

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:	Afghanistan
DATE OF SUBMISSION	30 April 2007
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¹ These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999. Tables of formats may be expanded as desired.

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]:	Afghanistan	reporting for time period from	01 Jan 06	to	31 Dec 06
Measures					Supplementary information
<p>The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) assured the day-to-day coordination of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) in 2006 on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan. This was done through the United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (UNMACA) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs providing overall policy guidance on behalf of the Government. The MAPA was implemented by international and Afghan partner agencies that employed some 8,000 Afghans in 2006.</p> <p>The international community and the Government of Afghanistan approved and endorsed the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) in February 2006. These two strategy papers provide a framework for institution building and reconstruction and establish benchmarks for various sectors. Mine action falls under the security sector, and its benchmarks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Afghanistan's Ottawa Convention obligations, the land area contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced by 70%; • All stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by end-2007; <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided policy direction to the mine action programme through the Mine Action Consultative Group, which included donors, implementing partners, UN staff and relevant government officials, through June 2006. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the group was widely considered to be among the most successful of the consultative groups.</p> <p>With the approval of the Afghanistan Compact and ANDS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was officially recognized and designated as the lead governmental agency for mine action and began providing policy direction for mine action under a new mechanism called the Mine Action Consultative Working Group. The Mine Action Consultative Working Group met</p>					<p>Please see "Attachment 1 Draft Mine Action Law"</p>

<p>quarterly to determine progress and challenges related to meeting the Afghanistan Compact and ANDS benchmarks.</p> <p>At the highest level, UNMACA and the Government of Afghanistan worked in 2006 to ensure that mine action plans incorporated broader ministerial and inter-ministerial plans, including the Ministry of Education for the field of mine risk education, the Ministry of Defense for stockpile destruction, the Ministry of Work, Social Affairs, Martyred, and Disabled for victim assistance and the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Water and Energy for reconstruction projects requiring demining.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the Ministry of Finance, worked in late 2006 to shift a greater portion of the funding responsibility for the MAPA from the United Nations to the Government of Afghanistan to further the transition process and meet the benchmarks under the Ottawa Convention, the Afghanistan Compact and the ANDS. UNMACA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested \$25 million from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank in support of Afghanistan's reconstruction efforts, be allocated to mine action activities that are vital to achieving the benchmarks.</p> <p>Based on extensive consultations with the Government and national and international partners, revisions were made to a Mine Action Law that will assist in transition to national ownership. The draft proposes the establishment of a Governmental National Mine Action Authority. That governmental authority will have the role of oversight and policy guidance of mine action throughout the country and of a subordinate coordination body. In this case, the subordinate body would be a Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan, which would retain its current role in coordination, tasking, quality assurance and information management, whilst reporting to the governmental authority.</p> <p>This option would see increased nationalization of management posts within the current MACA, and the reduction of international support to the minimum required. This process has already been commenced in 2006 with the nationalization of the key post of chief of operations. This option would provide the Government with ownership and responsibility for the programme, but allow the seamless continuation of current mine action activities.</p> <p>There is as of yet no national law prohibiting the use of mines. However, Afghanistan has stated that its constitution adopted in January 2005 requires the country to respect all international treaties it has signed. The Ministry of Defense instructed all military forces to respect the comprehensive ban on anti-personnel landmines and the prohibition on use in any situation by militaries or individuals.</p>	
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Form B **Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**
Article 7. 1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

The Government of Afghanistan's Ministry of Defense and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP) began a nationwide survey of ammunition, weapons and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including anti-personnel mines and anti-tank mines, in December 2004. The survey is ongoing and is being conducted by ammunition survey teams across the country. Ammunition deemed safe to be moved is transported to secure storage facilities, while remaining ammunition is destroyed along with anti-personnel mines.

Although the Ministry of Defense and ANBP regularly discover new stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, all **known** stockpiles of anti-personnel mines have been destroyed with the exception of two stockpiles of anti-personnel mines weighing approximately 20 tons and located in the Panjsher Province, about 150 kilometers north of Kabul. The Ministry of Defense and ANBP surveyed the remaining stockpiles in August 2005 and are engaged in ongoing discussion with officials in the region.

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
LO6	15	Unknown	Do Ab Khawak in Panjsher Province
OZM3	50		Do Ab Khawak in Panjsher Province
TM3	2 boxes		Do Ab Khawak in Panjsher Province
Claymore	10		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
OZM72	2 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
LO6	192 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
MON200	180 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
Unknown	151 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
MON100	15 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
Type69	50 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province
MON50	45 boxes		Paran Dah in Panjsher Province

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location		Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Central:	5.85 km ²	Please refer to “Attachment 2: Mine Recognition Handbook” for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan	Unknown	Between 1979 to 2006; rival factions planted a small minefield in the province of Faryab in northern Afghanistan in 2006. The MAPA has identified and mapped the minefield. In addition, ongoing fighting in southern Afghanistan leaves open the possibility that there may be new contamination in those areas from mines or UXO.	<p>This area represents known minefields or areas that have undergone technical survey, in which precise technical and geographical information on mine- and UXO- contaminated land is gathered.</p> <p>For an overview of the contaminated areas in Afghanistan, see “Attachment 3: Maps of Contaminated Land” for the maps listed below. The maps show land that has been assessed through technical survey.</p> <p>Annex C1: Central Annex C2: East Annex C3: North Annex C4: South Annex C5: West Annex C6: Southeast Annex C7: Northeast</p>
East:	2.73 km ²				
North:	4.02 km ²				
North East:	1.68 km ²				
South:	10.43 km ²				
South East:	3.33 km ²				
West:	6.29 km ²				
Reconstruction Area:	4.30 km ²				
Total Area:	38.63 km ²				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
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East: 43.96 km ² North: 31.92 km ² West: 171.92 km ² Central: 207.05 km ² Southeast: 98.59 km ² Northeast: 73.40 km ² South: 151.18 km ² Total: 778.03 km ²	Please refer to “Attachment 2: Mine Recognition Handbook” for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan	Unknown	Between 1979 to 2006; rival factions planted a small minefield in the province of Faryab in northern Afghanistan in 2006. The MAPA has identified and mapped the minefield. In addition, ongoing fighting in southern Afghanistan leaves open the possibility that there may be new contamination in the areas from mines or UXO.	Data is based on the Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey (ALIS), certified in September 2005, and on updates from Landmine Impact Assessment Teams (LIATs), which travel nationwide to continuously gauge impact on communities. The figure is subject to change. For example, refugees or internally displaced people may return to abandoned communities and discover new contamination. In addition, areas previously off limits to the survey teams due to insecurity can become accessible and lead to the discovery of more suspected hazardous areas. As the MAPA clears contaminated land, new suspected hazardous areas are found. It is anticipated data may change further as the database undergoes a clean-up that will be completed in the second half of 2007. For an overview of areas suspected to contain mines, see “Attachment 3: Maps of Suspected Hazardous Areas.” The maps showed areas that have been assessed through impact surveys, which gather information on the impact of hazards and verify the presence and locations of hazards. Annex C8: Central Annex C9: East Annex C10: Northeast Annex C11: North Annex C12: Southeast Annex C13: South Annex C14: West
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Form D **APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 31 Dec 06

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

The MAPA, an umbrella organization comprised of international and national mine action partners, and UNMACA, which coordinates the MAPA, retains anti-personnel and anti-tank mines for training and development purposes. UNMACA and MAPA retained a total of 1,581 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in 2005, which has been reported in the Article 7 report for the period 01 January 2005 to 31 December 2005. UNMACA and MAPA retained a total of 1,725 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in 2006. The details of the entire amount of 3,306 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines retained for training and accreditation purposes are as follows:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
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UNMACA and MAPA	Soviet PMN	170	Unkown	UNMACA and MAPA retained the mines from a stockpile destruction on 03 Feb 05 in Herat. This amount has been reported in the Article 7 report for the period 01 Jan 05 to 31 Dec 05.
	Iranian No.4	35		
	Iranian YM1	128		
	Soviet POMZ-2M	30		
	Soviet OZM 3	20		
	Soviet OZM 4	10		
	Soviet OZM 72	20		
	Soviet MON 50	10		
	Soviet TM-62	135		
	Italian TC-6	60		
	Iranian M-19	110		
	Soviet TM-46	40		
	Soviet TM-57	15		
	Soviet MON 200	2		
	Pakistan P3 MK1	5		
	Pakistan P3 MK 3	5		
	Soviet PMN	94		
	Soviet PMN 2	6		
	Iranian YM 1	1		
	OZM-72	3		
	Chinese Type 72	4		
	Chinese Type 69	2		
	Soviet MS3	1		
	Soviet MON-50	18		
	Iranian No 4	5		
	P2 MK1 & 2	22		
		10		

