

**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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>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.</p>	<p>Effective date of Implementation of the law is 2006, and the regulation is 2018.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>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.</p>

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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable			Already completed in 2007
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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Throughout Afghanistan	Conventional and Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines,	3,290 Contaminated Areas are recorded, covering 150,228,873 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
Throughout Afghanistan <i>Please see table below for details</i>	Conventional and Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines,	41 Contaminated Areas are recorded, covering 12,304,560 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.

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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	352	23930460	3	587544	24422645
Eastern	80	6307561	0	0	6307561
North	73	2828083	0	0	2825711
North-Eastern	447	27758410	6	384807	28107023
South	51	5005124	16	2114079	6866524
South East	104	6708467	5	530798	7236520
West	83	10716111	0	0	10757746
Total	1190	83254216	30	3617228	86523730

* 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:

- a. 1,113 recorded Anti- Vehicle (AV) contaminated areas covering 193,163,010 sqm area – covered in Article 5 extension request work plan.
- b. 463 recorded ERW contaminated areas covering 173,534,819 sqm area – covered in Article 5 extension request work plan.
- c. 13 recorded CMR contamination covering 8,718,395 sqm area – covered in Article 4 extension request of CCM.
- d. 42 recorded High Explosive Training and Firing Ranges, covering 520,494,259 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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

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
The mine action programme of Afghanistan (MAPA).	PMN	560		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.
	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
Not applicable				
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
Not applicable				
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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

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 2025** to **31 Dec 2025**

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

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Details of:
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. Most of the stockpiles' destruction took place in Kabul, in central disposal sites.	Methods: As bulk demolition in central disposal sites, by EOD experts.
The stockpile destruction had been undertaken in presence of government officials, United Nations representatives, the management team of the mine action programme of Afghanistan.	Applicable safety standards: 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.
	Applicable environmental standards

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

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Details of:
<p>The APM areas cleared/released in Afghanistan during 2025, are located in 6 regions, 14 provinces and in 17 districts.</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: 62,156,598 Sqm including: APM contamination: 1,159,682 Sqm Improvised APM contamination: 4,125,877 AVM contamination: 2,388,523 Sqm Battlefields: 54,482,516 Sqm, (including 22,950,829 Sqm for development project funded by related projects). EOD operations: 502,953 sqm cleared In addition, 251 recorded hazards covering 23,527,776 Sqm area have been cancelled, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,800,791 Sqm of improvised APM - 14,204,039 Sqm of APM - 3,422,234 Sqm of AVM - 33,623,959 Sqm of Battlefields. <p>Device destroyed: Conventional APM: 592 Improvised APM: 1,558 AVM: 132 ERW: 45,355</p>	<p>Applicable safety standards:</p> <p>All destructions carried out in accordance with the requirements of safety and environmental management standards:</p> <p>AMAS 05.01 Clearance Requirements, AMAS 05.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Demolition of EO AMAS 05.09 Handover of released land AMAS 07.01 Site Setting up and Demining Worksite Safety AMAS 07.02 Personal Protective Equipment.</p>
	<p>Applicable environmental standards:</p> <p>AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management, climate change and environmental protection policy</p>

Note: The village-by-village survey recorded 365 explosive ordnance contaminated areas located in 140 villages, 74 districts, 26 provinces, as per below table:

Hazard	APM	IM	AVM	BF	Deep buried bomb	Total
Number	54	203	39	61	8	365
Size Sqm	2355912	3943276	3199920	30448198.2	1208	39,948,514

Note: The village-by-village survey teams have completely surveyed 40 districts, 1831 Gazetteer recorded villages and 1610 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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

