

MAPA FACTS SHEET

MINE ACTION PROGRAMME OF AFGHANISTAN (MAPA)

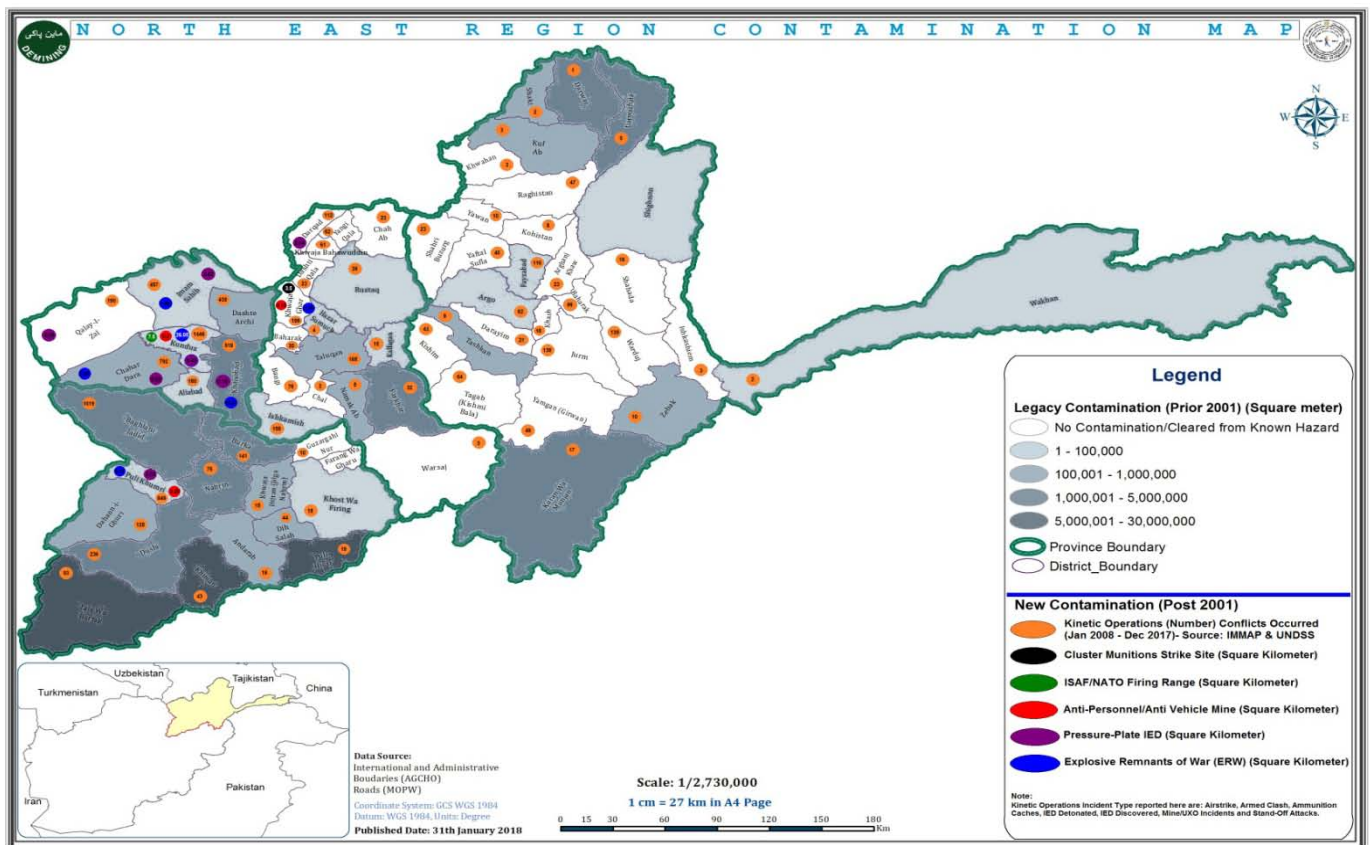
NORTH-EASTERN REGION

30 SEP 2017

Scope of the Problem: The figures below shows the remaining challenges of minefield, battlefield and firing range contamination in north-eastern region as of 30 Sep 2017. Due to the fact that still about 17 percent of the communities yet need to be surveyed, and does not have a complete picture of all the contamination because ongoing conflicts and insecurity prevents access, additional contaminated areas are being identified and the use of improvised mines and explosive devices is creating new contamination.

