

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

STATE [PARTY]:

POINT OF CONTACT:

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

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Background:

Continual armed conflicts from 1979 - present resulted in Afghanistan becoming heavily contaminated by landmines and ERW. On 15 January 1990 the National Commission for Mine/ERW Clearance was established under the leadership of the Prime Minister. This Commission was inter-ministerial with the participation of 15 interrelated ministries. After the fall of Najibullah's administration and victory of Mujahidin the aforementioned commission was suspended but the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) which was the permanent secretariat of the commission continued to exist.

Following the establishment of the National Commission for Mine/ERW Clearance in 1990 the Government constituted and endorsed a regulation with regard to the responsibilities of the personnel working in different roles with the national mine action programme of Afghanistan under the direction of the aforementioned commission. This regulation was published in official gazette number 16¹ dated 30/08/1370 (22/10/1991) by the ministry of justice.

In 2002 the Government of Afghanistan requested UNMAS to support them in the coordination and delivery of mine action. Accordingly UNMAS established the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA). DMC and MACCA are coordinating mine action activities in Afghanistan in joint partnership. Since 2008 the DMC Directorate is collocated with MACCA and both are operating from the same compound. In 2006 MACCA and DMC drafted a mine action law, which outlined a potential government structure for mine action but due to a number of political reasons it did not proceed through the government system. If the law was approved by the Government, it would have replaced the regulation mentioned above. In 2013 a "legislation committee" was formed of representatives from all MAPA1 stakeholders (donors, UN, ANDMA, DMC, MACCA and Implementing Partners). This committee is mandated to develop the mine action law which will set a foundation for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to regulation mine action activities in Afghanistan.

¹ Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) is referred to all organizations including DMC/MACR which are engaged in mine action activities in Afghanistan

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 Period: From 01 January 2013 to 31 December 2013

National implementation measures relative to the Article 9:

Regulation on banning production, use, transportation and stockpiling of antipersonnel mines and Cluster Munitions:

Afghanistan has long time back drafted a law as an instrument for the implementation of Article 9 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and Convention on Cluster Munitions. This will supplement an existing law banning the use, acquisition, trading and stockpiling of weapons, ammunition and explosive items without the required legal license. This new law relates specifically to the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Ottawa Treaty. The Ministry of Justice has already reviewed this draft and advised that it should be made available as an annex to the existing law than processing it as a new law. Given its importance, His Excellency, the Second Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Karim Khalili, has issued a special order to the Ministry of Justice to finalize its review as soon as possible. Based on advice from the Ministry of Justice, a technical committee forming of the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, National Directorate of Security, Department of Mine Clearance of the National Disaster Management Authority, the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) and the Implementing Partners jointly reviewed the draft and agreed with its contents. Following its joint review, it was sent to the Ministry of Justice for further process.

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."

Afghanistan has destroyed all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by the state in the period 2003 - 2007.

State [Party]: Afghanistan

Reporting period: From 01 January to 31 December 2013

Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Claymore	6388	The table on the left illustrates the stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed after
LO6	1	deadline through ongoing operations by Weapon & Ammunitions Disposal teams
MON-100	4	during 2013. This data is available in the database of Ministry of Defence of Islamic
MON-50	38	Republic of Afghanistan.
No-4	7	
OZM-72	44	See Annex-B: "Mine Recognition Handbook" for detailed descriptions of the mines
P4MK1	125	found in Afghanistan
PFM1	272	
PMDB	10	
PMN	197	
PMN-2	40	
POMZ-2-FRAG	286	
POMZ-2M-FRAG	295	
TYPE-69	53	
TYPE-72A	1	
TYPE-72B	42	
YM-1	210	
Total	8013	

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 period From 01 January to 31 December 2013