	Italian TC 6	12		
	Soviet TM 57	55		
	Soviet TM 62	5		
	Soviet TM 46	2		
	British MK 7	16		
	Italian TC 2.4	7		
	Pakistan P3MK 1	19		
	Iranian YM3	1		
	Iranian YM11	3		
	MORSAD 3	1		
	Pakistan P2MK 3	4		
Total		1,076		

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
UNMACA and MAPA	PMN	500	Unkown	UNMACA and MAPA retained the mines from a stockpile destruction 09 Dec 05 in Kabul. This amount has been reported in the Article 7 report for the period 01 Jan 05 to 31 Dec 05.
	YM1	1		
	No.4	1		
	TM-57 AT	3		
Total		505		
Grand Total Reported in 2005		1,581		

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
UNMACA and MAPA	A/P Mine. PMN	639	Unknown	UNMACA and MAPA have retained from different site destructions in the country.
	A/P Mine. PMN-2	87		
	A/P Mine. YM-1	40		
	A/P Mine. OZM-72	16		
	A/P Mine. Type 72	1		
	A/P Mine. MS-3	7		
	A/P Mine. CLYMORE	19		
	A/P Mine. TS-50	25		
	A/P Mine. No- 4	6		
	A/P Mine. P4 (FPW)	101		
	A/P Mine. P4 (FPW)P4MK-1	52		
	A/P Mine. POMZ-2	108		
	A/T Mine. TM_46	113		
	A/T Mine. TM 57	70		
	A/T Mine. MK-7	11		
	A/T Mine. TC-6	70		
	A/T Mine. TC 2.4	28		
	A/T Mine. M-19 Iranian	55		
	A/T Mine. NM-606	2		

	A/T Mine. P-2 MK-2 and MK-3	3		
	A/T Mine. P-3 MK-1	7		
	A/T Mine. YM-2	3		
	A/T Mine. YM-3	64		
	A/T -7,4	1		
	AP-OZM-3	3		
	AP-MON-50	54		
	AP-PMD-6	6		
	AT-P-2 MK-2	59		
	MORSAT	4		
	MORSAT-3	1		
	AT- MK-2	7		
	AP- POMZ	4		
	AP- Typ-62	1		
	AP- OZM	2		
	AP- SB33	1		
	AT- SH55	1		
	PMA-4	1		
	PMA-6	1		
	TG-50	50		
	VS-50	2		
TOTAL		1,725		

The total number of mines which have been retained by the MAPA and UNMACA, including mines reported in 2005 is: 1,581+ 1,725 =3,306

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

None in 2006.

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Please see Form F.1. and Form G.1.

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
TOTAL	-----			

Form E

Article 7.1

Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

Not applicable to Afghanistan

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

Stockpile destruction is undertaken by the Ministry of Defense with support from ANBP, a project of UNDP. Due to a database error, ANBP reported an inaccurate number and related information for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in the Article 7 report for 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2005. Accurate 2005 data is reported in this Article 7 report.

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 05 to 31 Dec 05

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
Badakhshan	Destruction date: 16 Sep 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Baghlan	Destruction date: 08 Feb 05, 17 Apr 05, 26-27 May 05, 07-17 Jun 05, 09 Jul 05, 11 Aug 05, 13-14 Nov 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Balkh	Destruction date: 12 Feb 05, 20 Apr 05, 05-27 May 05, 06-30 Jun 05, 05 Aug 05, 05-10 Oct 05, 16-29 Nov 05, 22 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Faryab	Destruction date: 12 Feb 05, 05-20 May 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Jouzjan	Destruction date: 21 May 05, 21-24 May 05, 29 Jun 05, 05-30 Jul 05, 10 Sep 05, 13-31 Oct 05, 05-22 Nov 05, 22 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kabul	Destruction date: 06 Mar 05, 27 Apr 05, 05-19 May 05, 06 Aug 05, 10-25 Sep 05, 16 Oct 05, 20 Nov 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kandahar	Destruction date: 05 May 05, 31 Oct 05, 15 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kapisa	Destruction date: 17 Apr 05, 05 May 05, 04 Aug 05, 16 Oct 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Khost	Destruction date: 11 Oct 05, 20 Oct 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kunar	Destruction date: 05 May 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kunduz	Destruction date: 10 Jan 05, 03-31 Mar 05, 17-21 Apr 05, 09-30 Jun 05, 02-10 Jul 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Laghman	Destruction date: 05 May 05, 01 Sep 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Logar	Destruction date: 18 Jun 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Nangarhar	Destruction date: 05 May 05, 01 Sep 05, 09 Oct 05, 10 Nov 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Nimroz	Destruction date: 05 May 05, 11 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Nuristan	Destruction date: 05 May 05 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Panjshir	Destruction date: 16 Apr 05, 05 May 05, 18 Aug 05, 10 Oct 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Parwan	Destruction date: 05 May 05, 27 Oct 05, 17-21 Nov 05, 11 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Samangan	Destruction date: 10 Jan-05, 12 Feb 05, 09 Apr 05, 23 Jun 05, 31 Jul 05, 04-07 Aug 05, 25 Sep 05, 27 Oct 05, 29 Nov 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Takhar	Destruction date: 19 Jan 05, 19-30 Jan 05, 04 Feb 05, 30 Apr 05, 26-27 May 05, 16 Jun 05, 08 Jul 05, 07 Sep 05, 08 Oct 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Wardak	Destruction date: 06 Jun 05, 21 Nov 05, 09 Dec 05. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
	Applicable safety standards: Training, supervision, availability of emergency medical assets, radio communication.
	Applicable environmental standards Disposal is undertaken in accordance with best practice with respect to environmental protection and safety.

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 To 31 Dec 06

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Details of:
Badakhshan	Destruction date: 18 Apr 06, 3-20 May 06, 17 Jun 06, 26-30 Aug 06, 01-16 Sept 06, 22 Nov 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Badghis	Destruction date: 05 Mar 06 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Baghlan	Destruction date: 29 Apr 06, 07 May 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Balkh	Destruction date: 05 Jan 06, 02 Feb 06, 09 Mar 06, 05-26 Apr 06, 06 Jun 06, 04 Jul 06, 20-30 Aug 06, 19 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Bamyan	Destruction date: 07 Aug 06 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Farah	Destruction date: 28 Jan 06, 09 Mar 06, 14 Mar 06, 10 Jun 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Faryab	Destruction date: 18 Aug 06 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Gardez	Destruction date: 14 Mar 06, 01 Aug 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Ghazni	Destruction date: 07 Mar 06, 06 Apr 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Ghor	Destruction date: 28 Jan 06 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Herat	Destruction date: 28 Jan 06, 26 Feb 06, 09 Mar 06, 05 May 06, 22 Jun 06, 12-26 Sept 06, 07 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Jouzjan	Destruction date: 12 Feb 06, 01 Apr 06, 01 May 06, 05-29 Jun 06, 04-31 Jul 06, 16-28 Sept 06, 06-18 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kabul	Destruction date: 16-20 Jan 06, 12-23 Mar 06, 16 Apr 06, 02-08 May 06, 05-29 June 06, 15-26 Jul 06, 12-27 Aug 06, 14 Sept 06, 09 Nov 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kapisa	Destruction date: 29 Mar 06, 05 May 06, 01 Aug 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Khost	Destruction date: 04 Feb 06, 25 May 06, 25 Jun 06, 30 Sept 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Kunduz	Destruction date: 25 Jan 06, 15-27 Feb 06, 12 Mar 06, 17 Apr 06, 13 May 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Laghman	Destruction date: 31 Jan 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Logar	Destruction date: 25 Jan 06, 09 Jul 06, 15 Oct 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Nangarhar	Destruction date: 07-15 Feb 06, 01-04 Apr 06, 14 May 06, 07 Jun 06, 09-26 Jul 06, 06-30 Nov 06, 10 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Nimroz	Destruction date: 22 Jun 06 Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Panjshir	Destruction date: 21 Sept 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Parwan	Destruction date: 26-29 Mar 06, 10-27 April 06, 02 Aug 06, 19-20 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Sari Pul	Destruction date: 26 April 06, 26 April 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
Takhar	Destruction date: 04-10 Mar 06, 15-25 Apr 06, 23-25 May 06, 19 Jun 06, 23- 27 Sept 06, 18 Oct 06, 18 Nov 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.