Figure 1: I Scope of the Problem

Contamination History	#s of Recorded Minefields and Battlefields							Total Area Remaining (Km ²)	Number of Remaining	
	AP	AT	ERW	FR	PPIED	KOPS ¹	Total		Communities	Districts
Legacy Contamination (Prior 2001)	723	26	45	-	-	-	794	70.74	292	37 ²
New Contamination (Post 2001)	-	-	13 ³	1 ⁴	7	8,702	8,723	58.11 ⁵	4 ⁶	2
Total:	723	26	58	1	7	8,702	9,517	128.85	296	39



¹ Data presented is based on information obtained from IMAP. A total of 4,289 kinetic operations recorded during Jan 2008 to June 2014 in more than 960 communities, 65 district across the region.

² 13 districts require MEIFCS Survey

³ Cluster Munitions strike sites

⁴ 5 firing ranges reported in three provinces but found inaccessible due to security.

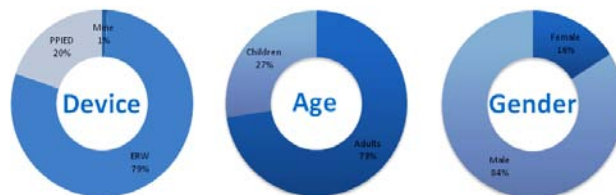
⁵ 46.94 Km² out of 58.11 Km² (57% of current recorded problem) post 2001 contaminations (PPIED & ERW) recently assessed located in approximately 40 communities, 10 districts and 3 provinces, but not entered yet into IMSMA, which requires further proper survey.

⁶ There are 12 communities in 6 districts reported with new contamination planned for assessment but found inaccessible due to security.

Casualties: The figure below shows mines, ERW and PPIEDs casualties recorded to date⁷ in North-East region. In 1396 (Apr - Sep 2017) according to MAPA records 27 civilians were killed and 65 injured. Of this, 14 casualties were caused by PPIEDs, 77 by explosive remnants of war (ERW) and 1 by anti-personnel mine. This represents 35% reduction by legacy anti-personnel mine casualties, while 114% increase in ERW and 100% in PPIEDs compare to the same period between 2012-2014 and 2015-2017.

Figure 2 | Mine/ERW and PPIED Casualties recorded

Time Period	Number of Casualties
1396 (Apr to Sep 2017)	92
1395 (Apr 16 to Mar 2017)	132
Since beginning of the program (1989)	2,534



Survey: The figure below shows status of the Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS), launched in May 2012. It is a village by village systematic survey for determination of community impact status.

Figure 3 | Community Mine and ERW Impact Status

Rank	Community Type	Impacted	Unknown	Total	% Covered
1	Communities Surveyed So Far	269	8,579	8,848	83%
2	Communities Remaining to be Surveyed ⁸	55	1,724	1,779	17%

Clearance and Land Release: Five MAPA implementing partners⁹ Halo Trust, ATC, MDC, DAFA and FSD are currently involved in delivering mine/ERW clearance and land release services in North-Eastern Region.

Figure 4 | Clearance and Land Release – (Achievements)

Time Period	Number of Minefield & Battlefield Released (Closed + Worked On)				Total Area Released (Km ²)	#s of Communities Released	#s of Districts Released
	Anti-Personnel	Anti-Vehicle	Battle-field	Total			
1396 (Apr to Sep 2017)	82	5	2	89	5.26	6	
1395 (Apr 2016 - Mar 2017)	167	1	4	172	8.56	28	
Since beginning of the program (1989)	2,577	246	717	3,540	257.54	436 ¹⁰	



Devices Destruction: The table below shows various explosive items destroyed by the MAPA implementing partners in different period of time.

Time Period	Anti-Personnel Mine	Anti-Vehicle Mine	A-IED	ERW
1396 (Apr to 30 Sep 2017)	5,845	8	0	3,732
1395 (Apr 2016 - Mar 2017)	8,108	-	-	17,489
Since beginning of the program (1989)	195,950	2,826	0	4,518,161

Clearance Achievements in Support of Development Projects: The MAPA supported development projects by providing mine action related maps, statistics and clearance services.