1. Areas that contain mines

Location		Region	Number of Hazards	Area size in km ²	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary information		
	Central	1,491	128	See Annex 1 (Hazards contaminated by landmine)	4169 Hazards contaminating 484 sq km area	Continual armed conflicts from 1979 - Survey (AI15), completed in September 2005 and confirmation assessments of the reported hazards which are carried out systematically by Landmine Impact Assessment Teams (LIAT). LIATs are continually carrying out confirmation assessments of the hazards which have been previously recorded for collection of update information about their current status. In April 2012 Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) launched a national survey namely the Mine and ERW Free Impact Communities Survey (MEFICS). Under the MEFICS all 1,726 known landmines and ERW impacted communities and over 30,000 communities which have been reported free from landmines and ERW during previous surveys were planned to be covered within a 24 months period by over 40 cross trained survey/ED teams. In addition to survey these teams remove the spot ERW that they face during survey operations completed During 2013, the MEFICS operations completed survey of 435 impacted communities and 10,333 non-impacted communities. It is also important to note that during the reporting year, 13,011 unknown impacted communities were visited by MEFICS teams which are not in gazetteer, in other words they were not part of 30,722 communities which were initially planned. This increased number of communities cut of gazetteer have impacted the plan and thus more time is required to complete the survey.	484	4,169	Total	
	East	243	24							
	North	429	18							
	North East	946	52							
	South	369	135							
	South East	456	59							
	West	235	67							

2. Note: This data is taken from IMsMA on Tuesday 31/12/2013 and illustrating the number and size of hazards contaminated by mines.

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 in Afghanistan					
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 in Afghanistan					
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 period: From 1st January – 31st December 2013

State [Party]: Afghanistan
Reporting Period: 01 January to 31 December 2013

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Not applicable in Afghanistan – Afghanistan does not produce AP mines		

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 From 1st January to 31 December 2013

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)	
Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Afghanistan has already destroyed all its anti-personnel stockpiles
Details of:	

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)	
Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	<p>A ten year extension request submitted to the State Parties of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention by the Government of Afghanistan in 2012 was approved based on which the Government of Afghanistan committed to clear all the remaining areas in Afghanistan by March 2023. Attached to the extension request, Afghanistan submitted an extremely detailed work plan which demonstrates how the remaining contamination will be successfully removed within the ten year period of the extension request.</p> <p>The remaining mine contamination in Afghanistan as of 1st Jan 2014, is 4169 hazards covering 484 sq km area of minefields and 205 hazards with an area of 34.69 sq km battlefield in 1,603 communities, 248 districts, 33 provinces in the Centre, Northeast, South, West, Southeast, North and East regions.</p>
Details of:	<p>An integration clearance method including all types of available demining tools in Afghanistan i.e. manual, mechanical and mine detection dog clearance method has been considered for clearance of remaining areas in Afghanistan.</p>

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 period:
1st January to 31st December 2013

1. Destruction of stockpiled Anti-Personnel Mines (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	(a)	Type	Quantity	(b)	Quantity	(c)	Supplementary information
AO2 5	3458	N-4	10	POMZ	12,075	This table illustrates the total number of all stockpiled AP mines along with their types which are destroyed during and after the convention entered into force (2003 – 2013).	123	Yearly basis:
Armede	67	ND2	2	POMZ 2M	10,399		34	Destruction of stockpiled APMs on
B3PN	50	No-4	1,869	PON-50	1		162	
Claymore	7976	OZM	69	PP MI SR	585		97	
HME- (improvised)	104	OZM-160	10	TC 2 4	3		97	
IED	20	OZM-3	962	TG50			162	
LO6	861	OZM-4	1838	TIME AP			34	
M-14	10	OZM-72	2444	Time Pencil			123	
M-16	117	P-2	7	TS-50			338	
M-16A1	2	P2MK-2	213	Type-69			1,125	
M-16A2	20	P-4	1788	Type-72			7	
M-19	151	P4MK1	130	Type-72A			78	
M2 Bounding	1	P-4MK-1	38	Type72B			395	
M-4	11	P4MK2	1109	unknown			84	
MON 100	1436	PDM6	42	V69			79	
MON 200	51	PFM1	507,381	Valmara			2	
MON 50	2224	Plast	1	V550			1	
MON 90	900	PM-1	1	VSA			1	
MON-50	26	PM-2	2	YM-1			5	
MS-3	132	PMD-6	1303	YM-2			3,954	
MSR	1	PMN	22376	PMN-2			680	
PMN AD	11	PMN & PMN2	601	PMP			607,178	
Grand Total (a+b+c):								

2. Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines in mined areas (Article 5)

Location		Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Region	AP	Please refer to "Attachment 1: Mine Recognition Handbook" for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan	20,738	1979 - present resulted in Afghanistan becoming heavily contaminated by landmines and ERW. Ongoing armed conflicts specifically in the Southern part of the country leaves open the possibility for new contamination of the areas by IEDs and ERW	These AP mines have been destroyed during mined areas clearance, battlefield clearance, EOD operations throughout of Afghanistan.
	Central				
	East				
	North				
	North East				
	South				
	South East				
	West				
	Grand Total				

Form G (continued)

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan) See information in Form G-1

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Please see the mine types in table G1	94,399		The deadline for destruction of Anti-Personnel mines in Afghanistan was 2007. The following Anti-Personnel mines were destroyed after the deadline is passed:
			2008 62,485
			2009 4,392
			2010 1,658
			2011 2,850
			2012 2,276
			2013 20,738
			Total 94,399

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]:
Reporting period

Afghanistan
1st January to 31st December 2013

[Narrative]

As of January 2014, in Afghanistan there are 4169 hazards with an area of 484 sq km contaminated by mines and 205 hazards with an area of 34.69 sq km contaminated by ERW yet to be cleared. These hazardous areas are spread out in 1603 communities, 248 districts of 33 out of 34 provinces of the country. A comprehensive national landmine impact survey was conducted from 2004 – 2005 to identify the scale of mines and ERW contamination. The contamination data is available at the National Mine Action database which is managed by MACCA. To keep the national mine action database as most up to date as possible, there are over 40 Survey/EOD teams who are systematically undertaking confirmation assessments to previously reported hazardous areas to collect fresh information and amend the survey report if the size of recorded hazardous area is changed.

In the Ottawa extension request which has been submitted the State Parties of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention by the Government of Afghanistan in 2012, a two year nationwide non-technical survey which is also called Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS) was planned for the first two years of the extension request. The nationwide non-technical survey is ongoing and aimed to visit all the recorded and unrecorded mine and ERW impacted communities for further validation of previous surveys' information available at the national mine action database. This allows collecting update and more reliable information about the previously recorded and hazardous areas, identifying new impacted communities not recorded in the past and at the same time providing immediate action for destruction of the spot ERW/s which endanger life and safety of the people.

According to the MEFCS operations plan, 1,726 impacted and 30,722 communities which were not recorded as impacted in the past were planned to be surveyed. Non-impacted communities were included in the nationwide non technical survey for two reasons:

- a) to reassure they are still mine and ERW free,
- b) some mine and ERW casualties on civilians have been reported from a number of communities which are known to be mine and ERW impact free

During 2013, the MEFCS operations completed survey of 435 impacted communities and 10,333 non-impacted communities. It is also important to note that during the reporting year, 13,011 unknown impacted communities were visited by MEFCS teams which are not in gazetteer, in other words they were not part of 30,722 communities which were initially planned. This increased number of communities out of gazetteer have impacted the plan and thus more time is required to complete the survey.

In relation to perimeter marking or fencing of the known or suspected hazardous areas, Afghanistan has trialed many different ways in the past. A certain number of hazardous areas specifically those located close to highways and/or populated areas were fenced by barbed wire and concrete columns but in some area the columns were removed by local people. MAPA tried wooden pickets for marking the known and or suspected hazardous areas but again the pickets were removed. The most responsive marking tool in Afghanistan is painted rocks. Mine action organizations use painted rocks for marking of areas they clear a minefield or complete technical survey of a suspected or confirmed hazardous areas. Of note that painted rocks however is used vastly in Afghanistan but it also has its own shortcomings; they are displaced by local people and their paints are washed by rain soon.

