



Afghanistan: Current Situation

- 75% of minefields have been cleared, yet Afghanistan remains one of the most landmine/ERW impacted countries in the world. Nearly one million Afghans live within 500 meters of mine/ERW contaminated areas
- MAPA is more than half way through year one of the ten year APMBT extension work plan to clear all minefields by 2023.
- With the international military handing over responsibility for security to the Afghan Government, there is an emerging challenge of UXO contamination in former international military facilities/firing ranges.
- Sustained, long term donor support is needed to ensure that Afghanistan can meet its Article 5 obligations to clear all minefields by 2023.
- A study has been conducted to identify options to locate responsibility for the mine action mandate within Government.

Afghanistan: Mandate

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) was established in 1989 by the United Nations, under the auspices of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) and funded largely by the UN managed Afghan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF). Responsibility for support to the programme was transferred to UNMAS in June 2002 under the terms of an MOU between OCHA and DPKO and at the invitation of the Afghanistan Government.

The Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA) is a project of UNMAS.

Afghanistan: End-State

- The APMBT Extension Request Work Plan provides a clear roadmap for Afghanistan to clear all of its minefields by 2023 at a cost of \$550 million. Removing the threat of mines and ERW from the daily lives of Afghanistan's population is central to UNMAS vision of an end state. End state objectives also include:
 - A fully functioning coordination body within the Afghan Government that can work to achieve the State's obligations under the terms of the APMBT as well as carry out mine action policy, monitoring & evaluation, quality assurance, maintenance of the national database and national mine action standards, accreditation of implementing partners, etc.
 - A capacity within the Government to adequately address the needs of mine/ERW victims in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan: Objectives

- **Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced.**
 - Through effective and efficient delivery of the APMBT work plan, coherent coordination, survey MRE, gender mainstreaming
- **Comprehensive support is provided by national and international actors to mine and ERW victims within broader responses to injury and disability.**
 - MACCA supports victim assistance activities in Afghanistan as prioritized by the Government.
- **The transfer of mine action functions to national actors is accelerated, with national capacity to fulfill mine action responsibilities increased.**
 - Strengthening the capacity of MACCA, DMC and Ministries that play a role in Mine Action, identifying options to locate responsibility for the mine action mandate within the Government,
- **Mine action is promoted and integrated in multilateral instruments and frameworks as well as national plans and legislation.**
 - Through effective communication and liaison with the relevant stakeholders,

Afghanistan: Resources Required

\$88 million is required through April 2015

to ensure that Afghanistan completes Year 1 & Year 2 of the APMBT Extension Request work plan.

Sustained donor support to this completion project is critical to the success of the Afghanistan and its ability to declare Afghanistan mine-free by 2023.

Achieving this goal would be a truly historical success story for Afghanistan.

If funding is not secured to meet the work plan developed, Afghanistan will likely not meet its international obligations to the Ottawa Treaty and communities and mine-affected communities will continue to live with the presence of mines and ERW.