

Requesting Organization :	Danish Demining Group				
Allocation Type :	1st Reserve Allocation - Mine Risk Education				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Mine Action	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Provision of Mine/Explosive Remnant of War (ERW) Risk Education in Transit and Encashment Centres for Returnees in Afghanistan.				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/RA1/APC/INGO/6304		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	102,640.61		
Planned project duration :	2 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/07/2017	Planned End Date :	31/08/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/07/2017	Actual End Date:	31/08/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The Danish Demining Group (DDG) is the specialised mine action and armed violence reduction unit within the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Through the proposed project, DDG will contribute to an improved protective environment and reduced safety threats for approximately 140,000 vulnerable conflict-affected Afghan returnees. DDG will provide mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risk education in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Nimrouz to all documented and undocumented Afghans returning from neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, many of whom are believed to be forcefully deported under dire humanitarian conditions.</p> <p>Armed conflict and use of explosive weapons is widespread in at least 30 out of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. Afghanistan continues to report the highest number of casualties from mines and ERW in the world. Many of the returnees are unfamiliar of the current conflict dynamics, and lack knowledge of risks of explosive hazards, and are thus increasingly vulnerable to the mine/ERW accidents. Given these protection concerns, mine/ERW Risk Education provides life-saving mitigation against these risks, and equips returnees with essential information that shall aid them during their settlement journeys in Afghanistan.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	28,000	28,000	42,000	42,000	140,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Other	28,000	28,000	42,000	42,000	140,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Returnees who will receive mines and ERW Risk Education, are expected to pass on this information to people they encounter during movement between locations, and in their final destinations of return. During Risk Education sessions, pens and other Risk Education materials with numbers of the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC's) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Hotline will be distributed to beneficiaries for them to report any suspected items that they may encounter during their displacement, movement, or on their return.					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					
The proposed intervention is in alignment with the pre-approved concept note.					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :					
	Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$		

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

More than three decades of armed conflict in Afghanistan has left widespread mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination across the country. It is estimated that 3,511 minefields, 309 battlefields and 52 contaminated firing ranges continue to impose grave risks in more than 1,500 communities spread out in 256 districts in 33 out of 34 provinces which are impacted by the presence of mines and ERW, affecting an estimated 910,000 people (figures from UNMAS). Afghanistan still reports the highest number of casualties from mines and explosive remnants of war in the world (according to the 2016 Landmine Monitor).

In its 2016 Annual Report, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) stated that it "is extremely concerned by the substantial increase in civilian casualties attributed to explosive remnants of war". In 2016, UNAMA documented the highest number of civilian casualties caused by ERW since the mission began recording civilian casualties in 2009. In total, UNAMA documented 326 incidents of ERW detonation resulting in 724 civilian casualties (217 deaths and 507 injured), an increase of 66 per cent compared to 2015, rendering ERW responsible for six per cent of all civilian casualties in 2016.

Even more worryingly, children comprised 84 per cent of all civilian casualties caused by ERW in 2016 – making it the second leading cause of child casualties after ground engagements (609 child casualties documented, with 183 deaths and 426 injuries).

This year's average monthly incident rate of 87 victims (by end of April) represents a decrease compared to a monthly average of 162 victims recorded in 2016. However, this number is expected to increase significantly as the fighting season gets underway. From 1 January 2017 to 28th May 2017, 118,298 individuals have fled their homes due to conflict. A total of 29 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan have recorded some level of conflict-induced forced displacement (UNOCHA).

2016 has also marked an unprecedented influx of returnees and hiked displacement. According to UNOCHA, 654,000 Afghans had fled their homes due to conflict, and approximately 620,000 documented and undocumented afghans had returned from neighbouring countries - primarily from Pakistan- as a result of the deteriorating protection environment and crackdown on Afghans.

The returnee populations -unfamiliar as they are with the lethal threats of landmine and ERW- are relatively more prone to falling victims of landmine, ERW and Pressure Plate Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)-related accidents than other civilian population living in their community of origin. According to data from DMAC and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), travelers including returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) account for 30% of all landmine, ERW and Pressure Plate IEDs-related accidents. Returnee populations are particularly vulnerable due to their unfamiliarity with the overall threats posed by explosive hazards; lack of information about how to identify ERW and potentially dangerous areas, and limited knowledge of safe behaviour when encountered with an explosive hazard, in addition to their unfamiliarity with their new surroundings, including the history of armed clashes and potential for explosive contamination in areas of settlement. Like with the general population, returnee children are particularly exposed as they are keen to explore new areas and are thus often the first to encounter abandoned or unexploded ordnance and exhibit risk behaviour such as picking up or tampering with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) found in their surroundings.