Wardak	Destruction date: 04-20 Mar 06, 04 Apr 06, 01 Apr 06, 01-17 May 06, 01-02 Aug 06, 10 Sept 06, 22 Nov 06, 12 Dec 06. Methods: Detonation Status: Completed.
	Applicable safety standards: Training, supervision, availability of emergency medical assets, radio communication.
	Applicable environmental standards: Disposal is undertaken in accordance with best practice with respect to environmental protection and safety.

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Discription of the status of programs including:	Details of: Anti-personnel mines are destroyed on site at each location in which mine clearance is taking place.
Location of destruction sites	
Nationwide at each mine clearance site.	Methods Detonation
	Applicable safety standards Training, protective gear, supervision, availability of emergency medical assets, radio communication.
	Applicable environmental standards Disposal is undertaken in accordance with best practice with respect to environmental protection and safety.

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

Stockpile destruction is undertaken by the Ministry of Defense with support from ANBP, a project of UNDP. Due to a database error, ANBP reported an inaccurate number and related information for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in the Article 7 report for 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2005. Accurate 2005 data is reported in this Article 7 report.

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 05 to 31 Dec 05

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
B3PN	50		50 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 16 Sep 05 by Halo Trust (HT).
Booby Traps	44		44 destroyed in Kunar Province on 05 May 05 by HT
Claymore	1,163		93 destroyed in Balkh Province on 12 Feb 05 by HT. 400 destroyed in Kabul Proince on 05 May 05 by HT. 369 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT. 281 in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05. 31 July 05, 04 Aug 05, 25 Sep 05, 29 Nov 05 by HT. 20 destroyed in Takhar Province on 19 Jan 05 by HT.
DF	24		15 destroyed in Balkh Province on 01 Oct 05 by Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). 9 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 10 Nov 05 by HT.
KZO	148		148 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT

LM1	60		60 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 30 Jun 05 by HT.
LO6	818		8 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 31 Oct 05 by HT. 56 destroyed in Kabul on 06 Mar 05 by HT. 725 destroyed in Samangan Province on 10 Jan 05, 12 Feb 05, 31 July 05, 07 Aug 05 by HT. 15 destroyed in Takhar Province on 27 May 05 by HT. 3 destroyed in Baghlan Province on 09 Jul 05 by HT. 11 destroyed in Balkh Province on 11 May 05 by HT.
M19	34		32 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05 by HT.
M3	59		59 destroyed in Balkh Province on 27 May 05 by HT.
M4	2		1 destroyed in Balkh Province on 05 Aug 05 by HT. 1 destroyed in Samangan Province on 31 Jul 05 by HT.
M57	6		6 destroyed in Samangan Province on 31 Jul 05 by HT.
MON200	23		14 destroyed in Takhar Province on 25-30 Jan 05, 04 Feb 05 by HT.
MON50	206		8 in Jouzjan Province on 29 Jun 05 by RONCO. 38 destroyed in Kabul Province on 27 Apr 05 by HT. 12 in Kapisa Province on 17 Apr 05 by HT. 148 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT.
N4	10		5 destroyed in Kabul Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 5 destroyed in Balkh Province on 16 Nov 05 by HT.
NO4	202		202 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 18 Aug 05 by HT.
OZM3	3		3 destroyed in Kabul Province on 19 May 05 by HT.
OZM4	89		2 destroyed in Samangan Province on 23 Jun 05 by RONCO. 12 destroyed in Balkh Province on 12 Feb 05 by HT. 75 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 21-22 May 05 by HT.
P2	13		7 destroyed in Samangan Province on 04 Aug 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Baghlan Province on 08 Feb 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Faryab Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Kandahar

			Province on 15 Dec 05 by UXB.
P4	688		6 destroyed in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05 by HT. 608 destroyed in Kabul Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 4 destroyed in Kunar Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 10 destroyed in Nimroz Province on 11 Dec 05 by HT. 60 destroyed in Nuristan Province on 05 May 05 by HT.
PM7	5		5 destroyed in Samangan Province on 10 Jan 05 by HT.
PMN	5,040		120 destroyed in Baghlan Province on 07 Jun 05 by HT. 116 destroyed in Balkh Province on 12 Feb 05, 20 Apr 05, 27 May 05, 06-30 Jun 05, 10 Oct 05 by HT-PRT-RONCO. 19 destroyed in Faryeb Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 24 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 05 Jul 05, 31 Oct 05, 22 Nov 05 by RONCO-HT. 130 destroyed in Kabul Province 06 Mar 05, 27 Apr 05, 05 May 05, 06 Aug 05, 20 Nov 05 by HT. 14 destroyed in Kandahar Province on 05 May 05, 31 Oct 05 by HT. 63 destroyed in Kapisa Province on 17 Apr 05, 05 May 05, 16 Oct 05 by HT. 27 in Khost Province on 11 Oct 05 by HT. 22 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 21 Apr 05, 02-10 Jul 05 by HT. 74 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 05-15 Mar 05, 05 May 05, 09 Oct 05 by HT. 955 destroyed in Nimroz Province on 05 May 05, 11 Dec 05 by HT. 2,984 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05, 10 Oct 05 by HT. 150 destroyed in Parwan Province on 05 May 05, 27 Oct 05, 17-21 Nov 05, 11 Dec 05 by HT. 193 destroyed in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05, 23 Jun 05, 31 Jul 05, 04-07 Aug 05, 27 Oct 05, 29 Nov 05 by HT-RONCO. 78 destroyed in Takhar Province on 25-28 Jun 05, 08 Oct 05 by HT. 71 destroyed in Wardak Province on 06 Jun 05, 21 Nov 05, 09 Dec 05 by HT.
PMN2	2,059		27 destroyed in Balkh Province on 20 Apr 05, 27 May 05, 06 Jun 05 by RONCO-HT. 30 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 30 Jul 05 by HT. 1,946 destroyed in Kabul Province on 05-15 May 05 by HT. 13 destroyed in Kapisa Province on 04 Aug 05 by HT. 4 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 10 Jul 05 by HT. 27 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Samangan on 12 Feb

			05 by HT. 10 destroyed in Takhar Province on 27 May 05 by HT.
POMZ	749		14 destroyed in Balkh Province on 05-10 Oct 05, 22 Dec 05 by HT-PRT-ISAF. 735 in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT.
PPMISR	10		10 destroyed in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05, 09 Apr 05, 25 Sep 05 by HT.
TG50	97		97 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT
Timer	1		1 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 05 May 05 by HT.
Type69	63		43 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 16 Apr 05 by HT. 20 destroyed in Samangan Province on 12 Feb 05 by HT.
Type72	275		30 destroyed in Samangan Province on 31 Jul 05 by HT. 10 destroyed in Balkh Province on 30 Jun 05 by RONCO. 33 destroyed in Laghman Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 200 destroyed in Logar Province on 18 Jun 05 by HT. 2 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 01 Sep 05 by HT.
YM1	8,780		424 destroyed in Baghlan Province on 17 Apr 05, 26-27 May 05, 08-17 Jun 05, 11 Aug 05, 13-14 Nov 05, by HT. 424 destroyed in Balkh Province on 12 Feb 05, 05-27 May 05, 29 Nov 05 by HT, 177 item in Faryab Province on 12 Feb 05, 20 May 05 by HT. 769 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 24 May 05, 13-31 Oct 05, 10 Sep 05, 05-22 Nov 05, 22 Dec 05 by HT-ISAF-PRT. 10 destroyed in Kabul Province on 16 May 05, 25 Sep 05 by HT. 15 destroyed in Kapisa Province on 17 Apr 05 by HT. 30 destroyed in Khost Province on 11-20 Oct 05 by HT. 94 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 10 Jan 05, 03-31 Mar 05, 17-21 Apr 05, 09-29 Jun 05, 09 Jul 05 by HT. 1 destroyed in Laghman Province on 01 Sep 05 by HT. 48 destroyed in Nangarhar on 05 May 05, 01 Sep 05 by HT. 30 destroyed in Nimroz Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 3 destroyed in Nuristan Province on 05 May 05 by HT. 5,704 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 05 May 05, 16 Apr 05, 10 Oct 05 by HT. 165 destroyed in Parwan Province on 05 May 05, 27 Oct 05 by HT. 176 destroyed in Samangan Province on 10 Jan 05, 12 Feb 05, 23 Jun 05, 07 Aug 05 by HT-RONCO. 710 destroyed in Takhar Province on 26-27 May

		05, 30 Apr 05, 08-16 Jun 05, 07 Sep 05 by HT.
TOTAL	20,721	

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
A3P2	51	Unkown	51 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 16 Sep 06 by Halo Trust (HT).
C3-3A	1		1 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 30 Aug 06 by HT.
Bodies	8		8 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HT.
Booby Trap	72		50 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 12 Feb 06 by HT. 18 destroyed in Kabul Province on 08 May 06, 05 Jun 06 by HT. 4 destroyed in Wardak Province on 10 Sep 06 by HT.
Claymore	70		1 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 22 Nov 06 by HT. 3 destroyed in Jouzjan on 01 Apr 06 by Halo Trust. 66 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 04 Apr 06, 26 Jul 06 by UNMACA.
Mine AP DF	370		1 in Kunar province on 05 Sep 06 by HT. 294 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 14 May 06 through 30 Nov 06 by HT and SFC. 15 destroyed in Panjshir Province on 21 Sep 06 by HT. 30 destroyed in Wardak Province on 12 Dec 06 by HT. 15 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 30 Aug 06 by HT. 7 destroyed in Kabul Province on 16-26 Jul 06 by HT. 8 destroyed in Parwan province on 19 Dec 06 by HT.

