



UNMAS



Fast Facts

Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) 1394 First Quarter/April to June 2015

Scope of the Problem: The table below shows the remaining challenge of minefield¹ and battlefield contamination in Afghanistan.

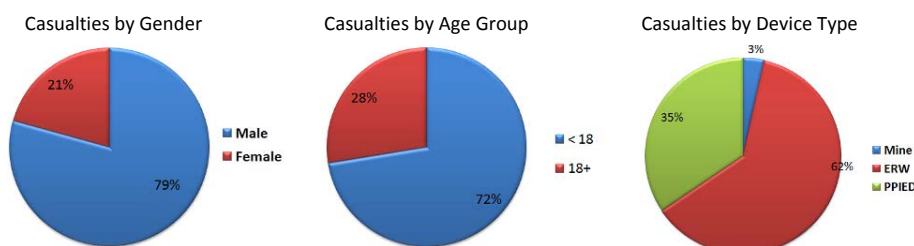
Number of Known Minefield and Battlefield Remaining				Total Area Remaining (sq km)	Number of Remaining		
AP	AT	BF	Total		Communities	Districts	Provinces
2,858	1,211	253	4,322	542.6	1,559	244	33

At the beginning of this quarter, there were 4,270 hazardous areas with a total area of 535.6 sq km recorded in the national mine action database. During this quarter, 79 hazards making 6.5 sq km were released and returned back to communities. However this quarter, the nationwide MEIFCS survey resulted in the addition of 130 previously unrecorded hazards with an area of 29.8 sq km, bringing the remaining contamination to 4,321 hazards and 558.9 sq km of contaminated area by the quarter end.

ISAF/NATO Firing Ranges: In addition to the above, survey and clearance are required on 71 firing ranges belonging to ISAF/NATO troop contributing nations and covering an area of 1010.4 sq km. From December 2012 to June 2015, 26 such hazards covering an area of 89.2 sq km were successfully released.

Casualties Recorded during April to June 2015

Civilian Casualties: In the first quarter of 1394, according to the MAPA records 38 civilians were killed or injured by mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), representing a significant decrease from a quarterly average of 507 mine/ERW casualties recorded in 1380 (2001).



Despite the drop off in mine/ERW casualties, the human cost of pressure-plate IEDs turns into a significant concern with an average of 65 casualties per month recorded by UNAMA in 2014. According to the current UNAMA report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 775 civilian casualties (417 killed and 358 injured) from pressure-plate IEDs were recorded in 2014, showing a 39 percent increase from 2013. This year the average mine/ERW casualties are recorded 38 per month, while the average PPIED casualties is 65 per month, that sums up to 103 civilian casualties per month; which is devastating and unfortunate.

Survey: The table below shows status of the Mine and ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS), launched in May 2012.

Community Type	Target Communities	Surveyed Communities So For
Communities known to be impacted	1,726	1,160
Communities not known to be impacted	30,722	43,296 ²

Clearance: The table below shows clearance of the minefields and battlefields over varying time periods.

Period	Number of Minefield and Battlefield Released				Total Area Released (sq km)	Number of Communities Released	Number of Districts Released
	AP	AT	BF	Total			
This quarter	37	37	5	79	6.5	13	
Last quarter	60	55	6	121	11.3	25	
During 1393	561	204	48	813	70.2	163	
Since beginning of the program (1368)	12,526	7,436	3,720	23,682	2,026.7	2,661	114

Mine/ERW Risk Education: During this quarter 243,138 people received mine/ERW risk education in 148 communities. Of this total, 42% were female, and 61% were children. The table below shows MAPA achievements over varying time periods.

Period	Number of People Received Mine/ERW Risk Education	
	Trained	Retrained
This quarter	159,805	83,333
Last quarter	253,940	110,315
During 1393	629,458	219,561
Since beginning of the program (1368)	21,469,813	1,503,782

¹ Under the terms of the APMBT victim activated pressure plate IEDs are considered AP mines; areas contaminated by IEDs are recorded as AP minefield. Note: MAPA only clears and records IEDs which are considered no longer part of the conflict. To date 78 IED contaminated areas have been cleared, & 23 remain.

² Target communities are taken from the MAPA gazetteer, but during the survey the MEIFCS teams have come across an increase in number of communities. In the second row, out of 43,296 communities, 25,511 are not in our gazetteer but are surveyed by the MEIFCS teams.

Victim Assistance: The MAPA implementing partners collaborate with the three Afghan Government ministries that deliver disability services and assistances. They are Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and Ministry of Education (MoE). This quarter 3,534 mine/ERW survivors and other person with disability were provided with VA and disability support services; and with this the total number of people who have received these services since 1386 (2007) is 366,622.

Device Destruction: The table below shows various explosive items destroyed by the MAPA implementing partners and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Period	Number of Devices Destroyed			
	AP	AT	IED	ERW ³
By MAPA, since beginning of the program 1368 (1989) to date	697,174	28,773	739	17,908,605 items
By Afghan Ministry of Defense (stockpile destruction) to date	524,178	30,850	469	31,462 tonnes
Total	1,221,352	59,623	1208	

Funding: Through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) managed Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) for assistance in mine action, donor contributions are channeled via UNOPS to the MAPA implementing partners. Bilateral contributions are channeled directly to the implementing partners. These tables display the total funding situation for 1394.

Donors	Bilateral Contributions (USD)
AAR Japan	360,268
French Development Agency	373,464
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	1,533,846
Denmark	1,400,000
Canada DFATD-IHA	860,585
Finland	1,073,835
Germany	1,824,000
Ireland	1,116,288
Netherlands	3,711,627
Norway	1,882,733
PATRIIP	274,745
Sweden	1,840,000
UK DFID	2,741,071
US DOS	5,594,259
OCHA-CHF	620,000
Total	USD 25,206,721

Donors	VTF Contributions (USD)
Canada CIDA	3,322,259
Italy	303,775
Japan	200,000
Lithuania	3,500
Netherlands	1,184,875
South Korea	49,900
Switzerland	490,485
UK	6,110,407
USAID ACAP III	8,874,068
TOTAL	USD 20,539,269

The grand total of funding for the year 1394 is USD 45,745,990.

Implementers: The MAPA workforce totals just over 5,000 humanitarian and another 4,000 commercial personnel working to make Afghanistan free of mines and ERW by March 2023. In total 48 national and international humanitarian as well as commercial entities are delivering activities such as survey and mine clearance, mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, capacity building, advocacy, M&E and training. Out of the total, ATC, DAFA, DDG, HALO Trust, MCPA, MDC, SDA, AMDC, FSD, KMCC, SDC, AAR, ARCS and HI were operational during this quarter.

Treaties: The table below shows the Government of Afghanistan's status in relation to the international treaties relevant to the mine action sector.

Treaties	Signature	Ratification/Entry into Force
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (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	

Acronyms:

- AP Anti-Personnel
- AT Anti-Tank
- BF Battlefield
- MF Minefield
- IED Improvised Explosive Device
- ERW Explosive Remnants of War
- APMBT Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty
- MACCA Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan

- ATC Afghan Technical Consultants
- DAFA Demining Agency For Afghanistan
- DDG Danish Demining Group
- HALO Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organization Trust
- MCPA Mine Clearance Planning Agency
- MDC Mine Detection Centre
- OMAR Organization for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation
- SDA Sterling Demining Afghanistan
- UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services
- PATRIIP Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Regional Integration Program

³ MAPA records the number of items of ERW destroyed whereas the Ministry of Defense records the number of tonnes destroyed.