

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

**Reporting Formats for Article 7**

STATE PARTY:

**Afghanistan**

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

**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 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
In addition to a law already enforced for implementation of the APMBC and CCM provisions including the Article 9 of APMBC, an existing regulation which is specifying the roles and responsibilities of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) was amended in order to reflect and specify DMAC's functions as coordination and regulatory body for the mine action sector in Afghanistan. The said regulation has already been approved by the Legislation Committee of the Cabinet of the former government. The amended regulation is adopted by the current government.	Effective date of Implementation of the law is 2006, and the regulation is 2018.  Article 3  The production, import, transportation, collection, purchasing, selling and storing of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions or their key components are considered crime and the person/persons who commit this crime will be punished as per the related provisions of law.

**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 2024   to   31 Dec 2024  

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>Not applicable</b>			<b>Already completed in 2007</b>
TOTAL			

**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 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Throughout Afghanistan	Conventional and Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines,	1219 Contaminated Areas are recorded, covering 89,554,421 sqm area	Between 1980 - 2020	The anti-personnel mines were laid during different eras starting from Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 up to political changes in Afghanistan August 2021.

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
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<b>Throughout Afghanistan</b> <i>Please see table below for details</i>	Conventional and Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines,	40 Contaminated Areas are recorded, covering 13,066,524 sqm area	Between 1980 - 2020	The anti-personnel mines were laid during different eras starting from Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 up to political changes in Afghanistan August 2021.

Region	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (CHAs)	Area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHAs)	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Total APM area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5
Central	344	23769984	3	587544	24357528
Eastern	80	6371649	0	0	6371649
North	70	2381373	0	0	2381373
North-Eastern	460	31301295	9	7,834,040	39135335
South	55	5593236	20	3,531,432	9124668
South East	118	7871104	8	1,113,508	8984612
West	92	12265780	0	0	12265780
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>89,554,421</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13,066,524</b>	<b>102,620,945</b>

\* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

Note:

The table above covers the recorded **conventional and improvised anti-personnel mines contamination**. In addition, due to over 4 decades of continual armed conflicts, Afghanistan is also contaminated with other types of explosive ordnance, as listed below:

- 1,142 recorded Anti- Vehicle (AV) contaminated areas covering 208,152,276 sqm area – covered in Article 5 extension request work plan.
- 460 recorded ERW contaminated areas covering 169,622,674.8 sqm area – covered in Article 5 extension request work plan.
- 16 recorded CMR contamination covering 8,988,997 sqm area – covered in Article 4 extension request of CCM.
- 38 recorded High Explosive Training and Firing Ranges, covering 580,995,182 sqm area – not included in Article 5 extension request.

In addition to above, 47 areas are surveyed and recorded along the planned corridor of an international development project of Gas Pipeline (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India or TAPI), passing through Afghanistan. This corridor includes 21 Anti-Vehicle contaminated areas covering 30,774,873 sqm, 5 Improvised Anti-Personnel mine contaminated areas covering 8284279, and 21 battlefields contaminated with ERW,

covering 36,679,705 sqm area. These areas will be addressed as part of the TAPI projects and funded by the relevant forum. This part of contamination is not included in Article 5 extension request work plan.

**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 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>The mine action programme of Afghanistan (MAPA).</b>	PMN	560		<b>The mines retained by the mine action programme of Afghanistan for the training purpose are not live mines, rather their fuses are removed and destroyed, rendering them incapable of being used as landmines.</b>
	P4 MK 1	59		
	YM 1	146		
	TS-50	9		
	MS-3	6		
	No 4	30		
	OZM-4	5		
	PMN2	55		
	PMND 6	6		
	TYPE 72	19		
	OZM -3	21		

	POMZ	20	
	MON 50	24	
	PP MI SR	5	
	SB33	1	
	Claymore	5	
	M 14	3	
	TYPE 69	15	
	M-409	1	
TOTAL	-----	990	