LO6	54		18 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 01 Sep 06 by HT. 4 destroyed in Baghlan Province on 29 Apr 06 by HT. 20 destroyed in Farah Province on 14 Mar 06 by HT. 12 destroyed in Logar Province on 25 Jan 06 by HT.
M16	104		104 destroyed in Takhar Province on 25 Apr 06 and 25 May 06 by HT.
M4	74		2 destroyed in Balkh Province on 06 Jun 06 by HT. 32 destroyed in Parwan Province on 26-29 Mar 06 by HT. 40 destroyed in Sari Pul Province on 26 Apr 06 by HT.
M409	1		1 destroyed in Herat Province on 07 Dec 06 by UXB.
MK7	1		1 destroyed in Gardez Province on 14 Sep 06 by HT.
MON	2		2 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 01 Sep 06 by HT
MON100	1		1 destroyed in Parwan Province on 27 Apr 06 by HT
MON200	2		1 destroyed in Parwan Province on 27 Apr 06 by HT. 1 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 18 Apr 06 by HT.
MON50	700		3 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 22 Nov 06 by HT. 14 Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by Handicap International Belgium (HIB). 2 in Kabul province on 26 July 06 by HT. 676 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 Jun 06 by HT. 5 in Nangarhar on 08 Nov 06 by SFC.
MSR	1		1 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HIB.
N4	22		22 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT.
NO2	150		150 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HIB.
NO4	170		171 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 26 Aug 06 by HT.
OZM	97		5 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 01 Sep 06 by HT. 3 destroyed in Kabul Province on 08 May 06 by HT. 89 destroyed in Takhar Province on 23 Aug 06, 18 Nov 06 by HT.
OZM3	27		1 destroyed in Kabul Province on 08 May 06 by HT. 26 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 Jun 06 by HT.
OZM4	47		21 destroyed in Balkh Province on 26 Apr 06, 20 Aug 06 and 19 Dec 06 by HT. 25 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT.

			1 destroyed in Wardak Province on 02 Aug 06 by HT.
OZM72	763		12 destroyed in Farah Province on 09 Mar 06 by HT. 180 destroyed in Herat Province on 05 May 06, 12 Sep 06, 07 Dec 06 by HIB - UXB-HT. 50 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT. 520 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 Jun 06 by HT. 1 destroyed in Logar Province on 09 Jul 06 by HT.
OZM73	1		1 destroyed in Balkh Province on 27 Jul 06 by HT.
P2	14		12 destroyed in Herat Province on 22 Jun 06, 28 Jan 06 by HI, HIB and HT. 2 destroyed in Kabul Province on 16 Jan 06 by HT.
P2MK2	54		54 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 May 06 by HT.
P4	743		724 destroyed in Khost Province on 04 Feb 06, 25 Jun 06 by HT. 8 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 01 Apr 06 by HT 10 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 24 Feb 06 by HT. destroyed in Kabul on 09 Nov 06 by HT.
PFM1	389,433		389,424 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 10 May 06, 05-18 Jun 06, 15-31 Jul 06, 16-28 Sep 06, 06-18 Dec 06 by HT. 9 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 04 Nov 06 by HT.
PFM15	432		432 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 01 May 06 by PRT.
PFM3	59,280		59,280 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 29 Jun 06, 04 Jul 06 by HT.
PMD6	6		6 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 18 Apr 06 by HT.
PMN	3,871		29 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 18 Apr 06, 30 Aug 06, 1-3 Sep 06, 22 Nov 06 by HT. 44 destroyed in Balkh Province on 05 Jan 06, 05 Apr 06, 26 Apr 06, 6 Jun 06, 20 Aug 06 by HT. 14 destroyed in Farah Province on 28 Jan 06, 09 Mar 06 by HT. 25 destroyed in Gardez Province on 14 Mar 06, 01 Aug 06 by HT. 1 destroyed in Ghazni Province on 07 Mar 06 by HT. 2,770 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06, 26 Feb 06, 12 Sep 06, 07 Dec 06 by RONCO, UXB and HT. 11 destroyed in Kapisa Province on 01 Aug 06 by HT. 3 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 12 Feb 06 by HT. 769 destroyed in Kabul Province on 20 Jan 06, 12-23 Mar 06, 16 Apr 06, 15-26 Jul 06 by HT. 35 destroyed in Khost Province on 04 Feb

			06, 25 Mar 06, 25 Jun 06 by HT. 2 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 12 Mar 06 by HT. 17 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 07 Feb 06, 24 Jul 06, 08 Nov 06 by HT and SFC. 60 destroyed in Nimroz Province on 22 Jun 06 by HT. 28 destroyed in Parwan Province on 29 Mar 06, 02 Aug 06 by HT. 9 destroyed in Takhar Province on 19 Jun 06 by HT. 54 destroyed in Wardak Province on 04-20 Mar 06 and 01 Aug 06 by HT.
PMN1	108		108 destroyed in Herat Province on 26-28 Feb 06 by HIB and HT.
PMN2	307		130 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06, 26 Feb 06, 07 Dec 06 by HT, UXB, HIB. 70 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 12 Feb 06, 18 Jun 06 by HT. 90 destroyed in Kabul on 16 Jan 06, 08 May 06, 05-29 Jun 06, 26 Jul 06, 12-27 Aug 06, 09 Nov 06 by HT. 8 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 08 Nov 06 by SFC. 5 destroyed in Parwan Province on 02 Aug 06 by HT. 4 destroyed in Wardak on 10 Sep 06 by HT.
PMZ2	20		20 destroyed in Parwan Province on 27 Apr 06 by HT.
POMZ	1,958		27 destroyed in Parwar Province on 20 Dec 06 by HT. 448 destroyed in Takhar Province on 15 Apr 06, 25 May 06, 27 Sep 06, 18 Oct 06 by HT. 243 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 03-20 May 06, 30 Aug 06 by HT. 470 destroyed in Balkh Province on 02 Feb 06, 05 Apr 06, 30 Aug 06 by HT. 2 destroyed in Gardez Province on 14 Mar 06 by HT. 56 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 30 Nov 06, 10 Dec 06 by HT. 712 destroyed in Nimroz province on 22 Jun 06 by HT.
POMZ2	3,214		3,018 destroyed in Herat Province on 09 Mar 06, 12-26 Sep 06 by HT. 183 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06, 14 Sep 06 by HT. 13 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 May 06 by HT.
POMZ2M	150		150 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT
PPMISR	7		4 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 13 May 06 by HT. 3 destroyed in Takhar Province on 23 May 06 by HT.
PPMSSR	1		1 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 25 Jan 06 by HT.
TS50	20		20 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 15 Feb 06 by HT.

