

Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)



Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) Fast Facts Data as of Quarter 3 1390 / December 2011

Scope of the Problem: As of third quarter of 1390, there were 6,048 hazardous areas remaining in Afghanistan, affecting 588 sq. km and 1,930 communities.

Casualties: In the third 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, 76% 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 Q3 1390, MAPA implementers cleared 85 communities; clearing or cancelling¹ 349 minefields and 64 battle areas, and destroying 5,349 anti-personnel mines, 284 anti-tank mines, 24 abandoned improvised explosive devices and 153,676 ERW.
- Since the beginning of the programme 20 years ago, the implementers of mine action have cleared or cancelled over 17,539 mine- or battlefield areas throughout the country. 111 Districts and 1,867 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 54.13% in terms of area and 47.24% 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): 288,054 people received MRE in the third quarter of 1390. Of the total, 42% 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. The following funds were available for implementation:

Voluntary Trust Fund Contributions for 1390		Bilateral Contributions for 1390	
Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)	Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)
Australia	4,377,318	Denmark	1,245,000
Japan	6,552,000	Netherlands	3,346,709
European Union	13,696,781	Germany	8,433,929
Finland	293,000	AAR	662,000
Canada (CIDA)	8,039,504	Sweden	2,385,000
IRU	1,555,000	Finland	1,132,768
1389 Underspent	3,567,000	Ireland	1,251,040
Canada (CIDA) (2)	850,927	Norway	2,206,846
❖ 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.		USA	34,479,233
		UK – DFID	2,126,471
		Italy	343,200
		Japan	2,486,510
		Canada (DFAIT)	912,687
		Belgium	504,283
		Maersk	514,266
		Govt of Afghanistan	3,970,096
		Medico	39,992
		Canada (CIDA)	606,024
		MLI	110,000
		UAE	25,827,708

Notes:

1. The amount of \$7,243,042 of CIDA's contribution will be spent in 1391.
2. The amount of \$850,927 of CIDA's contribution is part of its 1389 contribution.
3. UAE's contribution is for a period of 36 months starting from Sep 2011.

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.