2. Needs assessment

In spite of the continuous clearance efforts over the last twenty years, Afghanistan remains to be one of the most landmine contaminated countries in the world. More than 3,511 minefields, 309 battlefields and 52 contaminated firing impact 1,500 communities spread out in 256 districts. In addition to legacy mine fields, Afghanistan's Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for 2016 acknowledged that ERW resultant from ongoing conflict is a main cause of civilian casualties. "Excess Morbidity and Mortality" as a result of the deteriorating security situation and conflict is the second recognized area of severe need according to the HNO. Over seven million people were identified in need, approximately one million of which are also directly at risk of injury or death due to mine/ERW contaminations.

The ongoing warfare and use of explosive weapons intrinsically aggravates the dynamics of displacement. Besides death and injury, as civilians are pushed to escape fighting in urban centres, their movement and livelihoods are massively hindered due to the presence of ERW.

Needs overview and assessment of mine action activities is regularly informed by the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database administered by DMAC. IMSMA provides updated overview on the status of legacy contamination across the country, casualties' statistics and progress of mine action operations including Risk Education.

The Mine Action Program of Afghanistan (MAPA) and all its national and international Implementing Partners (IPs) coordinate with the protection cluster for updated needs assessments. DDG has used the clusters' suggested figures for estimated returnees as primary targets for this project.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of this project are primarily all documented and undocumented Afghan returnees going through UNHCR Encashment Centers (ECs) and IOM Transit Centers (TCs) and those passing through border crossings in Nangarhar, Kandahar and Nimroz. In situations where ECs, TCs or borders are closed due to political tensions or security deterioration, the Risk Education teams will be dispatched to surrounding conflict-affected communities to conduct community-based Risk Education.

4. Grant Request Justification

People fleeing conflict in Afghanistan, including IDPs and returnees, often suffer multiple cycles of displacement as shifting conflict dynamics repeatedly force them to leave their areas of settlement. They are often caught up in fighting or travel through insecure routes. Returnees entering Afghanistan from either Pakistan or Iran in particular have little knowledge of the conflict dynamics and implications of explosive hazards upon their return to Afghanistan. Thus providing mine risk education (MRE) is essential to mitigate the risks posed by mines/ERW. Consequently, it is essential to provide risk education to returnees to ensure that they are equipped with life-saving knowledge on risks associated with mines/ERW and the required safe behaviour before travelling through and/or returning to potentially contaminated areas.

Until the end of May 2017, the DDG ERW Risk Education teams at the encashment and transit centers were funded by the CERF Rapid Response to the Returnee Crisis. The CERF funding expired on 31st May, and is expected to be renewed by September through another bilateral donor to the UNMAS managed Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF).

As a result of this funding cycle gap, essential life-saving risk education will be disrupted between June and August 2017 until the new VTF fund is finalised. To mitigate this gap, DDG has allocated own funds to provide temporary MRE only in the Kabul encashment centre for a few weeks during June.

As the activities to date have been implemented by DDG, UNMAS as the sector expert has already endorsed DDG to cover the gap as per the attached pre-approved Concept Note. DDG has its MRE teams ready to operate with only refresher training except for Nimroz where two new teams will be recruited. This will be the first time to deploy risk education teams in Nimroz to target undocumented returnees from Iran.

This emergency fund will thus provide a continuation of CERF funded DDG activities, until new VTF funded activities can begin, expectedly by September.

5. Complementarity

The project complements and is integrated with all humanitarian services provided to Afghan returnees at the ECs, TCs and zero-points such as registration, proof of documentation, vaccination, NFIs, counseling and Protection Monitoring. Returnees passing through the centers go through a flow chart of these complementary services, and before finalizing their procedures, they receive tailored risk education using interactive methodology comprising of presentations, video screening, display of models and cardboard games.

DDG's MRE teams are also trained to work in communities where those returnees are expected to continue their journey. DDG has complementary funding from DANIDA and the UK CSSF to provide MRE, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Clearance in central and Western regions throughout 2017.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To reduce civilian casualties caused by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War through awareness raising and promoting safe behaviour among Afghan returnees.

