

**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)

Background:

Continual armed conflicts from 1979 - present resulted in Afghanistan becoming heavily contaminated by landmines and ERW. DMC was first established in Kabul in 1990 under the then Prime Minister's Office; however, later on it was merged with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority in 1994. DMC/ANDMA, as national coordination authority, is the official in charge of leadership, oversight, reporting on and coordination of mine action activities in Afghanistan. DMC receives technical and advisory support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) through its project the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA). In terms of capacity development and transition of mine action to national ownership, DMC receives supports from the Bureau of Political – Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WAR) of the US Department of State through ITF.

In 2002 the Government of Afghanistan requested UNMAS to take over from UNOCHA and assist the GIRoA with coordination of mine action. In 2003 the Mine Action Consultative Group (MACG) established and it was chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MACG was talking about the transition of mine action to national ownership. In a mine action symposium that was held in January 2008 on the initiative of the ministry of foreign affairs and with the cooperation of the UN mine action office around mine action programme in Afghanistan, the MACG re-affirmed the leadership of DMC under the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to coordinate Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) with the support of UNMAS through UNMACA.

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 2013 a “legislation committee” was formed of representatives from all MAPA¹ stakeholders (donors, UN, ANDMA, DMC, MACCA and Implementing Partners). This committee developed a regulation on roles and responsibilities of National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). According to this regulation, the existing National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) which is an inter-ministerial body will work as NMAA and the Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management

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

Authority (ANDMA) will be NMAC. ANDMA is the secretariat for NDMC and also is coordination body for disaster (both natural and human made disasters) management related activities in the country. DMC which is a Directorate within ANDMA coordinate mine action activities.

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 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>National implementation measures relative to the Article 9:</p> <p>Regulation on banning production, use, transportation and stockpiling of antipersonnel mines and Cluster Munitions:</p> <p>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. This is still in the ministry of justice. H.E. The President is aware of it through DMC and has promised to put pressure on the Ministry of Justice to take it in the review plan of 1394 (April 2015 – March 2016).</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."

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

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
			Already completed during 2003 to 2007
TOTAL			

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

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Claymore	48		The information on the left illustrates the stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed after deadline through ongoing operations by Weapon & Ammunition Disposal teams during 2014. This data is available in the database of the Ministry of Defence of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
LO6	1		
MON100	1		
MON-50	16		
No-4	179		See Annex -B:“ Mine Recognition Handbook” for detailed descriptions

* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

OZM-3	16	of the mines found in Afghanistan
OZM-4	6	
OZM-72	38	
P-2	8	
P4MK1	17	
PFM-1	55	
PMN	222	
PMN-2	155	
POMZ-2M Frag	409	
PP-MI-SR	2	
Type-69	47	
Type72A	6	
YM-1	92	
TOTAL	1,318	

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 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e. 1 January 2015)

State / Province	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (CHAs)	Area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHAs)	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations
Central	857	51,997,879	100	11,710,622	63,708,501
Eastern	148	10,024,685	8	2,722,480	12,747,165
North	315	11,876,772	9	2,451,375	14,328,147
North-Eastern	792	47,679,447	18	3,860,142	51,539,589
South	93	17,018,776	96	16,221,850	33,240,626
South East	128	9,059,118	52	7,909,724	16,968,842
West	15	828,008	54	28,583,928	29,411,936
Total	2,348	148,484,685	337	73,460,121	221,944,806

Detail list of remaining mined areas containing AP mines are attached to this report as annex I.

1. Continual armed conflicts from 1979 to present resulted in Afghanistan becoming heavily contaminated by landmines and ERW.
2. Ongoing armed conflicts since October 2001 between NATO/ISAF and government military forces against Anti Government Elements (AGE) leaves behind ERWs and IEDs from which few of these contamination have been recorded while on the other hand MACCA advocating this issue with military arena to get the required information on the exact locations where kenatic military engagement have occurred in order to conduct further NTS and find the scope of problem
3. The firing ranges used by NATO & ISAF different nations in different parts of the country has also left a huge area contaminated by ERW from which more than 130 civilian casualties recorded so far. MACCA advocated this with ISAF and NATO management for long time, so

that they were convinced and allocated fund for clearance of the ranges through USACE to Sterling Demining Afghanistan. So far almost 1,050 sq km area surveyed from which 92 sq km area cleared resulting in destruction of more than 33,000 items of ERW. The FR contamination is not included in the table above, MACCA is recording and reporting it separately i.e. we deal with this totally as a separate project.