Figure 5: I Clearance and Land Release In Support of Development Projects (Achievements)

Rank	Number of Hazardous Areas Checked For	Number of Sites Checked	Size of Area Checked (m ²)	Devices Destroyed			
				AP	AT	AIED	UXO
1	Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	162	11,329,659	18	2	0	200,680
2	Landmines	5	523,873	5	0	0	13

⁷ Data presented is based on information gathered by MAPA stakeholders. No claims are made that this data captures every incident or casualty of Mine/ERW, but is indicative of the scale and scope of the overall impact.

⁸ During the MEIFCS survey, teams have come across 162% increase in number of communities compared to the MAPA Gazetteer.

⁹ In the past, ATC, HT, MCPA, MDC, DAFA, OMAR and FSD delivered victim assistance services in the region.

¹⁰ These are communities released from recorded minefields and battlefields with area size while other hundreds of communities cleared from located spot unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) are not included.

Mine/ERW Risk Education: Two MAPA implementing partners¹¹ MDC and OMAR are currently involved in delivering Mine/ERW risk education in North-Eastern Region. Of this total, 25% were female and 51% were children.

Figure 7 I | Mine/ERW Risk Education (Achievements)

Time Period	Number of People received Mine/ERW Risk Education	
	Trained (1 st Time)	Retrained (2 nd Time)
1396 (Apr to 30 Sep 2017)	84,131	17,915
1395 (Apr 2016 - Mar 2017)	140,823	29,073
Since beginning of the program (1992)	2,316,862	716,411

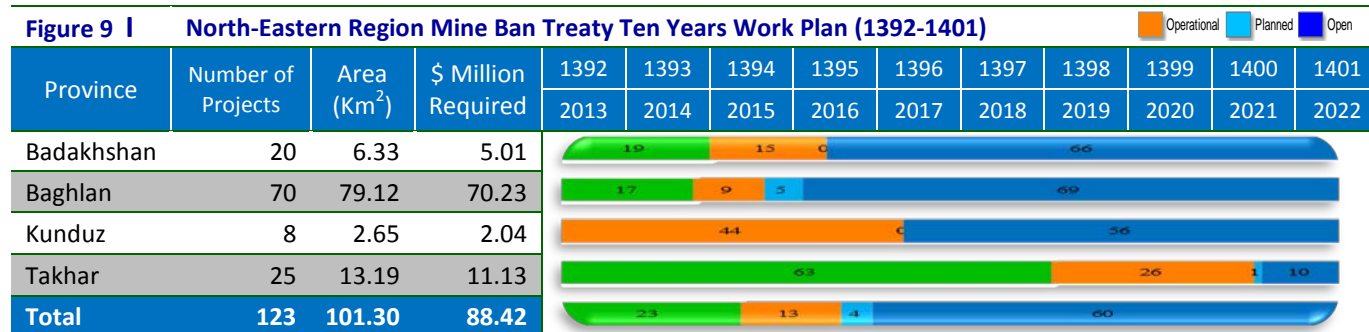
Victim Assistance: The MAPA implementing partners collaborate with the three Afghan Government ministries that deliver disability services and assistance. They are Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of Education (MoE). Below figure shows the status of victim assistance and disability support services by component to the civilian victims of the conflicts, mine/ERW and PPIEDs survivors and other person with disability who have received these services since 1386 (2007).

Figure 8 I | Victim Assistance and Disability Support Services (Achievements)

Rank	Victim Assistance (VA) Components/Disability Support Services	This year – 1396 (Apr to Sep 2017)	Since beginning of the program (2007 to date)
1	Emergency and Continuing Medical Care	-	-
2	Physical Rehabilitation	-	-
3	Psychological Counseling & Peer Support	-	-
4	Social Inclusion - Inclusive Education	-	36
5	Economic Reintegration	-	-
6	Advocacy - Number of people received Disability Awareness and Advocacy Training (DAAT)	-	26,052
7	Data Collection (Mine, ERW, PPIEDs Victims)	92	2,534
8	Physical Accessibility	-	-

Current Donors: Through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) managed Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) for assistance in mine action, donor contributions are channelled via UNOPS to the MAPA implementing partners. Bilateral contributions are channelled directly to the implementing partners. In 1396 (Apr - Nov 2017) VTF contributions (USAID, Canada, Korea), Bilateral (GIROA, OCHA-CERF, OCHA-CHF, US-DoS, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, PATRIP (Germany), CSSF, DFID (UK).

