Global Support for Mine Action

Trends

Contributions for Mine Action 2010-2014 in US$ millions

Over the five-year period since 2010, international support to mine action peaked in 2012 at $497.5 million, followed by a sharp decline in 2013 (to $439.8 million) and again in 2014 (to $416.8).

The top ten donors to mine action between 2010-2014 were: the United States, Japan, Norway, the European Union, the Netherlands, Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Canada.

The top ten recipients of mine action support between 2010-2014 were: Afghanistan, Iraq, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Angola, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, South Sudan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Funding by Thematic Sector

International Contributions in 2014 (in US$ millions)

- 68% Clearance & Risk Education $281.8
- 16% Various $68.5
- 5% Advocacy $20.7
- 4% Capacity-building $14.9
- <1% Stockpile Destruction $3.2
- 7% Victim Assistance $27.7

100% TOTAL $416.8
Afghanistan received more than any other country—$49.3 million—but this was a decrease from $67.5 million the previous year.

East & South Asia
$149.8
21 donors
11 recipients

Middle East & North Africa
$69.5
22 donors
9 recipients

Sub-Saharan Africa
$78.3
18 donors
12 recipients

Europe, the Caucasus & Central Asia
$51.6
13 donors
11 recipients

Global
$56
21 donors
N/A recipients

Donors and affected states together contributed about US$610 million to mine action in 2014 (last year of data available)

13 affected states reported contributions to their own national mine action program in 2014, down from 18 in 2013

33 donors contributed to mine action in 2014

The top five recipient states—Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Iraq, Angola, and Cambodia—received 45% of all international contributions in 2014

Afghanistan received more than any other country—$49.3 million—but this was a decrease from $67.5 million the previous year.

Casualties continue to occur, there were an average of 10 per day in 2014

Over 60 states and areas still have land to clear

Too many victims lack access to the services they need

Stockpiles remain that must be destroyed to guarantee no future use

Sustained resources, both international and national, are needed to attain a mine-free world by 2025.