



LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR



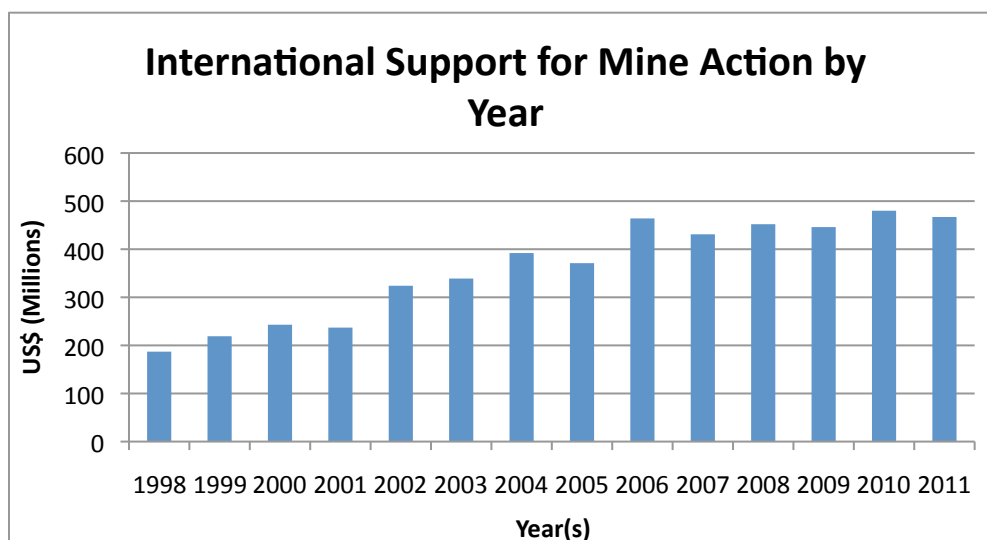
FACT SHEET

December 2012

International Support for Mine Action

Donors

International contributions for mine action in 2011 totaled more than US\$430 million for a sixth consecutive year. Since 2006, when international assistance for mine action jumped from \$371 million to \$464 million, funding has ranged from \$437 million to \$480 million per year.



In 2011, the top five donors provided 64% of all international funding, broadly the same as 2010, when contributions from the top five donors made up 61% of the total contribution. The United States (US) and Norway contributed almost 40% of all mine action funding in 2011 including 60% of victim assistance funding.

From 2007-2011, nine donors have contributed over \$100 million each, led by the US with over \$500 million. Since 2007, international support for mine action totals more than \$2.2 billion.

Top donors of international contributions: 2007-2011

Donor	Total	Contribution (\$ million)				
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
United States	534.5	131.4	129.6	118.7	85.0	69.8
Norway	226.3	53.4	50.3	35.7	36.7	50.2
Japan	224.7	43.0	46.8	48.0	51.4	35.5
EC	185.7	19.3	49.8	48.1	22.8	45.7
Canada	154.9	17.0	30.1	18.8	43.2	45.8
Australia	124.4	45.7	24.4	19.4	18.2	16.7
Germany	115.8	23.6	23.4	23.7	26.7	18.4
Netherlands	114.3	21.3	22.8	18.4	28.3	23.5
United Kingdom	102.3	18.0	16.3	17.9	24.9	25.2
Sweden	76.5	12.2	13.0	14.9	18.9	17.5
Switzerland	75.3	17.5	15.7	15.0	15.1	12.0
Denmark	58.0	9.8	10.2	11.2	14.7	12.1
Spain	52.7	5.3	5.4	14.6	15.6	11.8
Belgium	51.7	8.1	11.9	10.4	10.5	10.8
Finland	33.3	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.4	4.9
Ireland	25.8	4.0	4.5	5.2	7.2	4.9
Italy	25.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	10.2	3.5
France	20.3	1.3	3.6	4.5	3.9	7.0
Other donors	74.7	25.0	11.9	11.1	10.9	15.8
Total	2,276.2	466.7	480.4	446.4	451.6	431.1

Recipients

The five-year trend from 2007-2011 shows Afghanistan has received almost three times as much support as the second largest recipient, Iraq. It is worth noting that the six largest recipients in the table have stated they need at least ten more years to clear the remaining mined areas.