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3: Support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to prevent and mitigate protection risks, as well as facilitate an effective response to protection violations	2017-SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The threat of death and injury due to explosive weapons is a recognized priority protection problem and requires immediate intervention to mitigate. Providing risk education to returnees is a first step in ensuring that vulnerable returnee populations are equipped with potentially life-saving safety messaging on risks of mines and ERW and the appropriate safe behaviour to avoid death and injury. Thus risk education directly supports the creation of a protection-conducive environment to prevent and mitigate those risks.

Outcome 1

Afghan returnees have increased awareness of the risks of mines and ERW and the prescribed safe behaviour in ERW impacted communities.

Output 1.1

Description

Mine and ERW Risk Education Sessions delivered to approximately 140,000 Afghan returnees in four provinces.

Assumptions & Risks

A: DDG teams continue to have access to the target communities
 A: Target populations and communities support project activities and indicate the need to receive risk education and collaborate with the EOD/survey teams.

A: The humanitarian needs to risk education according to current data remain relevant.

A: DDG will successfully recruit and mobilise mixed teams formed by men and women to access all target groups.

R: Geographical access not possible due to conflict and/or weather

R: Security situation deteriorates and NGO staff become targets to conflict related or criminal attacks.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	SA1-Envelope Three: Number of prioritised mine/ERW impacted individuals provided with Mine Risk Education	28,000	28,000	42,000	42,000	140,000

Means of Verification :

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Mine risk education and mobile, prioritised and responsive surveillance and demarcation of ERW in conflict impacted communities and spot-ERW clearance;

Deployment of 20 mixed Gender risk education teams to three UNHCR Encashment Centres in Kabul, Nangarhar and Kandahar and to Five IOM Transit Centers in Jalalabad, Kandahar and Nimroz.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Mine risk education and mobile, prioritised and responsive surveillance and demarcation of ERW in conflict impacted communities and spot-ERW clearance;

Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.

Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Mine risk education and mobile, prioritised and responsive surveillance and demarcation of ERW in conflict impacted communities and spot-ERW clearance;

Review of existing MRE methodology in emergency and within the transitioning settings. By the end of the project, DDG will draft recommendations on potential adaptation requirements to cater to the needs of returnees and the setup in which emergency risk education is provided to them. The review will be a part of DDG's internal lessons learned that will be shared with UNMAS and DMAC for further follow up.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DDG has an established monitoring and reporting system in line with its internal Quality Assurance SOP and in compliance with the Afghan Mine Action Standards (AMAS).

Monitoring:

According to a monthly monitoring and internal Quality Assurance (QA) Plan, the Senior MRE Coordinator and Senior Quality Assurance Officer will conduct visits to all locations to ensure compliance with work-plan and SOPs. Other senior management staff including the Head of Program, the Mine Action Operations Manager and Mine Risk Education Technical Advisor will conduct random follow up visits to the designated activities and locations as security permits.

DMAC's HQ or Regional QA officers will conduct at least one monthly visit to DDG's operations.

Reporting:

MRE teams fill in daily MRE session reports and subsequently data will be uploaded to a mobile data collection system, and verified at the central level by DDG's Quality Assurance Officer and GIS Officer. The automated data collection system, which DDG has rolled out in early 2017, provides real-time supervision and verification.

Monthly IMSMA reports are shared with and verified by DMAC's regional offices and Kabul head office.

As per DDG's Global Impact Monitoring Guidelines, all data is disaggregated by age and gender.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Deployment of 20 mixed Gender risk education teams to three UNHCR Encashment Centres in Kabul, Nangarhar and Kandahar and to Five IOM Transit Centers in Jalalabad, Kandahar and Nimroz.	2017							X					
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers. Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.	2017							X	X				
Activity 1.1.3: Review of existing MRE methodology in emergency and within the transitioning settings. By the end of the project, DDG will draft recommendations on potential adaptation requirements to cater to the needs of returnees and the setup in which emergency risk education is provided to them. The review will be a part of DDG's internal lessons learned that will be shared with UNMAS and DMAC for further follow up.	2017							X	X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the umbrella organisation for DDG, has a vision to provide “A dignified life for all displaced persons”. Amongst the objectives of DRC’s 2020 Global Strategy, the organisation focuses on strengthening cooperation and partnerships, and on strengthening the values and corporate culture among employees and managers. The organisation has set solid SOPs that address accountability to beneficiaries, risk management, anti-corruption, organisations ethics and code of conduct. This global commitment is also applied and monitored in all DRC-DDG country programs, rendering DRC-DDG as a low-risk accountable partner. Under this project, DDG will have direct accountability to DMAC as the mandated mine action authority. Additionally DDG ensures close coordination with the UNCHR and IOM centers to raise any potential concerns to the relevant clusters. DRC-DDG is a rights-based organisation and has 15 Operational Principles. Among those principles, “Do No Harm”, “Handling Complaints” “Gender Diversity”, “Information Sharing” and “Participation” hold prime importance. An internal Code of Conduct and an organizational complaints mechanism handled by a specialised unit under the oversight of the Senior Management Team ensures compliance with these principles.