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
The APMs destroyed in mined	412,027	Since entry into force of the convention in 2003, the mine action programme of Afghanistan has located and destroyed 412,027 conventional APMs during the

areas were mainly: PMN, PMN2, MS3, PMA-1, POMZ, OZM, PMD6, PFM, PFM1, PMD6, No 4, Claymore, MONs, SB33, YM-I, P4MK1, Type 72, TS 50, VS 50.		clearance operations in the minefields. In addition, 15,379 improvised APMs and 19,829 AVMs have also been destroyed during the clearance operations.
TOTAL	412,027	

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 2025** to **31 Dec 2025**

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			
							Not applicable

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			
PMN	65 x 112 mm	Integral cocked striker	TNT	240	Fuse, metal clip	Brown with black cover	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.
P4 MK 1	38 x 70 mm	Integral		58	No	Brown	
YM 1	45 x 90 mm	Integral pressure anti shock	RDX	50	minimum	Olive Green	
TS-50	45 x 90 mm	Integral pressure		50	No	Light green	
MS-3	65 x 110 mm	Integral	TNT	310	Fuse	Brown	Anti-lift booby traps mine or delay charge
No 4	55 x 135 mm	Copy of Russian MUV	Comp B	200	Fuse	Olive Green	
OZM-4	140 x 91 mm	MUV series, VPF	TNT	170	Steel, Fuse	Olive drab	
PMN2	54 x 125 mm	Integral blast resistant	TNT	115	Fuse	Bright green, brown	
PMND 6	65 x 200 mm	MUV	TNT	200	Fuse, metal safety rod	Green, various	
TYPE 72	40 x 78 mm	Integral	TNT	34	Firing pin	Green	
OZM -3	120 x 75 mm	MUV series, VPF, RO-8, electrical	TNT	75	Metallic case,	Olive drab	
POMZ	135 x 65 mm	MUV or VPF	TNT	75	Metallic case,	Green or Black	
MON 50	146 x 220	MUV-2, 3,4 VPF with det. cord link or		708	Fuse,	Olive green,	

	mm	command wire			frags.	Sand	
PP MI SR	152 x 102 mm	RO-8 or RO-1		352	Metallic case Fragments	Olive drab	
SB33	32 x 88 mm	Integral		35	minimum	Olive grey	
Claymore	148 x 83 mm	Unknown	Comp C	680	Fuse, Fragments.	Olive drab	
M 14	40 x 65 mm	Unknown	Tetryl	29	Minimum	Olive drab	
TYPE 69	168 x 61 mm	Type 69		105	Fuse and case	Olive drab	
M-409							

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 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

[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. 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 04.04 Marking of EO contaminated areas. In 2025 the TOR of quick response teams who conduct survey was reviewed and re-emphasized on marking of all hazards including APM ones. A technical note for mine action on marking of EO hazards has also been developed as a result of technical working group and has been introduced to the MAPA for marking of hazardous areas.

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 2025** to **31 Dec 2025**

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

During 2025, MAPA has conducted the following meetings and events:

MAPA Monthly stakeholders meetings
DMAC and UNMAS/UNAMA bi-weekly 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. AMAS TWG:

in this TWG meeting different updated Afghanistan Mine Action Standards have been reviewed, the recommendations are noted and valid ones are incorporated to relevant AMAS.

2. Planning and Prioritization TWG:

In this TWG the MAPA planning and prioritization committee meet on setting criteria for hazards humanitarian impact indicators (land release prioritization) and community impact indicators for EORE prioritization are discussed and set.

3. 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.

4. Mine Action Quick Response TWG:

In this TWG the methodology of QRT operations, provision of immediate response, satisfaction of hotline caller, situation analysis of the reported EO or civilian accidents, survey and marking are discussed.

5. Information Management TWG:

In this TWG the IMSMA technical issues and problems are discussed and practical solutions are agreed upon. In addition, this TWG is covering the IMSMA Core requirements, data clean up, data migration and the contents of online reporting forms are discussed and agreed upon.

6. 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.

7. Explosive Ordinance Risk Education TWG:

The EORE approaches, education, communication materials tailored to different audiences and context, aligning AMAS and IMAS. TWG meeting reviewed 4 x different 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.