Type69	58		2 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 08 Nov 06 by SFC. 1 destroyed in Wardak Province on 20 Mar 06 by HT. 14 destroyed in Farah Province on 09-14 Mar 06 by HT. 9 destroyed in Gardez Province on 14 Mar 06 by HT. 4 destroyed in Ghazni Province on 07 Mar 06 by HT. 20 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT. 8 destroyed in Logar Province on 15 Oct 06 by HT.
Type72	216		27 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 08 Nov 06 by SFC. 42 destroyed in Parwan Province on 29 Mar 06, 20 Dec 06 by HT. 31 destroyed in Wardak Province on 15-20 Mar 06, 10 Sep 06 by HT. 18 destroyed in Herat Province on 12 Sep 06, 07 Dec 06 by UXB and HT. 3 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 12 Feb 06 by HT. 50 destroyed in Kabul Province on 26 Jul 06 by HT. 45 destroyed in Khost Province on 25 May 06, 25 Jun 06, 30 Sep 06 by HT.
V69	84		84 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HIB.
VS50	2		2 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HIB.
YM1	975		101 destroyed in Badakhshan Province on 05 Mar 06, 29 Apr 06, 07 May 06, 17 Jun 06, 1 Sep 06, 22 Nov 06 by HT. 93 destroyed in Balkh Province on 09 Mar 06, 05-26 Apr 06, 06 Jun 06, 04 Jul 06, 19 Dec 06 by HT. 37 destroyed in Bamyan Province on 07 Aug 06 by HT. 4 destroyed in Faryab Province on 18 Aug 06 by PRT. 21 destroyed in Ghazni Province on 28 Jan 06, 6 Apr 06 by HT. 85 destroyed in Herat Province on 28 Jan 06 by HIB. 62 destroyed in Jouzjan Province on 11 Jun 06 by HT. 90 destroyed in Kabul Province on 15 Apr 06, 02 May 06 by HT. 11 destroyed in Kapisa Province on 29 Mar 06, 05 May 06 by HT. 1 destroyed in Khost Province on 04 Feb 06 by HT. 56 destroyed in Kunduz Province on 15-27 Feb 06, 12 Mar 06, 17 Apr 06 by HT and UXB. 16 destroyed in Laghman Province on 31 Jan 06 by HT. 1 destroyed in Nangarhar Province on 09 Jul 06 by HT. 172 destroyed in Parwan Province on 29 Mar 06, 10 Apr 06, 20 Dec 06 by HT. 148 destroyed in Takhar Province on 04-10 Mar 06, 24 Apr 06, 23 Aug 06, by HT. 60 destroyed in Wardak Province on 04 Apr 06, 01-17 May 06 by HT. 17 destroyed in Ghor Province on 28 Jan 06 by HT.
YM5	5		5 destroyed in Takhar Province on 19 Jun 06 by HT.

			type	Grams	content	photo attached	facilitate mine clearance.

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Please see Form B and Form D.

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

Marking

The marking system that is used by the MAPA has three purposes:

- A warning or physical barrier to prevent people from entering hazardous areas;
- As a means for the safe and effective control of demining operations;
- As a means for the marking of cleared areas.

Three primary colors are used in marking for mine action in Afghanistan. These colors are:

- red to signify a mines or cluster munition hazard
- blue to signify a UXO hazard
- white to signify safety

In Afghanistan, the red, blue and white painted stones are used for marking known mine/UXO contaminated or suspected hazardous areas. Normally, the red painted stones are used for marking mined areas; blue painted stones for UXO contaminated areas; and white painted stones are used to show safe areas.

Those areas considered a potential immediate threat for the population are marked to warn civilians. During 2006, 18 km² of mine/UXO contaminated land or 276 suspected hazardous areas have been marked in Afghanistan. In total, 140 km² of or 2,295 suspected hazardous areas in Afghanistan have been marked so far, that equals 18% of the contaminated land in Afghanistan.

In years ahead, UNMACA intends to establish teams specifically for the purpose of permanent marking. The teams will also undertake permanent marking in low threat areas.

Mine Risk Education

The main goal of Mine Risk Education (MRE) programming is to reduce the number of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) victims by changing the risky behaviors of communities and individuals living or working in mine/ERW impacted areas into safe behaviors.

The UNMACA coordinates the implementation of MRE throughout Afghanistan. The MAPA implementing partners HI, OMAR, AAR Japan, and ATC along with the Afghan Red Crescent Society, target high, medium and low impacted communities through a variety of MRE methods including community based, returnee, public information, and landmine safety programme activities. MRE was provided to more than 1,555,000 Afghans in 2006.

The Community Based Mine Risk Education (CB MRE) Programme is designed to respond to the needs of communities through Emergency Response, Community Liaison (CL) networks, and community monitoring of risk (victim and incident data collection) and MRE impact. The programme is based on an Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) strategy to focus MRE programme activities on the needs of individual communities based on the impact of landmines and ERW on the lives and livelihoods of community members. MRE Teams are tasked by the regional offices according to quarterly plans and externally monitored through the UNMACA Quality Assurance programme.

Emergency Response MRE provides all communities identified as having mine/ERW risk with immediate mine awareness activities directly provided by MRE teams. MRE teams spend several days in a community to assist with the assessment of risk and provide MRE activities

Community Based Programme is the central CB MRE strategy for communities considered high and medium impact by the LIS. This programme is designed to disseminate information to mine affected communities by delivering needed MRE activities and gain vital information regarding mine/ERW incidents and injuries.

Community monitoring is an activity that takes place in all communities identified by the LIS as low impact. Monitoring throughout the year will help maintain updated LIS data in the key areas of new victims, incidents, and suspected hazardous area data. Monitoring and direct MRE activities as well as other programme components (teacher training, signboards, awareness marking, etc.) will ensure that mine/ERW risk awareness is maintained, safe behaviors encouraged and LIS data is kept current.

The Mobile Cinema programme provides an innovative community activity that engages larger numbers of people through the viewing of MRE and disability awareness dramas and documentary videos developed specifically for Afghanistan.

Data collection is a vital part of any mine action programme. Incident and hazardous area reporting and new victim data are essential for risk reduction strategies, planning and programme development. MRE implementers led by the Afghan Red Crescent Society include data collection in their community activities to ensure that LIS data is kept up to date and other mine action resources respond to any new incidents immediately.

Returnee Mine Risk Education targets the repatriating Afghan populations through MRE activities provided at the UNHCR encashment and transit centers near the Afghanistan borders of Pakistan and Iran. This programme provides an introduction to the risks associated with mines and ERW and promotes safe behaviors to assist with travel through unsafe environments and the possible resettlement in communities with a mine/ERW risk. In 2006, there were approximately 140,000 assisted returnees who were provided with MRE.

Public information or mass communications are key components in all MRE programmes for the development of innovative materials and media activities that augment the field operations of community based projects.

The Landmine Safety Programme (LSP) is a MRE activity directed at the aid worker community, in particular the UN. This programme has been developed through UNMAS for international use and in Afghanistan; the UNMACA developed a country specific programme utilizing Afghanistan information. The LSP programme is implemented by UNMACA staff in all regions upon request.

The UNMACA is working with Government to ensure that prevention of new mine injury is included in the national plans for public health and safety programmes. This includes work with Ministry of Education for national curriculum development to include MRE and mine action information within the text books for the public education system. This also includes work with the Ministries of Public Health and Information to support the establishment of Public Health and Safety programmes that reach out through the government broadcast and civil service mechanisms.

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 06 to 31 Dec 06

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

Victim assistance programming in Afghanistan focused on a new strategy that included advocacy, awareness and prevention within the broader context of the disability sector. UNMACA provided technical support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for victim assistance issues in support of the Mine Ban Treaty obligations including technical support for the first-ever National Victim Assistance Workshop held in Kabul in August

2006. More than 90 participants from a variety of government ministries and disability sector actors attended the three-day meeting and resulted in a draft document that addressed the rights and needs of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. The official title of the document, now known as the Kabul Report, is The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's objectives and plan of action for the period 2006-2009 – as of SEPTEMBER 2006. The Kabul Report was presented at the States Parties Meeting in Geneva in September 2006. The report outlines a comprehensive plan of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timebound) objectives and provided a plan of action for the integration of disability services and advocacy actions within the Government of Afghanistan's national development strategy.

UNMACA and other relevant actors including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), disabled persons organizations, UNDP and UNICEF provided support for the progress made against the Kabul Report plan of action including the following:

The Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled has drafted a new labor policy for the inclusion of persons with disability within vocational training and employment support activities. Additionally, the Ministry will chair the NGO coordination unit to implement a more aggressive monitoring and fundraising system. This Ministry will also have the role of inter-ministerial coordination in the future.

The Ministry of Education has established an inclusive education unit to pilot initiatives and to establish resource centers throughout the country to address the needs of disabled children.

The Ministry of Public Health has established a disability unit and has begun work on the integration of disability services within the national Basic Package of Health Services. This unit also supports the community-based rehabilitation network, psychological support and the coordination of physiotherapy and orthopedic services. A disability task force has been in place for more than six months and provides strong technical guidance to the Ministry of Public Health.