**1b. Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)**

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information  <i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate,...)</i>
To provide training to the mine detection dogs and their handlers. To provide training to the demining teams.	Provision of regular training and accreditation of the MDD capacity in Afghanistan. Provision of training to the deminers and EOD operators.	The retained mines were mainly used in MDD training areas, managed by the national mine action organizations, and the accreditation of MDD sets in accreditation sites, managed by the directorate of mine action coordination (DMAC). In addition, the retained mines are used in the training of deminers and operators. Although, the MDD capacity of the programme has been shrunk due to lack of funds, but as an important asset, the MAPA will need to regain this capacity and ensure their effective use in land release operations as soon as financial resources are available. Afghanistan will not retain additional mines, the number available are enough for the purposes mentioned above.

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

**Form D** (continued)

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>Not applicable</b>				
TOTAL	-----			

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>Not applicable</b>				
TOTAL	-----			



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

Article 7.1      "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 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Not applicable,	N/A	Afghanistan did not and does not have APM production facilities.

**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."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

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

Description of the status of programs including:	
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Location of destruction sites	Details of:
<p><b>The stockpile destruction is already completed between 2003-2007 and reported to the state parties. A total of 486,226 APMs were destroyed in compliance with Article 4 of the APMBC.</b></p> <p><b>Most of the stockpiles destruction took place in Kabul, in central disposal sites.</b></p>	<p>Methods:</p> <p>As bulk demolition in central disposal sites, by EOD experts.</p>
<p>The stockpile destruction had been undertaken in presence of government officials, United Nations representatives, the management team of the mine action programme of Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Applicable safety standards:</p> <p>At the beginning of stockpile destruction process - Afghanistan did not have its own mine action standards, the stockpile destruction, therefore, took place based on organizations SOPs and under the supervision of international experts, using relevant IMAS to the extent available on that time.</p>
	Applicable environmental standards

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
<p><b>The APM areas cleared/released in Afghanistan during 2024, are located in 7 regions, 26 provinces and in 80 districts.</b></p>	<p>Methods:</p> <p>Manual mine clearance, mechanical ground preparation and processing methods were used. The land release principles are applied including non-technical and technical survey and clearance of actual threat areas.</p>

<p>Total area released through technical survey and clearance: 94,782,048 Sqm including:  APM contamination: 10,044,926 Sqm  AVM contamination: 10,492,580 Sqm  Battlefields: 70,928,386 Sqm, (including 27,993,408 Sqm for development project funded by related projects).  EOD operations: 3,316,156  In addition, 343 recorded hazards covering 79,578,593 Sqm area have been cancelled, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 30,088,154 Sqm of improvised APM</li> <li>– 9,025,300 Sqm of APM</li> <li>– 6,841,180 Sqm of AVM</li> <li>– 33,623,959 Sqm of Battlefields.</li> </ul> <p>It is worth mentioning that 27,822,000 Sqm out of 79,578,593 Sqm cancelled was remotely recorded due to lack of access and the information provided by former government, before August 2021. These areas were recorded as initial hazardous area (IHA); it was decided by the DMAC that all these IHAs will be resurveyed when accessible.</p> <p><b>Device destroyed:</b>  Conventional APM: 695  Improvised APM: 4,722  AVM: 408  ERW: 174,471</p>	<p><b>Applicable safety standards:</b></p> <p>All destructions carried out in accordance with the requirements of safety and environmental management standards:</p> <p>AMAS 05.01 Land Release  AMAS 05.02 Survey  AMAS 05.03 Marking  AMAS 06.01 Clearance Requirements,  AMAS 06.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal  AMAS 06.07 Demolition of Mines and ERW  AMAS 06.09 Handover of released land  AMAS 07.01 Site Setting up and Demining Worksite Safety  AMAS 07.02 Personal Protective Equipment.</p>
	<p><b>Applicable environmental standards:</b></p> <p>AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management, climate change and environmental protection policy</p>

