

Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) Fast Facts Data as of 1st Quarter 1391 / June 2012

Scope of the Problem: As of first quarter of 1391 (June 2012), there were 5,489 hazardous areas remaining in Afghanistan, affecting 563 sq. km and 1,847 communities.

Casualties: In 1390, 382 Afghans were injured or killed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war, representing a significant decrease from a monthly average of 1,116 casualties in 1380. Of the total, 74% were children. It should also be noted that 89% of the overall casualties were caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW) or unexploded ordnance (UXO).

Mine Clearance:

- In the first quarter of 1391, MAPA implementers cleared 86 communities; clearing or cancelling¹ 523 minefields, 50 battle areas and 6 AIF-Abandoned IED Fields, and destroying 8,434 anti-personnel mines, 851 anti-tank mines, 78 abandoned improvised explosive devices and 127,423 ERW.
- Since the beginning of the programme 22 years ago, the implementers of mine action have cleared 16,950 hazards, covering 1,445 sq km and cancelled 1,756 hazards, covering an area of 210 sq km throughout the country. This covers 114 Districts and 2,013 communities.
- The Ottawa Mine Ban Convention requires total clearance of all anti personnel minefields by 2013. To date, the MAPA has progressed 57.68% in terms of area and 54.03% in terms of number of hazards towards this goal.
- Previous unknown hazardous areas continue to be found in Afghanistan. Provisions for this are being made in action plans for the coming year.

Mine Risk Education (MRE): 89,086 people received MRE in the first quarter of 1391. Of the total, 48% were female.

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 UNMAS managed UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, donor contributions are channeled, via UNOPS, to implementing partners. Bilateral contributions are channeled directly to implementing partners. The following funds were available for implementation:



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

Voluntary Trust Fund Contributions for 1391		Bilateral Contributions for 1391	
Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)	Donors	Amount of Contribution (US \$)
Australia	4,666,324	Japan	2,896,510
Japan	2,600,823	Belgium	336,250
European Union	388,892	Canada	1,960,784
Canada	8,262,104	Denmark	1,608,291
Germany	1,550,411	Finland	941,500
1390 Underspent	382,527	Germany	4,574,599
		Govt of Afghanistan	794,019
		Ireland	1,076,000
		Medico (NGO)	22,000
		Netherlands	1,461,375
		Norway	2,206,846
		Sweden	2,880,538
		USA	29,368,474
		UK – DFID	2,661,947
		APRP	338,334
		Total	53,127,467
Total	17,851,081		
❖ 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.			
Grand Total			70,978,548

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.