UNMACA continued its national disability awareness and community mobilization campaign targeting mine impacted communities throughout Afghanistan. The programme raised awareness to the issues for landmine and explosive remnants of war survivors and other people with disability through workshops, focus group activities, theatre, film, radio and print media presentations. The campaign was implemented in more than 180 communities throughout the country reaching approximately 160,000 people. Additionally, UNMACA supported the training of MRE training teams, government personnel and other NGO staff in disability awareness and advocacy. The MRE teams will begin implementing disability awareness activities in the communities where they work during 2007.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

قانون فعالیت های ماین پاکی

Mine Action Law

فصل اول

Chapter One

احکام عمومی

General Provisions

ماد □ اول :

این قانون به منظور تنظیم چارچوب نهادی و هم آهنگ ساختن فعالیتها و امور ماین پاکی افغانستان وضع گردیده است و جاگزین مقرر □ شماره ۸۱ مورخ ۱۳۷۰/۰۳/۲۰ هجری شمسی راجع به وظایف و امتیازات پرسونل پروگرام ملی پاکسازی اراضی ج.ا از وجود ماینها و مهمات منفلق ناشده است که بعد از توشیح در جریده رسمی وزارت عدلیه (شماره ۱۶ مورخ ۳۰ عقرب ۱۳۷۰ دارای نمبر مسلسل ۷۵۶) چاپ گردیده بود.

رئیس جمهور و حکومت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان صلاحیت تنظیم پالیسی های ملی فعالیت های ماین پاکی را طبق قانون اساسی به عهده خواهند داشت.

Article 1:

This law regulates the organizational framework and the coordination activities of the mine action programme in Afghanistan and replaces the regulation number 81 dated 20/03/1370 with regard to the responsibilities and privileges of the national mine clearance program personnel for removing the landmines and unexploded ordnance from the lands of Afghanistan which was issued in official gazette number 16 dated 30/08/1370 series number 756 by the ministry of Justice

The President and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan shall have the authority to regulate the national mine action policies in accordance with the Constitution.

ماد □ دوم :

اصطلاحات آتی در این قانون مفاهیم ذیل را افاده مینمایند.

1.2 فعالیتهای ماین پاکی:

عبارت از فعالیت هایی اند که هدف آن کاستن تأثیر فیزیکی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و محیطی ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده و مهمات منفلق □ متروکه بوده و شامل فعالیت های ذیل میباشند:

- ا - تعلیم در مورد خطر ماین؛
- ب - ماین پاکی بشردوستانه و بازسازی؛
- ت - کمک به آسیب دیدگان؛
- ث - تخریب ذخایر ماین های ضد پرسونل؛
- ج - تبلیغ منع استعمال ماین های ضد پرسونل به تاسی از حمایت به آسیب دیدگان؛
- د - مدیریت معلوماتی فعالیت های ماین پاکی؛
- ذ - هماهنگی.

Article 2: The terms below shall have the following definitions

2.1. "Mine Action" means activities that aim to reduce the physical, social, economic and environmental impact of mines and unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance. It includes activities such as:

- a. Mine risk education;
- b. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Demining;
- c. Victim assistance;
- d. Stockpile destruction;
- e. Advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines in support of the right of victims; and
- f. Mine action information management Activities
- g. Coordination

2.2 تعلیم در مورد خطرات ماین ها:

تعلیم خطرات ماین ها پروسه ای است که اتخاذ روش مصون توسط اقشار و گروپ های مورد تهدید خطر ماین را ارتقا بخشیده و ارتباط دایمی را میان جمعیت های متأثر شده از ماین، اجرای ماین پاکی و سکتورهای دیگر برقرار مینماید.

2.2. "Mine risk education" means a process that promotes the adoption of safe behaviors by at-risk groups, and which provides the links between affected communities, other mine action components and other sectors.

3.2 ماین پاکی بشردوستانه و بازسازی:

ماین پاکی بشردوستانه و بازسازی عبارت از فعالیت هایی اند که منتج به رفع خطرات ناشی از ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده و مهمات متروکه میگردد که شامل سروی تکنیکی، نقشه کشی، پاکسازی، علامه گذاری، تهی □ اسناد بعد از ماین پاکی و تامین ارتباط با اهالی منطقه ای که در آنجا پاکسازی ماین صورت گرفته و تسلیم دهی ساح □ پاک شده از ماین ها و اشیای دیگر انفلاقیه به اهالی منطقه و دیگر منفعت برنده گان میباشند.

2.3. "Humanitarian and reconstruction Demining" means activities which lead to the removal of mines, unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance hazards,

including technical survey, mapping, clearance, marking, post-clearance documentation, community mine action liaison and the handover of cleared land to local residents and other beneficiaries.

4.2 پاکسازی ماین:

پاکسازی ماین عبارت از پاکسازی ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده و یا مهمات متروکه از یک ساحه معین مطابق معیارهای تعیین شد ملی و بین المللی میباشد.

2.4. "Mine Clearance" means the clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance from a specified area in accordance with national standard.

5.2 تخریب ذخایر ماین های ضد پرسونل:

عبارت از تخریب و نابودی فیزیکی برای کاستن متداوم ذخایر ماین های ضد پرسونل در سطح کشور میباشد.

2.5. "Anti Personnel Mines Stockpile destruction" means the physical destructive procedure towards a continual reduction of the national anti personnel mine stockpiles in the country.

6.2 کمک به آسیب دیدگان:

کمک به آسیب دیدگان عبارت از حمایت و تهی سازی هر نوع کمک، سهولت و آرامش به آسیب دیدگان (ازسبب ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده و یا مواد منفلق متروکه) و یا بوابستگان آنها میباشد. مساعدت های فوق به منظور تقلیل اثرات فوری و یا طولی المدت طبی و روانی آسیب دیدگان که شامل احیا و استقرار مجدد آنها و وابستگان ایشان میباشد صورت میگیرد.

2.6. "Victim assistance" means all aid, relief, comfort and support provided to victims of mines, or victims of unexploded ordnance (and abandoned explosive ordnance), or to the surviving dependents of persons killed or seriously injured by mines, unexploded ordnance (and abandoned explosive ordnance), for the purpose of reducing the immediate and long-term medical and psychological implications of their trauma. Victim assistance includes rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and surviving dependants.

7.2 ماین:

ماین عبارت از مواد منفلقه ایی است که برای قراردادن در زیر، نزدیک سطح زمین و یا سطوح دیگر ساخته شده که با حضور، نزدیکی و یا تماس یک شخص، حیوان یا عراده منفجر میگردد.

2.7. "Mine" means munitions designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, animal or a vehicle.

8.2 ماین ضد پرسونل:

ماین ضد پرسونل ماینی است که با حضور، نزدیکی و یا تماس با یک شخص منفجر میگردد و سبب مجروحیت، معلولیت کلی یا قسمی و یا هلاکت شخص و یا اشخاص زیاد میگردد. ماین هایی که قسمی دیزاین گردیده اند که بر خلاف تماس و نزدیکی یک شخص در اثر نزدیکی یا تماس با یک واسطه منفجر میگردند و یا وسایل تعبیه شده اند که به اثر تکان یا حرکت دادن انفلاق مینمایند ماین ضد پرسونل گفته میشوند.

2.8. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.

9.2 مهمات منفلقه:

مهمات منفلقه عبارت اند از تمام مهماتی که حاوی مواد انفلاقیه، ذروی، بیولوژیکی و یا کیمیاوی میباشند مانند بمب ها، سرگلوله ها، موشک ها، راکت های بالستیکی و رهبری شده، توپ ها، هاوانها، راکت ها، مهمات سلاح های خفیه، کارتریج ها، مهمات حاوی حق السوق، تمام ماین ها، تورپیدوها، بمب های زیرآب، آتش ز، خوشه یی (کلستر)، تخریبی و مهمات برقی انفجاری، مهمات تعبیه شده برای اهداف خرابکارانه، IED ها و تمام انواع دیگر مهمات که خاصیت انفجاری دارند.

2.9. "Explosive ordnance" means all munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

10.2 مهمات منفلق ناشده:

عبارت از مهماتی اند که به هدف توجیه شده دارای سر گلوله بوده و آماد □ استعمال میباشند و یا در یک درگیری مسلحانه استعمال شده یعنی فیر، پرتاب و یا انداخت گردیده و به اساس بعضی علل و یا نواقص تخریبی یا به علت دیگر انفلاق ننموده باشند.

2.10. "Unexploded ordnance" means explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for use and used in an armed conflict. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected and yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other reason.

11.2 مهمات منفلق □ متروکه (باقیمانده از جنگ):

مهمات منفلق □ متروکه یا باقیمانده از جنگ عبارت از مهماتی اند که در زمان جنگ مورد استفاده قرار نگرفته و از جناح های درگیر جنگ به جا مانده و یا توسط آنها ذخیره شده و تحت کنترل جناح های درگیر در جنگ نباشد. این نوع مهمات امکان دارد بخاطر استعمال عیارگردیده و یا هم عیار نشده باشند.