Implementation Plan

DDG will deploy 20 MRE teams in the following locations:
 - Three UNHCR encashment centers (Kabul, Kandahar and Nangarhar)
 - Two IOM centers at Torkham border (Zero point and IOM transit center)
 - Two IOM centers at Spin Boldak border and Kandahar transit center
 - One center at Milak Nimroz

A senior MRE Coordinator is responsible for the selection, training, deployment and overall project reporting. He will provide technical support to the teams throughout the project.

Twenty MRE teams, each consists of the male and female, one of whom is assigned as the Team Leader and is responsible for reporting the team’s daily activities to two MRE Field Officers. Field Officers will provide operational oversight of daily activities, deployment, logistics, and when needed will support the Senior MRE Coordinator in reallocating the teams to relevant communities in the case of border/centers closure. As per the reporting procedures, DDG submits monthly IMSMA reports to DMAC, and monthly operational statistics are also shared with DDG’s HQ for overall monitoring.

An expatriate MRE Technical Advisor currently in country will be partially covered under this project to conduct a review of the current MRE methodology and provide recommendations to improve emergency operation in transit centers and other similar setups.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNOCHA	DDG will raise issues of concern and program feedback to UNOCHA through joint humanitarian forum meeting in ACBAR and bilaterally.
Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC)	DMAC is DDG’s main counterpart and shall provide operational oversight and external Quality Assurance. DDG submits monthly IMSMA reports, completion reports and progress updates to DMAC’s regional offices and headquarters in Kabul.
Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)	DMAC has appointed DDG as the Focal Contact Point representing MAPA to ACBAR’s meetings. Subsequently, DDG will voice mine action-related issues including MAPA progress updates, challenges and collaboration opportunities to support conflict-affected populations to ACBAR members.
Protection Cluster	DRC-DDG participates is an active contributor to the protection cluster and the mine action sub-cluster.
UNHCR	Daily coordination in encashment centers and information sharing on protection issues, security development and operational feedback.
IOM	Daily coordination in transit centers and information sharing on protection issues, security development and operational feedback.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

DRC-DDG is committed to mainstream Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) considerations in all its programs and within the workplace. In 2009, DRC launched a global cross-cutting Policy Initiative on Gender, Age and Diversity. In Afghanistan, DDG recruits mixed-gender MRE teams to ensure access to and effective communication with women, men, girls and boys. Gender is mainstreamed into DDG’s standard training packages to all teams.

DDG incorporates relevant workplace arrangements to accommodate the needs of female staff. These include flexible working hours when needed specially during winter seasons or during periods of unrest, provision of transport, supporting family companions during travel and promoting women’s participation in different program activities and training.

DDG also took initiative to review and update its current MRE methods. An expatriate MRE advisor is currently in country to provide recommendations on possible amendments to ensure the provision of efficient and interactive risk education tailored to the varying personal and education needs of different target groups (IDPs, returnees in emergency setting, gender and age groups). All program data are aged and gender disaggregated to the best possible extent.

Protection Mainstreaming

DDG operates under the umbrella of DRC’s protection mandate. DRC-DDG is an active member of the protection cluster, where relevant protection cases are referred to other relevant partners. DDG staff have received basic protection training, and will continue to do so in the future, as a means mainstreaming protection and improving synergies with DRC’s humanitarian and protection activities.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Security across Afghanistan remains to be a major challenge. Humanitarian access is shrinking with the increased control exerted by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) over different parts of the country. New tactical trends such as complex coordinated suicide attacks and indiscriminate attacks against civilians are on the rise. Proliferate use of IEDs has devastating consequences for the civilian population. Non-governmental organisations are susceptible to both collateral risks and targeted armed criminality.