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 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

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
MACCA	PMN	1,237		Afghanistan has not retained any live mines for its training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques. All mine used in this programme have had their fuse removed and destroyed and are no longer capable of being used.
	PMN-2	152		
	P4 Mk1,2	28		
	POMZ Empty	172		
	YM-1	282		
	OZM-72	38		
	OZM-4	61		
	Type-72	16		
	Type-69	6		

	TS-50	22	
	MS-3	5	
	(MON 50) LO6 Iranian	1	
	M-14 USA	3	
	Claymore	14	
	NO. 4	48	
	MON 50	80	
	OZM-3	7	
	P2	4	
	P4	144	
	VS-50	1	
	PMD.6	18	
	PPMISR	21	
TOTAL	-----	2,360	

1b. **Voluntary information** (Action #54 of 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>
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<p>The objective of retaining these defused mines are accreditation and training of deminers and mine detection dogs</p>	<p>MACCA & its IPs use retained (defused) anti-personnel mines in its test and training centres in Kabul, Logar and Jalalabad. These mines are used for training and accreditation of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) of Implementing Partners. Implementing Partners, under the oversight of MACCA, use defused anti-personnel mines for training of their MDDs and deminers.</p>	<p>“Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use”</p>
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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 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 for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Not applicable. 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 reporting for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
Afghanistan has already destroyed all its anti-personnel stockpiles during 2003 to 2007	Applicable environmental standards

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

This table should provide information on what were our accomplishments in 2014; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

Region	<u>Number of areas</u> known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines <u>at the beginning</u> of the Reporting Period	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the reporting period	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (square metres)	Total area addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations during the reporting period (square metres)	<u>Number of areas</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end</u> of the reporting period)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end</u> of the reporting period)
Central	1,055	67,326,605	10,121,926	306,072	1,837,492	12,265,490	957	63,708,501
Eastern	128	11,864,334	1,467,580	162,239	64,946	1,694,765	156	12,747,165
North	364	15,773,179	2,118,715	15,435	0	2,134,150	324	14,328,147
North-	858	48,059,498	4,758,605	0	869,940	5,628,545	810	51,539,589
South	182	45,109,170	2,127,837	0	1,439,608	3,567,445	189	33,240,626
South East	171	17,159,048	774,987	16,179	119,625	910,791	180	16,968,842
West	88	30,718,561	908,965	0	346,522	1,255,487	69	29,411,936
Totals	2,846	236,010,395	22,278,615	499,925	4,678,133	27,456,673	2,685	221,944,806

Region	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	AIED destroyed	UXO destroyed
Central	5,482	114	0	91,940
Eastern	291	157	0	11,788
North	747	4	0	83,812
North-Eastern	4,895	12	0	22,418
South	782	83	24	24,596
South East	415	87	0	2,578
West	72	67	0	71,945
Totals	12,684	524	24	309,077

These devices destroyed mentioned in above table have been destroyed during mined areas clearance, battlefield clearance and EOD operations throughout of Afghanistan.

2.1 Application of Land Release Standards:

(Afghanistan should include information concerning its land release standards; Afghanistan could consider annexing its standards on land release or ensuring that this section states clearly the standards that are in place and that these standards in line with the most up-to-date and relevant IMAS)

The land release AMAS chapter is attached to this document as annex II

2.2 Implementation of plans in extension requests and decisions on requests

(This table should record how implementation is progressing in accordance with Afghanistan’s plan within its extension request.)

