



Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

FINAL MINE ACTION REPORT ON THE AFGHANISTAN COMPACT **PREPARED BY THE MACCA ON BEHALF OF THE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN** **1st April 2011 (end of 1389)**

Introduction

The Afghan Compact

In 2006, the Afghan Government and 80 international delegates met in London to agree the strategies for development for the next five years. The conference concluded with a commitment to the 'Afghanistan Compact' and donors promised \$10.5bn to achieve the targets set.

The Afghan Government articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020¹. Consistent with those goals, the Compact identified three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of the Compact:

1. Security;
2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; and
3. Economic and Social Development.

Within this framework² a number of targets were specifically related to mine action. The obligations of the international donor community and the Government of Afghanistan in terms of the Ottawa Treaty and the Afghan Compact stipulated that:

- By March 2011 the land area contaminated by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) will be reduced by 70% (Afghan Compact)
- All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by first of March 2007
- By the end of 2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed

¹http://www.and.s.gov.af/src/src/MDGs_Reps/MDGR

²Under Security – but now (2009) understood to be more cross cutting



Progress as of End of March 2011

Goal	Progress as of End March 2011
By March 2011 the land area contaminated by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) will be reduced by 70% (Afghan Compact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 69% of progress in terms of the number of hazards (minefields)• 73% progress in terms of the area of contaminated land
All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by first of March 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Achieved (October 2008)
By the end of 2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Now under the management of the Ministry of Defence

Explanatory Note and Charts

In January 2006, when the Afghanistan Compact was signed, the baseline of known hazard was 719 sq km, therefore the target of clearing 70% of the hazard required a removal of 503 sq km. The benchmark table below shows that to date, 657 sq km has been cleared. This would mean the MAPA would have now exceeded the goal of 70% clearance, if the baseline had remained the same.

However, the baseline set at that time was in fact an incomplete picture of the overall hazard in the country. To establish the true nature of the hazard, MACCA amalgamated and reconciled three databases. For a full explanation of these changes, please see p25-26 of the 1389 Integrated Operational Framework, available on www.macca.org.af. In short, however, this has resulted in an increase in the baseline.

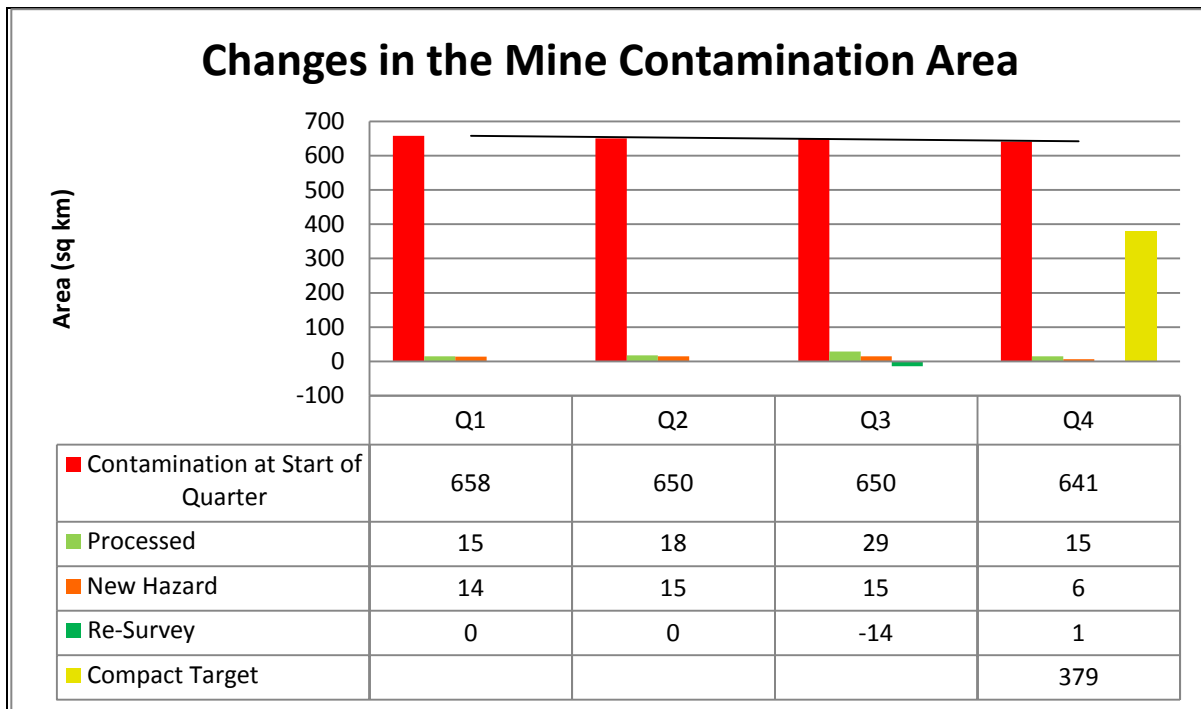
The current baseline and progress is shown in the benchmark table below. However, as people continue to return and resettle in Afghanistan, previously unknown hazard continues to be discovered. In addition, there is a limited area of new hazard due to ongoing conflict in some parts of the country. However, it should be noted