**Note: The village-by-village survey recorded 376 explosive ordnance contaminated areas located in 160 villages, 79 districts, 26 provinces, as per below table:**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>APM</b>	<b>IM</b>	<b>AVM</b>	<b>BF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>Size Sqm</b>	<b>2,909,798</b>	<b>2,522,746</b>	<b>11,040,362</b>	<b>11,751,621</b>	<b>28,044,527</b>

**Note: The village-by-village survey teams have completely surveyed 36 districts, 2,183 Gazetteer recorded villages and 3,339 not recorded villages. However, the contamination reported in above mentioned villages.**

**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"

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **01 Jan 2024** to **31 Dec 2024**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	486,226	Not available	All APM stockpiles destroyed between 2003 and 2007.
TOTAL	486,226		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
<b>The APMs destroyed in mined areas were mainly:</b> <b>PMN, PMN2, MS3, PMA-1, POMZ, OZM, PMD6, PFM's, PFM1, PMD6, No 4, Claymore, MONs, SB33, YM-I, P4MK1, Type 72, TS 50, VS 50.</b>	411,442	Since entry into force of the convention in 2003, the mine action programme of Afghanistan has located and destroyed 411,442 conventional APMs during the clearance operations in the minefields. In addition, 13,810 improvised APMs and 19,689 AVMs have also been destroyed during the clearance operations.
TOTAL	411,442	

**Form H      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

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

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **01 Jan 2024** to **31 Dec 2024**

**1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced**

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
							<b>Not applicable</b>

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

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
<b>PMN</b>	<b>65 x 112 mm</b>	<b>Integral cocked striker</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>Fuse, metal clip</b>	<b>Brown with black cover</b>	<b>All the mines retained for the training purpose are not live mines, rather their fuses are removed and destroyed, rendering them incapable of being used as landmines.</b>
<b>P4 MK 1</b>	<b>38 x 70 mm</b>	<b>Integral</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Brown</b>	
<b>YM 1</b>	<b>45 x 90</b>	<b>Integral pressure</b>	<b>RDX</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>minimu</b>	<b>Olive</b>	

	<b>mm</b>	<b>anti shock</b>			<b>m</b>	<b>Green</b>	
<b>TS-50</b>	<b>45 x 90 mm</b>	<b>Integral pressure</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Light green</b>	
<b>MS-3</b>	<b>65 x 110 mm</b>	<b>Integral</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>Fuse</b>	<b>Brown</b>	<b>Anti-lift booby traps mine or delay charge</b>
<b>No 4</b>	<b>55 x 135 mm</b>	<b>Copy of Russian MUV</b>	<b>Comp B</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Fuse</b>	<b>Olive Green</b>	
<b>OZM-4</b>	<b>140 x 91 mm</b>	<b>MUV series, VPF</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>Steel, Fuse</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	
<b>PMN2</b>	<b>54 x 125 mm</b>	<b>Integral blast resistant</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Fuse</b>	<b>Bright green, brown</b>	
<b>PMND 6</b>	<b>65 x 200 mm</b>	<b>MUV</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Fuse, metal safety rod</b>	<b>Green, various</b>	
<b>TYPE 72</b>	<b>40 x 78 mm</b>	<b>Integral</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Firing pin</b>	<b>Green</b>	
<b>OZM -3</b>	<b>120 x 75 mm</b>	<b>MUV series, VPF, RO-8, electrical</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Metallic case,</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	
<b>POMZ</b>	<b>135 x 65 mm</b>	<b>MUV or VPF</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Metallic case,</b>	<b>Green or Black</b>	
<b>MON 50</b>	<b>146 x 220 mm</b>	<b>MUV-2, 3,4 VPF with det. cord link or command wire</b>		<b>708</b>	<b>Fuse, frags.</b>	<b>Olive green, Sand</b>	
<b>PP MI SR</b>	<b>152 x 102 mm</b>	<b>RO-8 or RO-1</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>Metallic case Frags</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	