For preventing civilians' access to mine and ERW suspected areas, Afghanistan more focus to provision of mine risk education to people living in the mine and ERW impacted communities, returnees and internal displaced people. Mine Risk Education is delivered through different methods:

- Provision of direct MRE sessions to peoples living in mine and ERW impacted communities
- Provision of MRE through media
- Provision of MRE through mini circus for children
- Provision of MRE to returnees through the UNHCR transit centres
- MRE messages have been included to schools curriculum from class 7 – 12th, in addition to this, work is ongoing with MoE to include MRE messages in school curriculum from class 1-6.
- Mine/ERW Risk Education is integrated with in demining package
- Mine/ERW integrated with other protection clusters and civil societies network

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.

Form J: Other relevant matters

State [Party]: Afghanistan
Reporting period: From 1st January to 31st December 2013

Victim assistance (VA) programming in Afghanistan focused on advocacy, awareness and prevention activities within the broader context of the disability sector as required by the Mine Ban Treaty. The Ministry of Labor Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSA/MD) is the focal point for victim assistance issues and participates at the highest level at states parties meetings. The Ministries of Public Health and Education are involved in disability services and advocacy activities. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is the coordinating body for Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support services; in addition to that MOPH coordinates training programmes for physiotherapists and healthcare providers.

Victim Assistance Coordination Committee:

In Sep 2013 MACCA/DMC established the Victim Assistance (VA) coordination committee, which aims to enhance the coordination of VA within the MACCA/DMC, Government line ministries (MOPH, MOLSA/MD and MoE), MAPA IPs, the VA implementing partners and stakeholders working in Afghanistan. The member of committee including line ministries focal points will meet on bimonthly basis to ensure the implementation of VA priorities identified by the government of Afghanistan line ministries and supported by the UNMIA/AS and other bilateral donors following the guidelines and requirements of the VA AMIAS in Afghanistan. Since then, three VA coordination meeting are conducted.

=> MACCA Supports the Government in relation to MRE and VA:

o Ministry of Public Health VA activities:

- Afghanistan is the current regional coordinator for the South Asian Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Network as of March 2010. The secretariat of the South Asian CBR Network is shifted from Bangalore India to the Disability and Physical rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Public Health and providing direct support to the regional coordinator of the South Asian CBR Network and will play a leading role in the organization of 6th South Asian CBR Network conference in Maldives.
- The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is coordinating Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) jointly with the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSA/MD), a well established strategy for inclusion, provision of equal opportunities and empowerment of persons with disabilities in Afghanistan with program in 20 out of 34 provinces.
- Three senior staff of the Disability and Physical Rehabilitation department had exchange visits to Tajikistan and Cambodia to see the Victim Assistance programme in those countries and to share knowledge, experiences and good practices. The visits were well organized and had added value in the capacity building of the MOPH disability and physical rehabilitation department senior staff.

