

MAPA FAST FACTS



Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan's Quarterly Updates

April to June 2016

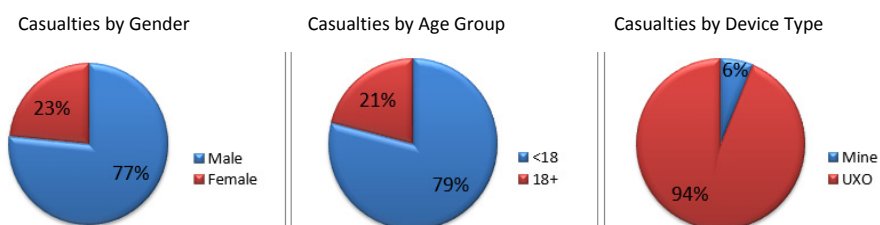
Scope of the Problem: The table below shows the remaining challenge of minefield¹ and battlefield contamination in Afghanistan.

Number of Known Minefields and Battlefields Remaining				Total Area Remaining (sq km)	Number of Remaining		
Anti-personnel	Anti-tank	Battlefield	Total		Communities	Districts	Provinces
2,746	1,270	321	4,337	598	1,587	257	32

ISAF/NATO Firing Ranges: In addition to the above, survey and clearance are still required on 60 firing ranges belonging to the ISAF/NATO troop contributing nations with an area of 166 sq km. From December 2012 to the end of June 2016, 43 such hazards and a total area of 1,105 sq km were successfully released.

Civilian Casualties: In the first quarter of 1395, according to the MAPA records 28 civilians were killed and 53 were injured by landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO). This represents a significant decrease from a quarterly average of 507 mine/UXO casualties recorded in 1380 (2001).

Casualties recorded during April through June 2016



Despite the drop off in mine/UXO casualties, the human cost of pressure-plate IEDs turns into a significant concern with an average of 88 casualties per month, recorded by UNAMA in 2015. According to the latest UNAMA report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 1051 civilian casualties (459 killed and 592 injured) from pressure-plate IEDs were recorded between 1 January and 31 December 2015, showing a 35 percent increase from the same period in 2014. The average mine/ERW casualties are recorded 38 per month, while the average PPIED casualties is 88 per month, that sums up to 116 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	1,263
Communities not known to be impacted	30,722	46,646 ²

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

Time Period	Number of Minefield and Battlefield Released				Total Area Released (sq km)	Number of Communities Released	Number of Districts Released
	Anti-personnel	Anti-tank	Battlefield	Total			
1395 quarter one	20	11	5	36	2.8	10	
1394 quarter four	62	20	3	85	7.6	19	
During 1394	299	143	32	474	35.9	118	
Since beginning of the program 1368 (1989)	12,932	7,569	3,756	24,257	2,070.5	2,722	116

Mine/ERW Risk Education: During this quarter 305,098 people received mine/ERW risk education in 294 communities. Of this total, 39% were female, and 69% were children. The table below shows MAPA achievements over varying time periods.

Time Period	Number of People Received Mine/ERW Risk Education	
	Trained	Retrained
1395 quarter one	236,310	68,788
1394 quarter four	162,549	63,119
During 1394	622,254	288,834
Since beginning of the program 1368 (1989)	22,168,635	1,778,071

¹ Under the terms of the APMBT victim activated pressure-plate IEDs are considered AP mines; areas contaminated by PPIEDs are recorded as AP minefield. Note: MAPA only clears and records PPIEDs which are considered no longer part of the conflict.

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 46,646 communities, 27,775 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 4,334 civilian victims of the recent conflicts, mine/ERW survivors and other person with disability were provided with victim assistance and disability support services; and with this the total number of people who have received these services since 1386 (2007) is 410,247.

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

Time Period	Number of Devices Destroyed			
	AP	AT	IED	ERW ³
By MAPA, since beginning of the program 1368 (1989) to date	705,919	29,250	752	18,147,364 items
By Afghan Ministry of Defense (stockpile destruction) to date	524,736	30,945	484	31,489 tonnes
Total	1,230,655	60,195	1,236	

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 current funding situation for the year 1395.

Bilateral Contributions, Amount in US Dollar	
AAR Japan	134,615
Denmark	1,323,900
French Development Agency (AFD)	364,557
Germany	1,639,500
Ireland	769,183
Japan	1,110,000
Netherlands	1,486,060
OCHA CHF	247,917
PATRIIP Germany	324,020
Sweden	2,059,500
UK DFID	2,849,631
US DOS	6,432,905
US DoD	64,500
Total	18,806,288

VTF Contributions, Amount in US Dollar	
Canada	3,081,664
Denmark	1,600,000
Japan	2,000,000
Netherlands	560,280
South Korea	2,089,720
UK	78,155
USAID ACAP III	10,468,531
Total	19,878,350

The grand total of funding for the year 1395 is USD 38,684,638.

Workforce: The MAPA workforce totals just over 5,300 humanitarian and another 4,600 commercial personnel working to make Afghanistan free of mines and ERW by March 2023. In total 41 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, monitoring and evaluation. Out of the total, 17 humanitarian NGOs (AABRAR, AAR Japan, ALSO, ARCS, ATC, CCD, DAFA, DAO, DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, HI, KOO, MCPA, MDC, OMAR, and SI) and 5 commercial companies (ADC, SDA, SDC, UADC, and WDC) were operational during this quarters.

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	ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
AT	Anti-tank	DAFA	Demining Agency For Afghanistan
BF	Battlefield	DDG	Danish Demining Group
MF	Minefield	HALO	Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organization Trust
ERW	Explosive remnants of war	MCPA	Mine Clearance Planning Agency
IED	Improvised explosive device	MDC	Mine Detection Center
APMBT	Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty	OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation
UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan	SDA	Sterling Demining Afghanistan
		UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
		UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

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