<b>SB33</b>	<b>32 x 88 mm</b>	<b>Integral</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>minimum</b>	<b>Olive grey</b>	
<b>Claymore</b>	<b>148 x 83 mm</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Comp C</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>Fuse, Frags.</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	
<b>M 14</b>	<b>40 x 65 mm</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Tetryl</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	
<b>TYPE 69</b>	<b>168 x 61 mm</b>	<b>Type 69</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>Fuse and case</b>	<b>Olive drab</b>	
<b>M-409</b>							

## 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 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

[Narrative:]

In addition to provision of EORE using different approaches including direct sessions, instalment of billboards closed to the contaminated areas and populated areas, social media, encashment centres, EORE campaigns, the MAPA has made efforts to mark APM areas by the quick response teams and NTS teams during the village-by-village survey. Before 2008 the Technical Survey was undertaken as standalone activity and the TS teams were marking surveyed hazards, in 2009 and beyond TS was integrated to clearance, the marking of hazardous areas therefore, undertaken during the land release activities and some APM contaminated areas remained un-marked. The DMAC and UNMAS together with implementing partners have decided to ensure marking of hazards are taking place for immediate warning of the civilian people. Therefore, marking became part of the village-by-village survey (mine/ERW impact free community survey – MEIFCS) and in addition to establishing control markers to each hazardous area, the boundary of hazards facing to the communities and approachable sides need to be marked based on AMAS 05.03 Marking of EO contaminated areas. In 2024 the TOR of quick response teams who conduct survey was reviewed and re-emphasized on marking of all hazards including APM ones.

## **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 2024** to **31 Dec 2024**

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

During 2024, MAPA has conducted the following meetings and events:

**MAPA Monthly stakeholders meetings**  
**DMAC and UNMAS/UNAMA meetings**  
**MAPA Operations Coordination Meetings**  
**Field Operations Coordination meetings in each of the 7 regions of Afghanistan**  
**Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings**

The following TWG meetings were held.

**1. Planning and Prioritization TWG:**

In this TWG the MAPA planning and prioritization module has been set

**2. Survey TWG:**

In this TWG the issue of the non-technical survey and resurvey and reporting format have been discussed, and appropriate changes were applied to the format and methodology.



**3. Technical Working Group TWG on Improvised Mines (IM):**

The IM survey, data analysis, the use of mechanical assets in IM clearance, accreditation of mechanical teams, their safety and productivity rate setting.

**4. Explosive Ordinance Risk Education TWG:**

The EORE approaches, education, communication materials tailored to different audiences and context, aligning AMAS and IMAS. TWG meeting reviewed 3 video and 5 audio EORE scenario for tailored and context sensitive EORE through mass media, review of EORE materials and developed EORE key messages for returnees, responding to the ongoing deportation and returns of families and individuals from the neighboring countries, particularly from Pakistan and Iran.

**5. Victim Assistance TWG:**

The Victim Assistance-VA bi-monthly Technical Working meeting aiming to enhance the coordination within DMAC, government line ministries, including Ministry of Martyrs and Disabled Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education. The VA TWG reviewed and developed VA and Disability key messages for forced returnees from the neighboring countries to promote their referral to the required services, mapping VA including Physical Rehabilitation Centers, the information shared with relevant implementing partners to further disseminate the info among returnees.

**International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine action**

DMAC, with the support of MATC and UNMAS and other IPs, celebrated Mine Action Day at the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul. The event saw participation from several high-ranking government officials, donors, UNMAS, mine action organizations, non-mine action organizations, EO victims, and their families. The main aim of the event was to promote and advocate for the ban on the use and production of AP mines, provide financial support to MAPA to overcome the existing EO contamination challenges across the country, and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities and EO victims.

