

Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)



Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) Fast Facts Data as of Quarter 2 1390 / September 2011

Scope of the Problem: As of second quarter of 1390, there were 6,216 hazardous areas remaining in Afghanistan, affecting 602 sq. km and 1,980 communities.

Casualties: In the second quarter of 1390, 67 Afghans were injured or killed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war, representing a significant decrease from a monthly average of 176 casualties in 1380. Of the total, 81% were children. It should also be noted that 85% of the overall casualties were caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW) or unexploded ordnance (UXO).

Mine Clearance:

- In Q2 1390, MAPA implementers cleared 70 communities; clearing or cancelling¹ 324 minefields and 76 battle areas, and destroying 7,793 anti-personnel mines, 265 anti-tank mines, 45 abandoned improvised explosive devices and 182,663 ERW.
- Since the beginning of the programme 20 years ago, the implementers of mine action have cleared or cancelled over 17,129 mine- or battlefield areas throughout the country. 108 Districts and 1,793 communities have been cleared of mines and other explosive remnants of war.
- The Ottawa Mine Ban Convention requires total clearance of all anti personnel minefields by 2013. To date, the MAPA has progressed 52% in terms of area and 44.5% in terms of number of hazards towards this goal. An extension of the deadline is being prepared.
- New hazardous areas continue to be found in Afghanistan, increasing the challenge of the goals set by the Ottawa Treaty and affecting the progress towards them.

Mine Risk Education (MRE): 284,221 people received MRE in the second quarter of 1390. Of the total, 43% were female.

¹ The term 'canceling a minefield' refers to a process whereby a suspected hazardous area is verified to be free of mines.



Victim (Survivor)/Disability mainstreaming: MACCA and MAPA partners support three Government ministries that deliver disability services and assistance to victims: Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education.

Funding: Through the Voluntary Trust Fund established for the programme, donor contributions are channeled, via UNOPS, to implementing partners. Bilateral contributions are channeled directly to implementing partners.

Voluntary Trust Fund Contributions for 1390		Bilateral Contributions for 1390	
Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)	Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)
Australia	5,000,000	Denmark	1,245,000
Japan	10,000,000	Netherlands	2,886,899
European Union	13,696,781	Germany	5,850,754
Finland	293,000	AAR	662,000
Netherlands	4,000,000	Sweden	2,407,333
IRU	2,000,000	Finland	929,600
USA	1,000,000	Ireland	1,096,800
Canada (CIDA)	8,771,224	Norway	214,500
Germany	2,000,000	USA	33,167,341
❖ Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF): Provides resources for mine-action programs and projects, including surveys, mine-clearance, MRE, victim assistance and advocacy activities, in situations where other funding is not immediately available.		UK - DFID	3,511,340
		Italy	343,200
		Japan	2,400,000
		Canada (DFAIT)	1,042,979
		Belgium	913,520
		Maersk	514,266
		Govt of Afghanistan	5,470,096
		Medico	57,694

Implementers: The tables below show the number of teams either engaged in demining or MRE across the country, per implementing partner. Both Afghan and international organizations are involved in mine clearance and MRE.