Year	AP Hazards to be addressed according to the Plan within the Extension Request	AP Hazards to be addressed according to the Plan within the extension request (Square kilometers)	AP Hazards addressed during the reporting period.	Area addressed through NTS/ cancellation	Area addressed through TS/clearance
2013	483	23.96	1023	7,997,550	40,674,437
2014	438	26.06	752	4,678,133	36,663,255
2015	544	47.93			
2016	428	26.479			
2017	397	43.12			
2018	306	26.89			
2019	96	13.01			
2020	120	13.09			
2021	155	12.93			
2022	33	12.64			
Total	3,000	246.109			

We are normally reviewing the APMBT work plan once per year at middle of the year during July and August. The aim of this review is to update the MBT projects in terms of hazards newly surveyed, cancelled, MBT project priority considering security situation, hazard ranks etc. The

number of hazards and size of contamination mentioned in above table are extracted from the system after review of the MBT work plan in July 2014 which is different comparing to figures mentioned in previous year.

As anti tank and ERW also pose extreme risk to the civilian people and block development activities, based on recent years statistics more than 70 % of the civilian accidents are as result of ERW, therefore, in addition to clearance of AP contaminated areas the clearance of AT and ERW contaminated areas are also part of the extension request work plan. The abandoned IED recorded fields are also counted as AP hazard areas. The target and the implementation progress for the recent two years are shown in below table, which in addition to the plan and achievement, the size of area added as result of MEIFCS and NTS conducted by IPs and size of area cancelled are also shown.

Years	Area in Sq. Km.				Remarks
	Target	Cleared + Reduced	Cancelled	Added	
2013 ³ (1392)	79.15	87.21	16	69.66	
2014 ⁴ (1393)	83.8	51.13	16.25	87.04	
Total	162.95	138.34	32.25	156.7	

The bench mark table in below shows progress of the 10 years extension request in implementation of the first two years:

Hazard type	Baseline April 2013		Previously unreported hazards up to end December 2014		Resurvey results up to end of December 2014	Current Target as of end December 2014		Hazards Processed from April 2013 to end December 2014		Remaining Hazards as end of December 2014		Progress as at end December 2014 against current target	
	Hazards	Area	Hazards	Area	Change	Hazards	Area	Hazards	Area	Hazards	Area	Hazards	Area
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f (a+c)</i>	<i>g (b+d+e)</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l (%of f & h)</i>	<i>m (%of g & i)</i>
AP (+ AP,AT,ERW mixed)	3,439	266.4	831	38.1	-1.1	4,270	303.4	1,445	72.6	2,825	230.8	33.84	23.92
AT + ERW	1,248	252.1	433	80.3	-11.4	1,681	321.0	525	65.0	1,156	256.0	31.23	20.26
BF	179	33.5	177	22.4	0.5	356	56.4	102	18.6	254	37.8	28.65	33.02
Total	4,866	551.9	1,441	140.9	-12.0	6,307	680.8	2,072	156.2	4,235	524.6	32.85	22.95

³ The figures are for the year 1392 which coincides with 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014

⁴ The figures are for the year 1393 which coincides with 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015

South East	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	16	10	4	31	21	0	23	2	107
	Total area	0.82	1.00	0.38	4.12	2.80	0.00	3.96	0.49	13.57
	Area to be cleared	0.74	0.90	0.34	3.71	2.52	0.00	3.56	0.44	12.21
	Area to be reduced	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.41	0.28	0.00	0.40	0.05	1.36
	Area to be cancelled									
West	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	0	0	18	23	11	0	7	8	67
	Total area	0	0	11.13	4.87	3.07	0	1.22	9.25	29.54
	Area to be cleared	0.00	0.00	10.02	4.38	2.76	0.00	1.10	8.33	26.59
	Area to be reduced	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.49	0.31	0.00	0.12	0.93	2.95
	Area to be cancelled									
All Regions	SHA/CHAs to be addressed	544	428	397	306	96	120	155	33	2079
	Total area	47.93	26.479	43.12	26.89	13.01	13.09	12.93	12.64	196.089
	Area to be cleared	43.137	23.8311	38.808	24.201	11.709	11.781	11.637	11.376	176.4801
	Area to be reduced	4.793	2.6479	4.312	2.689	1.301	1.309	1.293	1.264	19.6089
	Area to be cancelled									
	Total	47.93	26.479	43.12	26.89	13.01	13.09	12.93	12.64	196.089

In the initial extension request it was planned to reduce around 10 % of AT and AP minefields area based on the nature of hazard and terrain, then clear the rest area, but during the review conducted in 2014 from the work plan the MBT review committee members who are representatives from MACCA, DMC and 7 main IPs, decided that reduction in AT hazard area is not possible and is difficult for the site supervisor and team command group to identify areas within the hazard area to be reduced, hence, it was decided to ignore the 10 % reduction in AT area henceforth.