2.11. "Abandoned explosive ordnance" means explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under the control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use.

12.2 ادار □ فعالیت های ماین پاکی:

اداره فعالیت های ماین پاکی که در این قانون تعریف گردیده است مرجع ملی دارای صلاحیت فعالیت های ماین پاکی بوده و دارای موقف حقوقی می باشد.

2.12. The National Mine Action Authority as defined by this law will be the authority for mine action and will have a legal status.

ماد □ سوم:

تمام فعالیت های ماین پاکی در افغانستان مطابق به معیارهای ملی ماین پاکی که درمطابقت با معیارهای بین المللی ماین پاکی باشد و پالیسی های ملی که توسط رئیس جمهور و حکومت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان اتخاذ گردد و در مطابقت با معاهد □ 18 سپتمبر 1997 در مورد منع استعمال ، ذخیره ، تولید و انتقال ماین های ضدپرسونل اجرا می گردد.

Article 3:

All mine action activities in Afghanistan shall be conducted in accordance to the applicable national mine action standards, as adopted on the basis of international mine action standards, the national mine action policies as adopted by the President and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines or their Destruction* (18 September 1997).

فصل دوم

Chapter Two

اداره فعالیتهای ماین پاکی

The Mine Action Authority

ماد □ چهارم:

1.4- اداره □ فعالیت های ماین متشکل از نماینده گانی از وزارت های که ارتباط کاری با امور ماین پاکی دارند به شمول نماینده گان وزارت های خارجه، دفاع و داخله تشکیل خواهد گردید.

Article 4:

4.1. There shall be constituted a Mine Action Authority, which shall be comprised of representatives from Ministries involved in and relevant to mine action activities, including *inter alia* the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense.

2.4- اداره امور فعالیتهای ماین پاکی منحیث یک مرجع ذیصلاح امور ماین پاکی مکلف است تا به رییس جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان پیشنهادات و مشوره های مقتضی را در خصوص اجرای فعالیت های ماین پاکی مطابق به اولویت ها و همخوان با پلانها و پالیسی های ملی ارائه نماید.

4.2. The Mine Action Authority shall provide recommendations to the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, as the mine action authority, to ensure prioritization of mine action activities in line with national policies and plans.

3.4- رئیس اداره □ فعالیتهای ماین پاکی مکلف است راپور اجراآت سالانه را ترتیب و به شورای ملی ارائه نماید.

4.3. The Mine Action Authority shall prepare and submit the annual Mine Action Report to the National Assembly.

ماد □ پنجم:

اداره فعالیتهای ماین پاکى از طرف رئيس جمهورى دولت اسلامى افغانستان تعيين ميگردد .

Article 5:

The Chairperson of the Mine Action Authority shall be appointed by the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

ماد □ ششم:

اداره فعالیتهای ماین پاکى داراى وظائف و صلاحیت های ذیل میباشد:

Article 6:

The Mine Action Authority will have the following duties and authorities:

1-6. تعيين ستراتیژی و پالیسی اداره فعالیتهای ماین پاکى.

6.1. Decide the policy and strategy for the Mine Action in Afghanistan.

2-6. رهنمائی و نظارت از فعالیت های ادار □ ملی فعالیتهای ماین پاکى.

6.2. Direct and supervise the activities of the National Mine Action Agency.

3-6. تصویب راپور ها و پلان کارى که معیارهای تعیین اولویتهای ماین پاکى جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان در آن منعکس گردیده باشد و راپوردهی در مورد فعالیتهای مرکز فعالیتهای ماین پاکى به مراجع ذیصلاح حکومت افغانستان.

6.3. Approval of reports and annual work plan, which shall reflect the criteria for mine action priorities of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and reporting on the activities of Mine Action center activities to higher authorities of the government of Afghanistan.

4-6. تصویب ضوابط و شرایط اعطای جواز فعالیت های ماین پاکى به مؤسسات غیردولتی و شرکت های تجاری.

6.4. Approval of criteria and conditions for the accreditation of international and national Non-Governmental Organizations or commercial companies to carry out mine action activities in Afghanistan;

5-6. تعیین وبه دلیل معقول عزل رئيس ادار □ فعالیتهای ماین.

6.5. Appoint and dismiss for reasonable cause the Director of the Mine Action Agency.

6-6. کمک در تأمین روابط میان حکومت افغانستان و مؤسسات دخیل در امور ماین پاکى به منظور اجرای مکلفیت های ملی و بین المللی افغانستان در رابطه با فعالیت های ماین پاکى به شمول معاهد □ 18 سپتمبر 1997 در مورد منع استعمال ، ذخیره ، تولید و انتقال ماین های ضدپرسونل.

6.6. Facilitate relations between the Government of Afghanistan and other bodies involved in mine action; ensure compliance with international and national mine action obligations, including obligations pursuant to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the*

فصل سوم

Chapter Three

مرکز فعالیتهای ماین پاک

Mine Action Center (MAC)

ماد ۷ هفتم:

مرکز فعالیتهای ماین پاک منحصبت یک مؤسس غیر انتفاعی دولتی دارای موقف حقوقی بوده و جوابده مکلفیت حقوقی همین ارگان دولتی غیر انتفاعی می باشد. بودج این مرکز مطابق به پلان فعالیتهای ماین پاک توسط ادار فعالیتهای ماین پاک اداره میشود.

Article 7:

The Mine Action Center shall, as a non-profitable state enterprise, have legal status and respond to the legal obligation of such non-profitable state enterprise. The Mine Action Center budget shall be managed in accordance to the plans of mine action activities by the National Mine Action Authority.

ماد ۸ هشتم:

مرکز فعالیت های ماین پاک امور کاری مربوط پروگرام ماین پاک را طبق پالیسی ملی ماین پاک تحت نظرو رهنمایی ادار فعالیتهای ماین پاک اداره نموده و هماهنگ خواهد ساخت. امور کاری مذکور ذیلاً تشریح میگردد:

Article 8:

The Mine Action Center shall manage and coordinate mine action activities on the basis of the national mine action policy, under the supervision and direction of the Mine Action Authority. This shall include:

1.8- ترتیب، تجدید نظر و تطبیق معیارهای ملی ماین پاک مبنی بر معیارهای بین المللی جهت تنظیم فعالیتهای ماین پاک در افغانستان.

8.1. Drafting, revising and implementing national mine action standards based on the International Mine Action Standards for the regulation of mine action activities in Afghanistan;

2.8- اداره و ارائه معلومات مربوط به امور ماین پاک به شمول اولویت های ماین پاک برای آگاهی عامه.

8.2. Managing and communicating mine action information, including the priorities for mine action to the public for the purposes of public awareness;

3.8- توظیف و هماهنگ ساختن فعالیت های پاکسازی ماین به اساس پالیسی ملی ماین پاک.

8.3. Tasking and coordinating mine action activities in accordance with the national mine action policy;

4.8- تهی □ پلان مکمل و همه جانب □ کاری سالانه و ارائه آن غرض تصویب به ادار □ فعالیت های ماین پاکی

8.4. Preparing annual integrated work plan for approval by the Mine Action Authority.

5.8- ارائه گزارش سالانه مشرح و مالی به ادار □ فعالیت های ماین پاکی

8.5. Submitting annual narrative and financial reports to the Mine Action Authority.

6.8- اطمینان و کنترل از کیفیت فعالیت های ماین پاکی به شمول اطمینان از عدم موجودیت ماین در اراضی جدیداً پاک شده قبل از تسلیم دهی به مالک یا منفعت برندگان آن

8.6. Ensuring appropriate quality control management of mine action activities, including quality checks on newly-cleared land prior to handover to the owner or the beneficiaries.

ماد □ نهم:

رئیس مرکز فعالیت های ماین پاکی صلاحیت عقد قرارداد را به نمایندگی از مرکز فعالیت های ماین پاکی مطابق به صلاحیتهایی که برایش سپرده شده است دارا می باشد. رئیس مذکور مکلف است تا به طور دوامدار به ارائه گزارش به اداره فعالیت های ماین پاکی افغانستان که شامل توضیحات در مورد وجایب قراردادی و پروسیجرهای آن باشد بپردازد.

Article 9:

The Director of the Mine Action Center shall have the authority to enter into contractual obligations on behalf of the Mine Action Authority in accordance with his or her delegated authority. The Director shall regularly submit a report to the Mine Action Authority detailing all contractual obligations entered into and the contracting procedures followed in each case.

