will carry on and be mainstreamed within the ministry, the risk exists that surveying, removal and destruction of munitions will cease once the project mandate ends. ANBP continues its focused efforts on raising long-term sustainability with MoD. Senior management began the development of an exit strategy in preparation of handing over project activities to MoD in such a way that levels of guidance and mentorship will still be accessible once the government takes over the project completely.

### *Updated project issues and actions*

#### *Cash flow crisis*

In the second quarter of 2008, the mandate of the APMASD project was extended to 31 March 2009, with the additional funding requirement adjusted from USD 9.8 million to USD 7.7 million. The Canadian Government initially committed CAD 3 million in the first quarter (approximately USD 3 million), but this amount was reduced to CAD 1.5 million following a shift in the Canadian Government's priorities in Afghanistan. No other solid commitment has been made to date. With the current approved funds, the project has sufficient funding to undertake work up until the fourth quarter, though not all funding has been released. In response to the lack of additional commitments and the resulting cash-flow issue, senior management commenced plans for an exit

strategy in preparation for handing over project activities to MoD in either December 2008 or March 2009.

*Steering Committee*

A Steering Committee meeting was planned for the second week of July. However, this meeting was postponed due to security concerns after the bombing of the Indian Embassy in Kabul. Tight schedules of key representatives resulted in the meeting being scheduled for early in the fourth quarter.

*Unusable ammunition*

Another issue arising in the third quarter is serviceable ammunition for which MoD does not have the ability to utilize. ANBP is working to facilitate MoD's approval of a policy whereby such ammunition will be destroyed by ANBP's implementing partners.

*Panjshir Valley standstill*

Activities in the Panjshir Valley remain at a standstill due to provincial governor Haji Bahlool Bahij's condition that APMASD activities cannot begin until DIAG activities are completed. This remains a critical issue, as it is believed that considerable munitions remain in the area. At the beginning of the third quarter, a meeting was held with General Hotak from MoD on the issue, and it was re-confirmed that this status continues. This issue of access will be one of the key discussions at the next APMASD Steering Committee meeting and attempts will be made to take it to a higher level.

### III. Financial Status and Utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview [February 2005 – September 2008]

Donor	Contributions		Contribution Balance
	Committed	Received	
Canada	5,132,038	5,132,037	-
CANADA – 550	1,472,031	1,472,031	-
Netherlands	2,409,639	2,409,599	40
UK	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
EC	1,785,605	1,785,605	-
EC	7,633,588	6,400,000	1,233,588
Norway	317,965	317,965	-
UNDP Core Fund	493,270	493,270	-
Ministry of Finance	500,000	500,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,744,136</b>	<b>21,510,509</b>	<b>1,233,628</b>

Table 2: Quarterly expenditure by activity [1 April 2008 – 30 September 2008]

**Table 2: Quarterly expenditure by activity ( 1 January - 30 September-08)**

Activity	Budget [2008]	Total Exp. (1 Jan-31Mar-08)	Total Exp. (1 Apr-30 Jun-08)	Total Exp. (1 Jul-30 Sep-08)	Balance	Delivery (%)
Activity 1: Project Management	3,296,087.00	421,494.94	887,798	514,683	1,472,111.58	55%
Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mine	801,209.20	114,127.00	129,469	76,444	481,169.70	40%
Activity 3: APM & Ammunition	2,293,952.62	554,532.00	101,848	269,050	1,368,522.36	40%
Activity 5: Integrated Technology	513,933.92	39,915.36	157,124	18,301	298,593.85	42%
UNDP GMS5%	246,753	59,477	38,359	38,126	110,791	55%
UNDP GMS7%	166,861	-	41,204	11,598	114,059	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,318,797</b>	<b>1,189,547</b>	<b>1,355,801</b>	<b>928,201</b>	<b>3,845,248</b>	<b>47%</b>

**Table 3: 2008 Expenditure by donor [1 January 2008 – 30 September 2008] Mine & Ammo**

Donor	Activity	Budget (2008)	Total Exp (1 Jan-31 Mar-08)	Total Exp (1 Apr-30 Jun-08)	Total Exp (1 Jul-30 Sep-08)	Balance as of 30 Sep 08	Delivery Rate %
Canada	Activity 1: Project Management	461,859	601	357,463	48,706	55,089	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	52,546	37,353	30,687	0	(15,494)	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	131	114	17.00	0	0	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	(74,402)	(6,389)	17,534.18	0	(85,547)	
	UNDP GMS 5% - See the Donor Agreement	23,165	1,667	21,353	2,563	(2,419)	
<b>Subtotal Canada</b>		<b>463,299</b>	<b>33,346</b>	<b>427,054</b>	<b>51,269</b>	<b>(48,370)</b>	<b>110%</b>
EC	Activity 1: Project Management	1,172,383	134,410	(20,165)	1,330	1,056,809	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	391,289	52,605.23	(4,663)	142	343,205	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	1,362,762	483,128	(242,231)	0	1,121,865	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	222,065	6,318	(3,221)	0	218,968	
	UNDP GMS 5% - See the Donor Agreement	165,710	35,603	(14,225)	77	144,255	
<b>Subtotal EC</b>		<b>3,314,210</b>	<b>712,064</b>	<b>(284,505)</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>2,885,102</b>	<b>13%</b>
UK	Activity 1: Project Management	105,048	60,965	9,414	1,542	33,126	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	7,641	3,262	3,637	0	742	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	20,798	-	9,036	5,969	5,793	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	404	940	-	(2,820)	2,284	
	UNDP GMS 5% - See the Donor Agreement	7,047	3,430	1,162	247	2,208	
<b>Subtotal UK</b>		<b>140,938</b>	<b>68,597</b>	<b>23,249</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>44,153</b>	<b>69%</b>
Netherlands	Activity 1: Project Management	801,240	224,384	237,016	349,030	(9,190)	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	178,517	20,907	38,486	52,352	66,773	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	463,480	71,290	126,468	250,347	15,375	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	155,144	28,360	4,513	14,689	107,583	
	UNDP GMS 5% - See the Donor Agreement	39,855	18,155	21,394	-	306	
	UNDP GMS 7% - See the Donor Agreement	63,311	-	-	35,075	28,236	
<b>Subtotal Netherlands</b>		<b>1,701,547</b>	<b>363,095</b>	<b>427,876</b>	<b>701,493</b>	<b>209,084</b>	<b>88%</b>
Norway	Activity 1: Project Management	1,136	1,136	-	0	0	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	4,218	-	4,218	0	0	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	75,149	-	53,761	3,109	18,280	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	128,044	10,687	106,838	0	10,518	
	UNDP GMS 5% - See the Donor Agreement	10,976	622	8,675	164	1,516	
<b>Subtotal Norway</b>		<b>219,523</b>	<b>12,445</b>	<b>173,492</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>30,314</b>	<b>86%</b>
CIDA	Activity 1: Project Management	754,421	-	304,070	114,074	336,277	
	Activity 2: Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) /	166,998	-	57,104	23,951	85,943	
	Activity 3: APM & Ammunition Collection	371,632	-	154,797	9,626	207,209	
	Activity 5: Integrated Technology System	82,679	-	31,459	6,432	44,788	
	UNDP GMS 7% - See the Donor Agreement	103,550	-	41,204	11,598	50,748	
<b>Subtotal CIDA</b>		<b>1,479,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>588,635</b>	<b>165,680</b>	<b>724,965</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,318,797</b>	<b>1,189,547</b>	<b>1,355,801</b>	<b>928,201</b>	<b>3,845,248</b>	<b>47%</b>

Negative figures in the expenditures reflect adjustments made by ATLAS.