- Disability and Rehabilitation Department (DRD) was formally included in the Ministry of Public Health structure and have eight full time employees including the director for the department. DRD managed to get funding for the first rehabilitation project from the national development budget of Afghanistan and the implementation of the project is already started. This department trained 1,750 Medical staff in 18 provinces and 1,000 fresh graduate doctors on disability awareness and physical rehabilitation issues to improve access of person with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services.
- Disability and Physical Rehabilitation Training manual for the training of health staff was reviewed, developed, translated and printed, the manual will be disseminated widely to the health staff and also to the health facilities.
- For the purpose of creating an appropriate referral system between the health facilities, rehabilitation centers and community, beside the rehabilitation program, DRD continuously collects national data from physical rehabilitation sources consisting of physiotherapy and orthopedic technology and disseminated to provincial health directorate and disability stakeholders. The collected data indicates that out of the 923 technical and administrative staff working, 562 of them were persons with disability.
- A disability task force and community based rehabilitation task force has been in place for almost six years and provides strong technical guidance to the MOPH and in 2013, five meetings of the disability taskforce were held and the bigger achievement in 2013 was the development of paraplegic management guideline for Hospitals and health practitioners.
- 21 Provinces of Afghanistan are now under the SEHAT project and disability and physical rehabilitation is well included in health facilities of those provinces through the inclusion of 2 physiotherapists in the District Hospital, the remaining 13 provinces will come under the SEHAT project in 2015 and disability and physical rehabilitation will become part of those provinces.
- DRD was able to find funding from the European Commission (EC) for the training of 20 Orthopedic technicians from Kunar, Khost, Bamyán and Kabul. The training is for 2 years and will start on the 1st of May 2013.
- DRD with the support of MACCA/UNMAS made very much efforts to find reasonable financial resources to the physiotherapy training Institute (PTI). PTI was very much in need of funding in 2013 and the deposit is still continuing which had very negative impact on the psychology of the staff of PTI and the students.
- The DRD of MOPH developed a 4-years comprehensive strategy for the physical rehabilitation services in the country with costing; this strategy will help MOPH to plan better for the health and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. The strategy is approved by the executive board of the ministry of public health, translated into local languages, printed and disseminated widely.
- Disability and Rehabilitation department is working on the development of standard and unified Curriculum for the CBR workers in the country and also DRD translated the Health and Empowerment Manuals of the new CBR Guideline introduced and launched by WHO, ILO, UNESCO in 2010, the manuals is translated and disseminated to all the stakeholders and relevant departments.
- DRD with full support of the Disability taskforce members developed the Physical rehabilitation guideline for the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) and the guideline is in the process of approval by the Ministry authorities. This guideline will help the DRD and MOPH to formulate and agree on the inclusion of essential physical rehabilitation services in EPHS. In 2013 the guideline is translated, approved and is in the process of printing.
- After the 2nd Inter-Country Psychosocial Support Conference which was held in Dushanbe Tajikistan on 19-20 October 2011 by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, for a follow-up and achievements of the Conference plan a visit of 8 Tajik delegation was facilitated by the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan in 2013.
- During the year of 2013, non technical and Technical standards for physiotherapy and Prosthetic and Orthotic (P&O) is finalized with the close consultation with the Disability and physical rehabilitation taskforce members for the monitoring and

standardization of Physiotherapy and P&O services in the Country. The standards is translated and are in the process of Approval by the Ministry of Public Health

- Disability, Physical rehabilitation and mine and ERW related information was included in the national training curriculum and training manual of the Community Health Workers (CHW) and CBR training plan for C-W developed.

⇒ Ministry of Education MRE/ VA Disability Awareness:

- Inclusive Education (IE)

The overall objective of MACCA/MoE joint project for VA/Disability is to increase the level of awareness and commitment to VA/Disability as a cross - cutting, right based and development issues to be addressed by government, civil society groups and international community in Afghanistan; and to provide capacity building support to Inclusive Education department of Ministry of education to define inclusive policies and long term strategies and programmes for inclusive Education; as well as providing inclusive education trainings for teachers, headmasters, children with disabilities and their parents in order to make schools accessible for enrolling children with disabilities into general school. The following are some specific activities in this regard:

- Until end of 2013 a total number of 4,093 teachers from 676 schools and 3819 students and their parents from 323 schools received inclusive education training in Kabul Province.
- During the year 2013, a total number of 100 school teachers received second phase of training on inclusive in six provinces of Afghanistan namely Kabul, Nangarhar, Laghman, Hirat, Takhar and Badakhshan. 30 teachers received the basic phase of the inclusive education training in Mazare Sharif which will be continued with second and refresher training in 2014; aim of the training is to train new master trainer of inclusive education in the provinces in order to expand inclusive education activities to the provinces
- 30 new school teachers received five phases of Sign language training in 2013, each phase was for 5 days, total 25 days, and at the end, certificates were issued to the participants signed by MACCA and MoE. Participants will receive refresher trainings in coming year 2014; Aim of the training is to train school teachers in sign language in order to facilitate enrolment of children with hearing impairment into general school.
- 30 new school teachers received five phases of Braille script training in 2013, each phase was for 5 days total 25 days and at the end participants received certificate signed by Ministry of Education and MACCA. Aim of the training was to train school teachers in Braille script in order to facilitate enrolment of children with seeing impairment into general schools.
- A 5 day VA/Disability management training was conducted to 20 personnel of inclusive education department of MoE; aim of the training was to build capacity of the inclusive education department of VA/Disability issues in MoE, particularly in inclusive education department.
- 2,000 copies of IE toolkit were printed during 2013 which are used during inclusive education trainings in Kabul and other provinces.
- The inclusive education manager of MoE was supported by UNMAS/MACCA to participate in VA/Disability visit mission to Cambodia; aim of the mission was to share/learn ideas on IE with/from other IE practitioners from other countries.
- Until end of 2013 a total number of 1,200 children with disabilities are enrolled into general school of Kabul and districts.