Based on the nature, terrain and location of remaining hazards some changes in percentage of areas allocation to different tools are also brought explained as follows:

- a) As most of the remaining AP contaminated hazards are left on mountainsides and high altitude, therefore the percentage of area suitable for Demining Team (DT) operations was changed from 70 % to 80 % and at meantime the percentage of area suitable for DT clearance with MDU support was changed from 20 % to 10 %, and 10 % for MDS was kept as before in MBT work plan annex 24 calculation table. Table number 73 in chapter 17 of the extension request was updated as follows:

Hazard type	% cleared manually	% cleared using MDD	% cleared using mechanical assets supporting manual team
AP MF	80	10	10
AT, AP/AT mixed MF	40	0	60
BF	98	0	2

- b) It was decided to remove 15 % of AT contaminated area which was in the extension request allocated to be cleared/verified by MDS because MDS based on current AMAS cannot work in AT area, and changed the allocated percentage of AT contaminated area to 40 % for DT without MDU support and 60 % for DT with MDU support.
- c) The average productivity rates used in calculation purpose in annex 24 of the request was reviewed and based on the IPs different assets/teams recent year achievement, new productivity rates were assigned and used in MBT calculation tables, the new rates are shown in below table:

Hazard Device Type	Team Type	Rate in MBT Extension Request (sqm)	Updated Rates after review (sqm)	Difference in Percentage
AP	DT	8,000	10,000	+ 25 %
	MDC	12,000	17,000	+ 41.6 %
	MDU	13,000	10,000	- 23 %
AT	DT	8,000	17,000	+ 112.5 %
	MDC	12,000	16,000	+ 33.3 %
	MDU	30,000	45,000	+ 50 %
ERW	DT	100,000	110,000	+ 10 %
	MDC			
	MDU	15,000	27,000	+ 80 %

Since implementation of the extension request started in April 2013 till end of December 2014 Mine/ERW Impact Free Community Survey (MEIFCS) conducted in 275 districts covering 21,536 communities from which 1,465 communities were already impacted and 20,071

communities were unknown⁵ impacted, besides, 24,076 communities were surveyed out of the gazetteer in the planned districts. Likewise the demining NGOs also conducted some survey where needed around their demining sites and at meantime cancelled some hazards. During the non-technical survey conducted by MEIFCS project teams and other demining teams a total of 61.9 sq km area of AP minefield newly recorded which left from old contamination and on the other hand 14.1 sq km AP area already recorded hazards were cancelled. The cancellation process for the next years depends on the number of MEIFCS/ demining teams operational and field requirement, therefore it is un-realistic to predict size of area to be cancelled for future years.

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 1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2014

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
			Already completed during 2003 - 2007
TOTAL			

⁵ Unknown communities are the communities where initially no hazards were recorded during previous surveys, but there might have been any hazard/hazard area recently identified by people that will be covered/recorded during implementation of MEIFCS and the status of community will be confirmed if impacted or non-impacted.

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
AP Mines	12,684	These AP mines have been destroyed during mined areas clearance, battlefield clearance and EOD operations throughout Afghanistan.
TOTAL	12,684	

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*)^{*}

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information																				
Detail list of stockpiled APMs destroyed during 2014 is attached to this document as annex IV			<p>Destruction of stockpiled APMs on yearly basis:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Year</u></th> <th><u>Quantity</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2003 to 2007</td> <td>525,504</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>62,485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>4,392</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1,658</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2,276</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>8,013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1,318</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>608,496</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	2003 to 2007	525,504	2008	62,485	2009	4,392	2010	1,658	2011	2,850	2012	2,276	2013	8,013	2014	1,318	Total	608,496
<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>																						
2003 to 2007	525,504																						
2008	62,485																						
2009	4,392																						
2010	1,658																						
2011	2,850																						
2012	2,276																						
2013	8,013																						
2014	1,318																						
Total	608,496																						
TOTAL																							

^{*} Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

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."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2014 to 31st Dec 2014

[Narrative:]

As of January 2015, in Afghanistan there are 3,984 hazards with an area of 486 sq km contaminated by mines and 251 hazards with an area of 37.7 sq km contaminated by ERW yet to be cleared. These hazardous areas are spread out in 1620 communities, 260 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.