فصل چهارم

Chapter Four

اعطای جواز نام □ فعالیت های ماین پاکی

Mine Action Accreditation

ماد □ دهم:

1.10- فعالیت های ماین پاکی در افغانستان بدون اخذ جواز نام □ از مقام ملی فعالیت های ماین پاکی توسط مؤسسات غیردولتی، داخلی و خارجی و شرکت های تجاری جواز ندارد.

Article 10:

10.1. No international or national Non-Governmental Organization or commercial company shall carry out mine action activities in Afghanistan without accreditation from the Mine Action Authority.

2.10- اداره ملی فعالیت‌های ماین پاکی صلاحیت اعطای جواز اجرای فعالیت‌های ماین پاکی را در افغانستان، بالای تمام مؤسسات و شرکت های تجاری ماین پاکی به اساس ضوابط و شرایط تصویب شده فعالیت‌های ماین پاکی دارد.

10.2. The National Mine Action Authority shall have the authority of accreditation over all mine action organizations and commercial companies based on the national mine action standards.

ماد □ یازدهم:

مؤسسات داخلی، خارجی و شرکت‌های تجاری قبل از اخذ جواز به وزارت ذیربط مطابق قوانین نافذ □ کشور راجسترگردند.

Article 11:

National and international Non-Governmental Organizations or commercial companies seeking accreditation shall first register with related ministries as per the provisions of the applicable laws.

ماد □ دوازدهم:

اداره فعالیت‌های ماین پاکی در صورت تخلف از احکام این قانون، صلاحیت لغو جوازنام □ اعطا شده را با در نظر داشت ارائه دلایل معقول ضمیمه با شواهد کافی پیشکش شده از طرف مرکز ماین پاکی را دارا میباشد.

Article 12:

In any breach of the provisions of this law, the Mine Action Authority has the authority to withdraw the accreditation provided that a reasonable justification that warrants such withdrawal is presented with sufficient evidence by the Mine Action Centre

فصل پنجم

Capter Five

منابع مالی

Financial Resources

ماد □ سیزدهم:

تمویل مصارف فعالیت‌های ماین پاکی تا حد امکان توسط بودج □ ملی کشور صورت می گیرد، ولی این امر مانع توافقات فعلی و آینده دو جانبه و یا چند جانبه غرض تمویل مصارف این اداره نمیگردد.

Article 13:

The costs of the Mine Action Activities shall, to the extent possible, be funded from the national budget without detriment to existing and future bilateral as well as multilateral arrangements.

ماد □ چهاردهم:

نورم معاشات کارمندان اداره فعالیت های ماین پاکی و مرکز فعالیتهای ماین پاکی مطابق به قواعد و مقررات دولت میبا شد.

Article 14:

The salaries of employees of the Mine Action Authority and the Mine Action Center shall be according to the government rule and regulations.

ماد □ پانزدهم:

مقام ملی و مرکز ملی فعالیتهای ماین پاکی در اجراءات خویش اعم از منجمنت، محاسبه، پالیسی ها و پروسیجرها تابع مقررات کنترل و تفتیش میباشند.

Article 15:

The National Mine Action Authority and National Mine Action Center shall be subjected to audit requirements concerning all financial records accounts, management practices, policies and procedures.

فصل ششم

Chapter Six

احکام متفرقه

Miscellaneous Provisions

ماد □ شانزدهم:

اراضی که در افغانستان توسط مؤسسات دارای جواز کارماین پاکی مطابق به ماد □ دهم و به اساس معیارهای ملی ماین پاکی از وجود ماین ها و مهمات منفلق ناشده پاک سازی شده باشد، صرف بعد از تصدیق نمایند □ مرکز فعالیتهای ماین پاکی مدار اعتبار می باشد.

Article 16:

Landmine and UXO contaminated areas cleared based on national mine action standards by accredited mine action organizations in accordance to article 10 of this law shall only be acceptable after certification by the representative of Mine Action center.

ماد □ هفدهم:

در صورتی که مؤسس □ پاکسازی ماین بعد از اینکه اراضی را بادر نظر داشت احکام این قانون از وجود ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده و مهمات منفلقه متروکه پاک نموده باشد مسئولیتی تحت قانون جزایی و مدنی در ارتباط به مرگ و یا صدم □ کسی را توسط ماین ها، مهمات منفلق ناشده، مهمات منفلقه متروکه و یادگیر مواد منفلقه در زمین مذکور ندارند، مگر این که توسط دستگاه عدلی با در نظر داشت تحقیق مسلکی تثبیت گردد که شرکت یا مؤسس □ ماین پاکی به اساس معیارهای ملی ماین پاکی وظیفه ای شانرا صحیح انجام نداده اند.

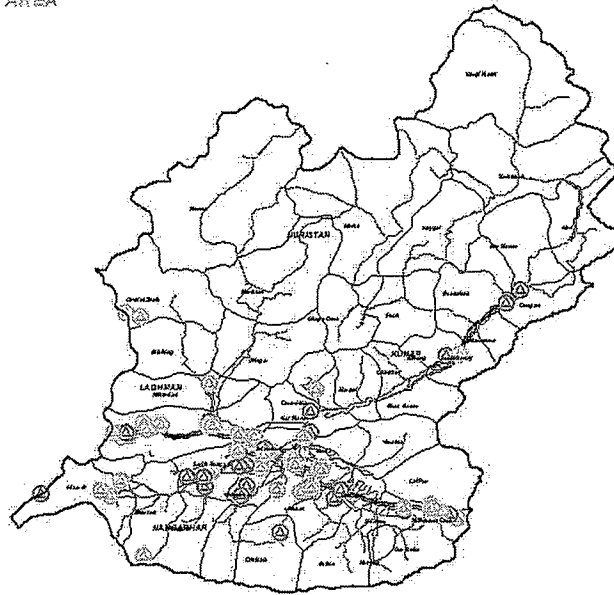
Article 17:

Following the clearance of land by a mine clearance organization in accordance with the provisions of law, the mine action operators who cleared the land shall not be liable under national criminal or civil law with regard to harm or death caused by mines, unexploded ordnance or abandoned ordnance on such land, unless it is determined, through applicable judicial process in consideration of the technical investigation, that the mine action organization or commercial company failed to act in accordance with the National Mine Action Standards.

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EASTERN AREA

ANNEX : C2



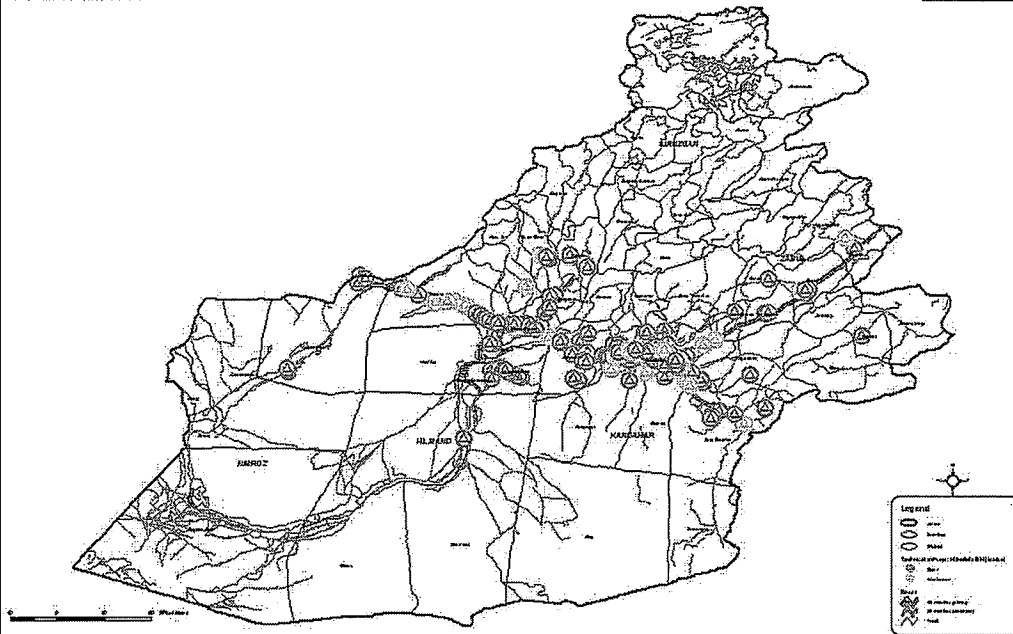
NORTHERN AREA

ANNEX : C3



SOUTHERN AREA

ANNEX C4



SOUTHEAST AREA

ANNEX : C.6