- During the year 2013 the Inclusive Education Coordination Working Group meeting conducted six times in which all inclusive education stakeholders participated and shared ideas, activities, achievements and challenges with each other.
- Until end of 2013 totally, 19 monitoring missions of ministry of education, MACCA and DMC conducted to see the impact of the inclusive education activities.
- During 2013 the IE Coordination working group, which MACCA is one of the major members, started to develop IE policy for the first time in Afghanistan; the English version of the policy was developed and completed by end of December 2013, it will be translated into Dari and Pashto and will be printed until end of the second quarter of 2014 by UNMAS/MACCA.
- During 2013 the IE data was collected according to IMISMA requirements and will be integrated into IMISMA until end of April 2014. Data of the trainings and other activities of IE is ready with IE department of MoE which is a valuable resource not only for MACCA but for all IE and VA/Disability stakeholders.
- 2798 MRE Kits were distributed to MoE, Police-e-Mardumi (Community based Police) and IPs in all provinces through MACCA Regional Offices (RO) and direct by Mine/ERW RE department.
- In 2013 total 12,800 hotline leaflets and 361,600 business cards for MoE schools, IPs, and government authorities in all provinces through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW RE department were distributed.
- Joint MACCA and DMC conducted 2 days Mine/ERW Risk Education TOT training for 79 people from Police-e-Mardumi (Community based Police) in Hirat and Bamyan.
- One day Mine/ERW Risk Education TOT training for 30 NAC midwives and other staff in Maidan Wardak province was conducted.
- One day Mine/ERW Risk Education TOT training was conducted for 16 CFA trainers and supervisors in Baghlan province who work with children.
- One day Mine/ERW Risk Education TOT training was conducted for 13 people of SAYARA trainers and supervisors from Kabul, Bamyan, Urzgan, Kandahar, Hirat and Netroz provinces who work with children and Police-e-Mardumi.
- 15200 MRE notebooks were distributed to IPs in all provinces through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW Risk Education department.
- 82,600 green and 43,000 way to home brochure were distributed to IPs in all provinces through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW Risk Education department.
- 80 sets (3 in one) Mine/ERW Actual size Silkscreen's were distributed to IPs in all provinces through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW RE department.
- 140 sets (3 in one) Mine/ERW Actual size posters were distributed to MoE and IPs in all provinces through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW Risk Education department.
- Till the end of 2013 total 10 monitoring missions of IPs namely AAR Japan, DDG, ARCS, HI, and OMAR, MACCA and DMC conducted to provinces to see the impact of the MRE activities.
- Total 15,000 MBT booklets were distributed to MoE provincial departments and IPs through MACCA RO and direct by Mine/ERW Risk Education department.

o School based Mine/ERW Risk Education

2,375 school teachers received mine/ERW RE trainings through MoE Child Protection Officers (CPOs). MoE recruited 70 mine action focal points (responsible for MoE mine/ERW risk education activities) in 34 provinces of Afghanistan to support mine/ERW risk education activities in schools. 108,956 school students received mine/ERW risk education in 34 provinces by school teachers in support of MoE CPOs.