that this is in the form of unexploded ordnance and improvised devices; there is no evidence of systematic use of landmines by any party to the current conflict. Therefore it is expected that the baseline will continue to change and the progress fluctuate as the challenges to meeting these goals increases.

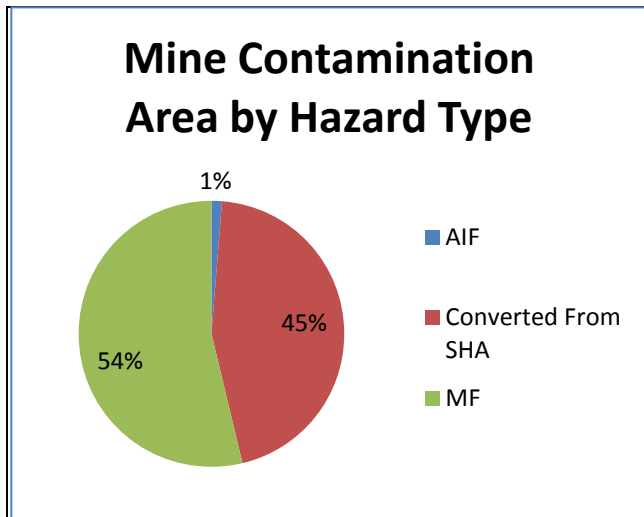
Indicator	Adjusted Baseline	Remaining Contamination	Clearance/Processed	Compact Target 70% of Hazards	Progress towards Compact
Hazards	12,884	6,545	6,339	9,125	69%
Area (sq km)	1,284	627	657	905	73%

The chart below shows how over the last year the significant achievements in terms of clearance are not producing the substantive reduction in overall hazard that would be expected.





The pie chart below shows the breakdown of the type of minefield currently remaining on the database. The 45% which is labeled as being converted from Suspected Hazardous Area needs further investigation as it is based on data from 2004.



Key
AIF: Abandoned IED Fields
MF: Mine Field
SHA: Suspected Hazardous Area

Conclusion

In the conclusion, the mine action goals contained within the Afghanistan Compact were not met due to a complex combination of security, funding and previously unknown hazard being added to the database, hence increasing the benchmark. However, the achievements of the implementing partners of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan in the last five years should not be overlooked. Since the beginning of the programme 104 districts and 1,699 communities have been completely cleared from landmine and other explosive remnant of war contamination, freeing the people from fear and enabling them to improve their livelihoods through access to agricultural land, education and health facilities. The work that has been done in the last five years to consolidate the databases and ensure a clear picture of the remaining contamination was essential to ensuring it is possible to now clearly track the progress to removing all impact of landmines from Afghanistan.