**Victim Assistance:**

Victim assistance as one of the pillars of mine action and as required by the international conventions including APMBC, CCM and CRPD coordinated by the DMAC. However, the disability sector including VA programming and coordination in Afghanistan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MoMDA) at national and international level. Said ministry used to participate the highest level at states parties' meetings. MoMDA has signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) with 42 government entities as part of the integration of VA and Disability in other sectors. The MoMDA is registering the persons with war related disabilities in the country to provide them disability pension according to the provision of the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Persons with Disabilities LRBPD. Within MoMDA, a database and data collection mechanism exists at the moment that register persons with disabilities data at national and sub national levels.

The Ministries of Public Health (MoPH), and the Ministry of Education (MoE) are also responsible for victim and disability assistance in those fields relating to said ministries. MoPH is the coordination body for physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support, also coordinates and convenes training programs for physiotherapists and healthcare providers.

MoE coordinates the inclusive education (pre-school education, primary and secondary education, Islamic education and literacy) for EO victims and persons with disability.

Special education (sign language and braille), technical trainings are coordinated by Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVET), as independent directorate, separated from the MoE.

Physical Rehabilitation Centers has been funded in Baghlan province by HDDO through VTF financial support.

A national budget plan which is inclusive of all services is not available at country level, but currently MoMDA is providing financial support (pension) to only war related disabilities, this amount is between 2500 – 5000 AFGs/month (35-70 USD/month). In addition, government has fund allocation for physical rehabilitation services through MoPH that are provided to two PRC in Kabul and Khost provinces, the rest of services are provided by other Ministries within their annual budget or NGOs that make around 20 National or International organizations active in 20 provinces.

The 10 years National Disability Inclusion Strategy 2021-2030 has been developed and presented to the formal presidential office for implementation where measurable national action plans addressing the rights of victims and the timeframe to achieve the action plans exist. 15 different action plans for implementation of National Disability Strategy have been completed, efforts are made and would be continued with the Islamic Emirates Afghanistan to enforce the implementation of the rest of action plans.

Victim Assistance is integrated in Humanitarian Response Plan, with the joint advocacy efforts of UNMAS, DMAC and VA technical working groups. And so far VA is integrated as part of OCHA funds to support mine action including victim assistance.

In 2024, 7 victim assistance project have provided assistance to the victims of EO including victims of CM: AOAD organization funded by UN-Women is active in Kabul city providing physical rehabilitation and economic reintegration services. DAO organization funded by GFFO through HALO Trust provides Physical Rehabilitation services in 2 provinces of Uruzgan and Kunar. KOO is funded by ECHO through DRC provides physical rehabilitation services in Kabul. HDDO organization funded by OCHA HF provides physical rehabilitation and vocational training services in Baghlan province. ABRRAR organization provides physical rehabilitation service in Kabul. ICRC provides physical rehabilitation and other VA services based on the needs of EO victims with main physical rehabilitation center in Kabul, and some other provinces. DRC is providing a specific VA support to the new EO casualties including immediate medical treatment expenses in Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces.

### Service Delivery:

*Victim Assistance by gender and type of services in 2024:*

### Final all 7 Ips Victim Assistance and disability support by gender and type of services. Jan-Dec-2024

VA Type	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Disability Awareness and Advocacy Training	32484	30339	6422	4263	73508
Psychological Counselling	4514	3447	561	710	9232
Emergency Victim Assistance of EO victims & their family members (distribution of livelihood packages)	45	17	135	27	<b>224</b>
Socio-economical re-integration (vocational training, loan)	31	12	63	14	<b>0</b>
Physical Rehabilitation	36585	10649	3876	2720	53830

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73659</b>	<b>44464</b>	<b>11057</b>	<b>7734</b>	<b>136806</b>
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**Explosive Ordnance (EO) casualties in 2024**

<b>Device Type</b>	<b>Girls</b>		<b>Women</b>		<b>Boys</b>		<b>Men</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Death</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Death</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Death</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Death</b>	<b>Injured</b>	
AP	1	2			2	11		6	22
AT		1	1		2	2	1	9	16
ERW	22	45	2	24	104	275	10	76	558
IM		2		1	2	7	1	8	21
CM		1			3	3			7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>624</b>