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, at the same time providing immediate action for destruction of the spot ERW/s which endanger life and safety of the people, collecting mine/ERW victim data which not yet done and conducting immediate risk education to affected communities.

In relation to perimeter marking or fencing of the known or suspected hazardous areas, Afghanistan has used 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 shortcoming; they are displaced by local people

and their paints are washed by rain soon. During year 2014 we added an obligation to AMAS and the Ips clearance project proposals, when an IP clear some hazards at the community they are responsible to put some marks for the remaining hazards at the community.

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

Mine/ERW Risk Education – MAPA and Ministry of Education

Mine/explosive remnants of war (M/ERW) risk education activities have been coordinated and implemented based on the MACCA/DMC 2014/1392 Integrated Operational Framework (IOF) and a classified list of M/ERW impacted communities prioritizing the most impacted areas to be provided with M/ERW risk education through MAPA M/ERW risk education assets and Ministry of Education (MoE) school teachers. During 2014, M/ERW risk education activities were primarily conducted through a joint effort of MACCA's M/ERW risk education departments, DMC, implementing partners (IPs) and the Ministry of Education. This joint effort ensured that M/ERW risk education projects and activities were appropriately planned and monitored across all target areas in the country.

Based on AMAS standards for community-based M/ERW risk education, this year's activities targeted communities impacted by mines and ERW and that had been identified by MACCA's community classification and priority setting mechanism.

During 2014, five MAPA implementing partners (AAR Japan, ARCS, DDG, HI and OMAR) were actively engaged in delivering M/ERW risk education activities; a total of 29 couple teams allocated to carry out a range of M/ERW risk education activities in line with the strategy and plans agreed on in the 2014 MAPA Integrated Operational Framework (IOF).

School-based Mine & ERW Risk Education

During 2014, 1,620 school teachers received mine/ERW risk education training through the Ministry of Education's Child Protection Officers (CPOs). This year, the Ministry of Education also recruited over 70 mine action focal points to be solely responsible for the Ministry's M/ERW risk education activities across Afghanistan's 34 provinces and to support M/ERW risk education activities at schools. These mine action focal points are permanent government employees under the Ministry of Education structure and are paid from the Ministry's budget.

Under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education, a total of 88,026 school students received M/ERE risk education from teachers at their schools in all 34 provinces.

Integration of Mine & ERW Risk Education

The programme has made considerable progress in mainstreaming M/ERW risk education across several ministries; for example, M/ERW risk education is now part of the national curriculum of the Ministry of Education and has also been incorporated into a Mullah Imam training programme through the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs where in 2014, 8,622 Mullah Imams have been trained to deliver basic mine/ERW risk education messages. M/ERW risk education has also been successfully mainstreamed across several other governmental and nongovernmental networks such as the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council, Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization, TDH and Ministry of Refugees social workers where 102 people trained to pass the basic messages to community members including returnees and IDPs.

Moreover, 8,622 Mullah Imams from 18 provinces were trained in mine/ERW risk education at the Imam Training Centre in Kabul through a joint effort between MACCA/UNMAS, Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs and the UAE Embassy. The overall target is to train 15,000 Mullah Imams from all 34 provinces during the coming months in 1394.

UNMAS and MACCA will continue to provide technical and management support to assist the Government of Afghanistan to build a national capacity for the oversight and coordination of M/ERW risk education activities.