The top six recipient states—Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iraq, Sudan, Angola and Lebanon—received 50% of all international contributions from 2007-2011 as well as in 2011.

The newest recipient, Libya, received \$19 million from 15 donors in 2011. Only Afghanistan had more donors contribute to a single country.

Top recipients of international contributions: 2007-2011

Recipient	Total	Contribution (\$ million)				
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Afghanistan	499.3	98.7	102.6	106.6	105.1	86.3
Iraq	179.5	34.4	37.2	34.7	35.9	37.3
Cambodia	152.3	35.8	24.3	33.3	28.1	30.8
Sudan	124.3	6.0	27.0	23.0	39.1	29.2
Angola	119.7	13.3	45.7	18.8	22.1	19.8
Lebanon	109.3	11.1	20.9	21.2	27.8	28.3

National contributions

From 2007-2011, 33 mine-affected states have reported contributions from their national state budgets to mine action, which included victim assistance, although there were approximately 60 active mine action programs worldwide during this period. Three states funded 100% of their mine clearance operations. The national contributions from Croatia and Azerbaijan, both self-funding over 85% of their mine action programs in 2011, are likely to rise as international funding for these two countries continues to decrease. In 2011, Angola contributed \$60 million from its state budget while still receiving significant international assistance.

National funding remains underreported. In some mine affected states where a branch of the armed forces conducts clearance operations and manages the national mine action center, such as Vietnam, Algeria, Iran, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Thailand, information on national expenditures has not been made available. While Venezuela has never reported on any costs associated with mine clearance conducted by its military, the government of Venezuela is funding the effort.

While there is insufficient information to estimate the amount of underreporting of national funding, Vietnam provides an indication of what might be missing from the global summary of national contributions. In April 2010, Vietnam released its 2010–2025 National Mine Action Plan. Although the plan did not include projected costs, a media article at the time of the plan’s release reported Vietnam “annually invests hundreds of billions of dong on disposing UXO [unexploded ordnance] and supporting victims.”¹ In a 2011 interview with the Monitor, the commander of the Army Engineering Corps of the People’s Army of Vietnam reported that Vietnam spent \$89 million in 2009 and around \$100 million in 2010 on mine action.² No

¹ “PM approves programme on unexploded ordnance,” *Vietnam News* (Hanoi), 29 April 2010, <http://vietnamnews.vnagency.com.vn>. The equivalent of VND100 billion is approximately \$5.28 million. Average exchange rate for 2009: US\$1=VND17493.10. Oanda, www.oanda.com.

² Interview with Sr. Col. Phan Duc Tuan, Deputy Commander, Army Engineering Command, People’s Army of Vietnam, in Geneva, 30 June 2011.

comparable figures are available for 2011. Research conducted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) has found that as many as six central provinces in 2011 spent an estimated \$4 million on mine action. Additionally, based on 2009–2010 data, government and private investor funds could account for as much as an estimated 90% of mine clearance in Vietnam.

National contributions 2007-2011

Country	2007-2011 Percentage	2011
Chile, Denmark, Venezuela	100%	100%
Croatia	91%	95%
Azerbaijan	81%	86%
Ecuador	71%	71%
Mauritania	67%	53%
Angola	63%	82%
Colombia	52%	46%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47%	49%
Peru	44%	50%
Chad	41%	62%
Jordan	35%	44%
Lebanon	24%	37%
Uganda	24%	9%
Mozambique	19%	27%
Tajikistan	15%	1%
Cambodia	10%	7%
Sudan	7%	17%
South Sudan	5%	5%
Afghanistan	2%	4%