Despite these challenges, DRC-DDG has commensurate safety SOPs and Incident Management system in place, supported by an international Regional Security Adviser and a competent national Security Manager who will support this project. DDG's ensures immediate response to security threats based on continual risk assessments. In the field, DDG relies on community acceptance and uses low-visibility identifiers. Either rented vehicles or Mine-Paki logo cars will be used based on the security considerations in each location. Armoured vehicles have been added to DRC-DDG's fleet in Kabul.

DRC-DDG is also in regular coordination with internationally recognized security information sources such as the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) and employs an IMAP database recording and analyzing security incidents across the country to ensure the continuous updating of contingency plans.

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Access

DDG has almost 20 years operational experience in Afghanistan and has well-established networks in the project locations. In addition, DDG has been providing risk education in all the proposed centers over the last two years (except for Nimroz where DDG has good networks and is expected to be able to deliver activities with no problems). MRE teams are primarily hired from local communities. These factors, in combination with the general acceptance of Mine Action operators, often ensure that DDG can gain unhindered access.

In spite of these strong networks, in cases of emergency or perceived direct threat against staff, DDG shall withdraw its staff in accordance with its Duty of Care obligations, and in consultation with DMAC and UNOCHA. Alternative tasks and community selection will be discussed with DMAC, UNMAS and UNOCHA in case of border closure.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	DDG Technical Advisor	D	1	5,400.00	2	50.00	5,400.00
	<i>50% cost share of DDG MRE Technical Advisor carrying out review of existing MRE methodology to adapt to the needs of returnees in emergency settings such as Encashment and Transit centers.</i>						
1.2	MEL Coordinator	D	1	6,921.00	2	10.00	1,384.20
	<i>10% cost share of DRC-DDG Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) directly overseeing MEL activities of the project</i>						
1.3	DDG Head of Program	S	1	7,235.00	2	5.00	723.50
	<i>5% Cost share of DDG's Head of Program providing overall quality assurance, monitoring and management of the Humanitarian Mine Action program</i>						
1.4	Head of Support Unit	S	1	7,235.00	2	5.00	723.50
	<i>5% Cost share of Head of Admin and Finance</i>						
1.5	MRE Instructors	D	20	1,100.00	2	100.00	44,000.00
	<i>Salaries of 20 MRE teams. Each team consist of a team leader and an instructor. Salary costs are estimated based on current salary scale of MRE Team Leaders and MRE instructors. Each team will consist of one Team Leader and one instructor. The average salary for MRE TL is \$540 and the MRE instructor \$560</i>						
1.6	Senior Field Officer	D	2	1,400.00	2	100.00	5,600.00
	<i>Two Senior Field Officer in Jalalabad overseeing 9 MRE teams and in Nimroz overseeing 2 teams and setting up the activities.</i>						
1.7	Field Officer	D	1	920.00	2	100.00	1,840.00
	<i>One field officer in Kandahar overseeing 6 MRE teams</i>						
1.8	Field QA Officer	D	1	920.00	2	100.00	1,840.00

	<i>Roving QA officer conducting field visits to all teams</i>						
1.9	Driver	D	2	483.00	2	100.00	1,932.00
	<i>One driver in Turkham and one driver in Kandahar</i>						
1.10	Senior Mine action Management Staff & QA officer	D	1	2,159.00	2	20.00	863.60
	<i>20% cost share of DDG's Senior QA officer conducting in Kabul following up on reporting and training and Mine Action Manager overseeing the program</i>						
1.11	DATA officer	D	1	915.00	2	20.00	366.00
	<i>20% cost share of DDG's Database officer responsible for report compilation, verification of data and updating IMSMA reports to DMAC</i>						
1.12	Finance/Log/procurement Officers	S	1	915.00	2	20.00	366.00
	<i>Contribution to the cost of procurement and logistics staff in Jalalabad and Kandahar supporting the project</i>						
1.13	Guards and Cook	D	5	383.00	2	100.00	3,830.00
	<i>Guards and cleaner for offices</i>						
	Section Total						68,868.80
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Camp rent and utilities	D	1	1,100.00	2	100.00	2,200.00
	<i>Turkham camp rent for accommodation for MRE teams at the border estimated at \$800 + \$300 for accommodation arrangements for Nimroz teams</i>						
2.2	Communications costs	D	2	200.00	2	100.00	800.00
	<i>Cover communication costs to support the teams in the field, including internet connection and phone cards</i>						
2.3	Office supplies and stationery	D	1	250.00	2	100.00	500.00
	<i>Supplies for the MRE teams such as paper, pens, note books.</i>						
2.4	Utilities and running costs	D	1	200.00	2	100.00	400.00
	<i>Electricity, generates fuel, water, etc.</i>						
2.5	MRE materials	D	8000	1.00	1	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>8000 items of MRE brochures/cards and pens with hotline numbers distributed to beneficiaries during sessions</i>						
2.6	Fuel and maintenance	D	1	400.00	2	100.00	800.00
	<i>For fuel and vehicle maintenance in Turkham and Kandahar for the MRE teams</i>						
	Section Total						12,700.00
3. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	<i>NA</i>						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	<i>NA</i>						
	Section Total						0.00