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 1st Jan 2014 to 31st Dec 2014

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

MAPA has conducted the following national, regional and international cooperation and events:

- Shared Mine Action expertise with Bosnian firm Macro-Hard Mechanic on mechanical demining
- A brief research paper on impact of Anti vehicle mines was shared with GICHD and Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).
- MAPA experience in response to the disaster management by the mine action teams were shared during a workshop organized by OSCE in Tajikistan,
- The MACCA Balanced Scorecard experiences were shared with other mine action programmes during two workshops in Tajikistan and Geneva
- Initiated and managed the MRE trainings for Pakistan Refugees through its IPs. Also MACCA lobbied for the funds needed for the MRE Project.
- Organizing a mine action national symposium, which was attended by donors, GoIRA, UN and implementers
-
- Organized a one-day event called MACCA Open day which was attended by important representatives from donors, civil society and GoIRA

- Organized event on International Day of Peace, inviting school children to share their views on the current problems of mines & ERW. Also the event was attended by representatives of Civil Society
- Nominated for UN 21 Awards this year for “Rightsizing UNMAS/ MACCA Programme Afghanistan” in the category of Efficiency. The rightsizing Programme at MACCA caused efficiency both financially and at the work environment.
- Applied for ISO QMS 9001:2008 certification

Victim Assistance:

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 (MoLSAMD) 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:

During 2014, 6 VA coordination bi-monthly meetings were conducted at MACCA chaired by VA department and participated by all key VA/Disability National and International organizations and line ministries representatives, including MoPH, MoLSAMD and MoE. This coordination mechanism at MACCA level aims to highlight the need and support of Mine/ERW victims and survivors including cluster munitions, within a broad disability context by utilizing the efforts and resources to reach most Mine/ERW and war impacted communities aligned with line ministries priorities.

MACCA Support the Government in relation to MRE and VA:

- Ministry of Public Health VA activities:
 - The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is coordinating Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) jointly with the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), 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, in 2014 there were 3 CBR coordination meetings conducted.

- In 2014 the Disability and Rehabilitation Department (DRD) trained 250 medical staff from 5 provinces in disability awareness and physical rehabilitation issues to improve access of person with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services. By this the number of trained staff in MoPH reached to 13,000 (2,000 medical staff and 11,000 fresh graduate doctors) in 21 provinces
- 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 2014, Six meetings of the disability taskforce were held and the bigger achievement in 2014 was the development of paraplegic management guideline for Hospitals and health practitioners, as well as the training of 60 health and rehabilitation staff in regard to the spinal cord injury management.
- DRD was able to find funding from the European Commission (EC) for the 2 years training of 20 Orthopedic technicians from Kunar, Khost, Bamyar and Kabul. Training started on the 1st of May 2014.
- DRD was able to receive from EC for the training of 200 physiotherapist from those provinces where there is no physiotherapist and the need for physiotherapist is more. The training will start in September 2015.
- 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 2014 the guideline is translated, approved and is in the process of printing that will be completed in 2015.
- During the year of 2014, 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 standard is translated and is in the process of Approval by the Ministry of Public Health that will be approved by early 2015.
- Spinal Cord Injury Management guideline in the health sector was printed and disseminated to the health centers throughout the Country.
- TOR is developed for a working group and for an international consultant to support the assign group in the revision and updating of the national physiotherapy Curriculum in 2015.
- Different physical rehabilitation project concepts for the development and expansion of services to mine and ERW victim and person with disabilities were developed in 2014 and were submitted for funding in 2015.
- Provided CBR training to 23 Physiotherapists and 20 Orthopedic Technician and more disability, ICF and other rehabilitation related training will be provided to the health and rehabilitation staff in the future.
- DRD with the support of external consultant was able to conduct the assessment of the rehabilitation Hospital, the recommendation for the assessment report indicate fundamental changes and reform in the structure and operation system and the overall strategy of the national rehabilitation Hospital in Kabul.

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:

