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Algeria

Country Profile
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Algeria: Profile

According to the Times of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, most recent strike was on 11 December 2007, resulting in attacks in the capital of Algiers through suicide bombings and roadside bombs. The most recent strike was on 11 December 2007, which caused 270 casualties. This is the reason for the本配置 of the landmine problems that Islamist forces face, with the western and southwestern parts of the country being contaminated since the conflict. Islamists caused the majority of the landmine problems that Islamist forces face, with the western and southwestern parts of the country being contaminated since the conflict.

Casualties

According to the 2007 Landmine Monitor Report, there were 38,000 landmines in 2007: 12,000 landmines and 24,000 ground explosive devices. Only four landmines were caused by AP mines, which is a decrease from the nine casualties in 2006.

Since the remaining insurgent forces of the revolution in the 1990s linked with Al-Qaeda were defeated in 2007, there has been a significant increase in the number and scale of their attacks. Currently Al-Qaeda is active in the provinces of Tizi Ouzou, Biskra, and Batna.

The combination of the War on Terror II, the Algerian War of Independence, and sectarian fighting in the 1990s has led to the landmine problem in Algeria. During WW1, the German government and Italian army laid mines in the northern coastal areas. There are still explosive remnants of war from the fighting in the North African regions. The Algerian Army started concentrated mine-clearance efforts in 2007, and by 2012, 80% of the landmine-affected areas had been cleared.

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A University Teacher, University of Algiers

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Joseph Keane

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