5. Travel							
5.1	Travel costs for QA visits	D	10	240.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
<i>A total of 10 field visits to Jalalabad, Kandahar and Nimroz. Costs covers transportation</i>							
5.2	Travel for MRE teams	D	4	350.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
<i>4 MRE staff fly from Nimroz to Kabul for MRE training</i>							
5.3	Accommodation for MRE teams	D	28	60.00	1	100.00	1,680.00
<i>4 MRE staff from Nimroz stay in Kabuk for MRE Training for 7 nights. Teams from Nimroz will receive full MRE training and not a refresher.</i>							
5.4	Accommodation and perdiem QA	D	36	60.00	1	100.00	2,160.00
<i>A total of 36 nights in all locations by seniors management staff and QA officers</i>							
5.5	Local freight	D	1	800.00	1	100.00	800.00
<i>Freight costs to transport MRE material</i>							
5.6	Vehicle Rental Costs(2x)	D	2	660.00	2	100.00	2,640.00
<i>2 Vehicles rented for Jalalabad and Kandahar</i>							
5.7	Local transportation	D	2	200.00	2	100.00	800.00
<i>Local transportation for Nimroz and Kabul teams</i>							
Section Total							11,880.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>NA</i>							
Section Total							0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Training refreshments	D	40	20.00	1	100.00	800.00
<i>Refresher Training costs for total 40 MRE staff .</i>							
7.2	DDG Global Sector Lead	S	1	1,177.00	1	100.00	1,177.00
<i>As per DDG's Global Technical Advisor on Mine Action providing overall support to DDG's global operations. 1.25% of total cost is allocated to DDG Global Sector Lead according to DDG Budget Guidelines.</i>							
7.3	Bank Charges	S	1	250.00	2	100.00	500.00
<i>Bank fees directly related to the project</i>							
Section Total							2,477.00
SubTotal			8,169.00				95,925.80
Direct							92,435.80
Support							3,490.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,714.81
Total Cost							102,640.61

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Kabul -> Kabul	15	7,000	7,000	10,500	10,500	35,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p>
Nangarhar -> Behsud	15	5,800	5,800	8,700	8,700	29,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Review of existing MRE methodology in emergency and within the transitioning settings. By the end of the project, DDG will draft recommendations on potential adaptation requirements to cater to the needs of returnees and the setup in which emergency risk education is provided to them. The review will be a part of DDG's internal lessons learned that will be shared with UNMAS and DMAC for further follow up.</p>
Nangarhar -> Muhmand Dara	30	11,600	11,600	17,400	17,400	58,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Review of existing MRE methodology in emergency and within the transitioning settings. By the end of the project, DDG will draft recommendations on potential adaptation requirements to cater to the needs of returnees and the setup in which emergency risk education is provided to them. The review will be a part of DDG's internal lessons learned that will be shared with UNMAS and DMAC for further follow up.</p>
Kandahar -> Kandahar	20	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p>
Kandahar -> Spinboldak	10	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p>
Nimroz	10	600	600	900	900	3,000	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Risk education to all documented and undocumented returnees transiting through the selected centers.</p> <p>Risk Education is based on DDG's MRE Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) accredited by DMAC.</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	CHF ER Concept Note_Mine Action_May17_V2.docx
Grant Agreement	DDG-GA-6304 - Signed by IP & HC.pdf