8. 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 was participated by several high-ranking government officials (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, deputy prime minister political affairs, ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of education, ministry of health, ministry of economic and environmental management authority), donors, political representatives from different embassies, UNMAS, UNAMA mine action section, UNICEF, mine action organizations, non-mine action organizations, EO victims, and their families. The purpose 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.

During the event, EORE and VA exhibition tables were also prepared, and a role play was performed with a scenario of civilian accident, killing a new returnee during collecting of scrap metals. The role play also included a Quick Response Team in assisting the victim, evacuation of victim and delivering risk education to the people to prevent such tragedies in the future. The purpose was to draw the attention of donor community and

high rank officials of the government on the threat of EO and how the people are faced with, particularly new returnees, and to highlight the importance mine action response.

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 LRBP. 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 (TVETA), as independent directorate, separated from the MoE.

In 2025, the TVETA conducted and hosted a two-day national dialogue workshop on disability inclusion, and the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC) co-hosted a national dialogue on comprehensive support to persons with disabilities including EO victims, during the workshop, where different aspects of disability including special education were discussed.

The workshop brought together high-ranking representatives from 20 ministries and authorities, UN agencies, ICRC, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), international organisations working in the field of disability inclusion, representatives from Afghan civil society and members of organisations of persons with disabilities. The participation exceeded the expectations as 500 people attended the main sessions on the first day and about 160 joined the working groups on the second day.

The national dialogue aimed to open the way to unified coordination, collaboration and coherence between the various stakeholders and public institutions to centralize the rights and needs of persons with disability both in policy making and programme design.

There was a common agreement to consider disability inclusion as a cross-cutting topic that needs engagement and commitment beyond sector-specific initiatives and actors. Several of the government representatives in their opening remarks stressed the importance of joining forces to mitigate the challenges that persons with disability are faced with. The Afghanistan National Organisation of Deaf (ANOD), highlighted a guiding point that informed much of the discussions during the workshop; highlighting persons with disabilities' needs to education and employment opportunities to become self-reliant and be able to serve their communities rather than being marginalised and excluded from the society.

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 ministry of public health (MoPH) that are provided to two PRC in Kabul (National Physical Rehabilitation Center with joint support of Handicap International) 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. VA is integrated as part of the OCHA funds to support mine action including victim assistance.

In 2025, 4 victim assistance project have provided assistance to the victims of EO:

- 1) AOAD organization funded by UN-Women was active in Kabul city providing physical rehabilitation and economic reintegration services.
- 2) DAO organization funded by GFFO through HALO Trust provided Physical Rehabilitation services in 2 provinces of Uruzgan and Kunar.
- 3) KOO is funded by ECHO through DRC provided physical rehabilitation services in Kabul.
- 4) HDDO organization funded by OCHA HF provided physical rehabilitation services in Baghlan province.

ICRC provided physical rehabilitation and other VA services based on the needs of EO victims. DRC is provided 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 2025:

Victim Assistance and disability support organizations' beneficiaries data by gender and type of services

VA Type	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Disability Awareness and Advocacy Training	1667	3050	49	30	4796
Psychological Counselling	854	1026	157	309	2346
Emergency Victim Assistance of EO victims & their family members (distribution of livelihood packages)	112	18	286	52	468
Socio-economical re-integration (vocational training, loan)	2019	671	1450	619	4759
Physical Rehabilitation	6209	4297	1057	663	12,226
Grand Total	10861	9062	2999	1673	24,595

Explosive Ordnance (EO) casualties in 2025

Device Type	Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
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	Death	Injured	Death	Injured	Death	Injured	Death	Injured	
AP		6			1	12	1	13	33
AT					2		1	2	5
ERW	7	48	2	26	45	189	24	76	417
IM			1		7	8	3	13	32
Grand Total	7	54	3	26	55	209	29	104	487