The Future Plan: In March 2012, Afghanistan submitted a ten year extension request to the States Parties of the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty by which they will remove all anti-personnel mines in the country by March 2023. The extension request includes a work plan to remove all hazards (anti-vehicle mine fields and battle fields included). Hazards were grouped into projects based on geographic location, impact level and hazard ranking. Each project was then prioritized taking into account the impact of contamination on local populations. In the North-Eastern region, the result constitutes the work plan which covers the delivery of 123 landmine clearance projects¹² in order of priority from 01 April 2013 to 31 March 2023.



¹¹ In the past, HI, MMCC, ATC, AAR Japan, FSD, OMAR and HT delivered mine/ERW risk education across the north-eastern region.

¹² General call for contributions: All qualified, registered and accredited mine action entities in Afghanistan are urged to seek funding and deliver any of the open MBT projects.

Plan for 1396: The plan for 1396 (1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018) seeks financial support for the delivery of the fifth year of the Ottawa work plan. It outlines to address 17% of the remaining known hazardous areas in the region. The clearance of ISAF/NATO firing ranges and other new conflict affected areas is not part of this plan.

Treaties:

Figure 11 Government of Afghanistan's status in relation to the international treaties relevant to the mine action sector		
Treaty	Signature	Ratification/Entry into Force
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention/Mine Ban Treaty (APMBC)	September 11, 2002	March 01, 2003
Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	December 03, 2008	September 08, 2011
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	-	September 18, 2012
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	April 10, 1981	February 02, 2016

MAPA: The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) includes two bodies; “coordination” and “implementation”.

1. The Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC):

DMAC with the support of UNMAS is responsible for the coordination of multilateral, bilateral and commercial sector mine action efforts in Afghanistan and the management of mine action resources, such as survey, clearance, mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance and advocacy to perform safer, efficient and effective operations. UNMAS is supporting the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) and Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan in resource mobilization, capacity building, prevention of civilians from the threat of Mine/ERW and more specifically the increased threat of Pressure Plate IEDs which causes significantly high civilian casualties.

Key Roles and Services:

Advocacy, resource mobilization, information management, planning & prioritization, quality management and coordination are the core functions of DMAC.

2. Implementing Partners of mine action activities:

Key Roles and Services:

National and International humanitarian NGOs and commercial entities delivering activities such as survey and mine clearance, Mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, capacity building, advocacy, M&E and training.

Challenges: MAPA in the North-eastern region encountered the following main challenges.

- **Funding Shortfall:** MAPA is behind the MBT targets and National Strategic Plan of the GIROA. The scope of contamination remains unclear – 17% of communities still require survey in the region.
- **Ongoing Conflicts:** Continued conflicts such as military operations, airstrikes, kinetic operations, use of IEDs and ISAF/NATO firing ranges overburden existing problem of contamination and lead to continued civilian casualties.

Acronyms:

AIED	Abandoned IED	IED	Improvised Explosive Device	NGO	Non Governmental Organization	CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
AP	Anti-Personnel	KOPS	Kinetic Operations	ARCS	Afghan Red Crescent Society	MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MDC	Mine Detecting Dog Centre	CHF	Consolidated Humanitarian Fund	ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants	GIROA	Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ASP	Ammunition Storage Point	MF	Minefield	Dafa	Demining Agency for Afghanistan	M/ERW	Mine/Explosive Remnants of War
AT	Anti-Tank	MRE	Mine Risk Education	DDG	Danish Demining Group	CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
BF	Battlefield	VA	Victim Assistance	FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	DMAC	Directorate of Mine Action Coordination
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	PPIED	Pressure Plate IED	EODT	EOD Technology	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
FR	Firing Range	CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions	HI	Handicap International	APMBT	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
MCPA	Mine Clearance Planning Agency	SDA	Sterling Demining Afghanistan	UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services	OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation
DFID	Department For International Development	CSSF	Conflict Stability and Security Fund	CERF	Consolidated Emergency Response Fund	UNOCHA	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Developed by UNMAS Regional Office Kunduz, working in support of the Afghan Government's Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC)

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