○ Integration of mine/ERW risk education in 1393

- 413 school teachers of 206 schools in 5 provinces trained in mine/ERW risk education by MACCA and DMC with the financial support from UNMAS.
- 79 Police Mardumi Officers trained by MACCA and DMC in Herat and Bamyan provinces. 3,298 mine/ERW risk education kits distributed to MoE and MoI, Police Mardumi Unit (Community Based Police) to support the implementation of mine/ERW risk education conducted by the PM Unit.
- 790 Mullah Imams from Ghazni, Paktika, Kabul, Paktya and Khost provinces trained in mine/ERW risk education in Kabul in a joint effort between MACCA/UNMAS, MoRA and UAE Embassy. The total target is 15,000 Mullah Imams in all 34 provinces to be trained in the coming months and will completed in 1393. Mine/ERW risk education kits and posters and MACCA Hotline number distributed to them.
- 30 people from the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee, 16 people from Child Fund Afghanistan and 13 people from SAYARA training in mine/ERW risk education in Baghlan, Kabul, Bamyan, Urzgan, Kandahar, Herat and Nimroz provinces. Mine/ERW risk education materials distributed to all trained people.

⇒ MOLSAMD Disability Support Unit (DSU):

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD) coordinates disability issues with technical and financial support of MACCA through Disability Support Unit DSU which was established in 2007 and is actively engaged in conducting disability stakeholders coordination group meetings focus on disability issues in Afghanistan according to Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

Main activities carried out by DSU/MOLSAMD include:

○ DSCG Meetings:

The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor of MACCA facilitated and conducted 12 Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meetings on disability issues including: Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities ANPD, CRPD issues and role Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN and disability role, MoU between MOLSAMD and stakeholders, children with disabilities issues, 3rd December celebration and Vocational Training Guidelines.

○ Radio and TV Interviews:

The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor of MACCA conducted two radio interviews (Radio Bayan) on social issues of persons with disabilities and art, culture and disability issues. The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor of MACCA also did 6 live and recorded TV interviews on:

- Disability Law, strengthen ad weakness of the law, amendment of the law (Rabi-e-Farda)
- Victim Assistance, victims of mine / ERW and cluster munitions (Rabi-e-Farda)
- White Cane Day (Tolo TV Live)
- Marriage issues of persons with disabilities (Saba TV Live)
- Saba TV on Disability and social responsibility (Saba TV Live)
- CBR issues, what is CBR, how it was initiated, matrix, ACBRN, regional networks, important of CBR in community involvement, (Saba TV Live)

○ Technical Support to Government and Stakeholders:

The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor of MACCA provided various inputs and technical support to government and disability stakeholders on disability issues on collecting the National Disability Referral Guide NDRG, CRPD workshop, VA history in Afghanistan, proposal reviews of stakeholders at MACCA, donor meeting at MoLSAMD, drafting and finalizing VA speeches for CCM and MBT, Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities and including national and international disability comments to policy, written the Situation analyses on Data collection, Social inclusion and Economic inclusion of VA and presented to MACCA and VA stakeholders, supported the First report of ILO Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) along with MoLSAMD staff and advisors. Joint monitoring missions with MoLSAMD and DMC to Bamyan and Hirat Provinces from VA funded by UNMAS/MACCA projects and also the Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor along with MACCA VA section and government counterparts attended to the VA / Disability exchange visit along with ministries and MACCA VA colleagues in Cambodia.

○ ACPD / Advocacy events and awareness activities:

The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor attended various about 17 meetings, sessions, workshops and advocacy and awareness disability on various disability issues including the Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities meetings:

- Attended the disability commission of lower house on disability issues including the amendment of disability law
- ACPD workshop for ACPD action plan
- Advocacy event for afghan singer with disability for Afghan Star Contest
- Attended physical rehabilitation mapping workshop by HI
- Attended CTAP advisors workshop on disability at AIHRC office
- Attended UNICEF meeting on children with disability issues
- Attended 10th anniversary of Empower Organization and spoke on physical rehabilitation
- Attended 4 years physical rehabilitation strategy launching ceremony of MoPH and spoke on health and rehabilitation issues of persons with disabilities
- Attended electoral access for persons with disabilities and presented on legal frameworks to support political rights of persons with disabilities
- Media and disability workshop and presented on positive portray of disability in media