- The biggest achievement of MoE / Inclusive and Child Friendly Education Coordination Working Group (I&CFE-CWG) was finalizing, translation and printing of the Inclusive and Child Friendly Education (I&CFE) Policy. MACCA as one of the very active member of the coordination group has the honor of technically and financially supporting the translating and printing of the policy in English, Dari and Pashto. 2,000 copies of the policy (3 in 1) printed and delivered to MoE which was disseminated to all VA/Disability in particular to Inclusive Education stakeholders by IE department of MoE.
- Until end of 2014 a total number of 4,431 teachers from 806 schools and 3,819 students and their parents from 323 schools received inclusive education training in Kabul Province.
- During the year 2014, a total number of 54 school teachers received refresher training on inclusive in three provinces of Afghanistan namely Nangarhar, Laghman and Herat. 25 teachers received the second phase of the inclusive education training in Mazar-i-Sharif which will be continued with refresher training in 2015; 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
- Until end of 2015 a total number of 1,500 children with disabilities are enrolled into general school of Kabul and districts.
- During the year 2014 the Inclusive Education Coordination Working Group meeting conducted nine times in which all inclusive education stakeholders participated and shared ideas, activities, achievements and challenges with each other.
- Until end of 2014 totally, 22 monitoring missions of ministry of education, MACCA and DMC conducted to provinces to see the impact of the Inclusive education activities.
- During 2014 the IE data which was collected according to IMSMA requirements, integrated into IMSMA. Now the data of the trainings and other activities of IE are available with MACCA IMSMA system and IE department of MoE which is a valuable resource not only for MACCA but for all IE and VA/Disability stakeholders.
- During 2014 the Inclusive Education progress diagram developed and shared with Inclusive Education Department of MoE. It was a step for developing a better system for Inclusive Education activities within MoE and IE stakeholders' structure.

MoLSAMD Disability Support Unit (DSU):

The Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) coordinates disability issues with technical and financial support of MACCA/UNMAS through Disability Support Unit (DSU) which was established in 2007 and is actively engaged in conducting Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meetings focus on disability issues in Afghanistan according to Afghanistan National Development Strategy, Law on the Rights and Benefits of Persons with Disabilities and other national and international documents on disability issues.

Main activities carried out by DSU/MoLSAMD include:

○ DSCG Meetings:

The Victim Assistance / Disability Advisor of MACCA/UNMAS facilitated and conducted 13 DSCG meetings on disability issues including: on MFA and CRPD workshop, inclusive Education Policy, Tax issues for disability NGOs, establishment of disability federation , launching the National Partnership for Children with Disabilities, Jaipur Foot India, mainstreaming and inclusion of disability in UN and International agencies, scholarship for persons with visual impairments and findings of MoLSAMD international advisor on disability issues, World Bank Database project to MoLSAMD, vocational training and skill development guidelines and standards, education rights of persons with disabilities in supreme court, 3rd December celebration and special meeting on preparation of 3rd December the IDPD held at CCD office.

○ Radio and TV Interviews:

The Victim Assistance / Disability Advisor of MACCA/UNMAS conducted 19 interviews with Radio, TV and magazine on various disability issues on:

18 Interviews and one round table discussion is conducted with deferent sources of media to advocate for the political and humanitarian rights of persons with disabilities , empowerment , Physical rehabilitation technology , Psychosocial problems , social skill , 3rd December the International Day of Persons with Disabilities ...etc.

○ Advocacy and awareness sessions, meeting and gathering with governments, CSO and stakeholders;

During reporting period total of 12 different awareness sessions, meetings and gatherings on different topics and issues with government, CSO and stakeholders staff have been conducted on disability and victim assistance issues.

- **Technical Support to Government and Stakeholders:**

The VA and Disability advisors of MACCA / UNMAS provided about 22 technical support meetings, inputs, comments and activities to MoLSAMD, ACBRN, ACDP and VA/Disability stakeholders.

- **ACPD / Advocacy events and awareness activities:**

The Victim Assistance / Disability Advisor of MACCA/UNMAS attended about 24 meetings, sessions, workshop, advocacy and awareness on different disability issues along with Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities meetings:

- **Capacity Building Support:**

95 staff of MoLSAMD received capacity building trainings and awareness session on advance database and awareness on rehabilitation, employment and good governance.

- **ACBRN Meetings:**

The Victim Assistance / Disability Advisor also acting as Coordinator of the Afghanistan CBR Network and provided support to the network, finalized the CBR guidelines livelihood component in Dari and printed in 5,000 volumes by the financial support of HI/SERVE, ACBRN coordinator is also the Executive Committee Member of the Asia Pacific CBR Network, 3 CBR guidelines (Health, Education and Social) being translated in Dari and Pashto and printed by financial support of UNMAS and empowerment and livelihood components translated and printed by ACBRN members.

- Annex I - List of remaining mined areas
- Annex II - AMAS Chapter on Land Release
- Annex III - Description of mines used in Afghanistan
- Annex IV - List of stockpile AP mines destroyed during reporting period