

Convention on Cluster Munitions

Article 7 Report

1st Jan - 31st Dec 2013



Cover page¹ of the annual article 7 report

Name of State [Party]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting period: 1st Jan 2013- 31st Dec 2013

Form A: National implementation measures: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form B: Stockpiles and destruction: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	Form G: Warning to the population and risk education: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form C: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	Form H: Victim assistance: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable

¹ Notes on using the cover page:

1. The cover page could be used as a complement to submitting detailed forms adopted at the Meetings of the States parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information would need to be submitted.
2. The cover page could be used as a substitute for submitting detailed forms adopted at the Meetings of the States parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form would be unchanged in relationship to a previous year's form, the date of submission of the previous form should be clearly indicated.
4. The cover page may be used for subsequent annual reports and is not to be used for the initial Article 7 report submission.

Convention on Cluster Munitions

Reporting formats for article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

State [Party]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

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Date of submission: 27 April 2013 [day/month/year]

Reporting time period from 1st January 2013 [day/month] **to** 31st Dec 2013 [day/month/year]

NOTE : all data shaded in gray is provided on a VOLONTARY basis but pertains to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

* In accordance with art. 7, para. 1, subpara. (l).

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7, paragraph 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 to implement this Convention, 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]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 - 31st Dec 2013

<p><i>Legal, administrative and other measures taken to implement the CCM (including imposition of penal sanctions)</i></p>	<p><i>Supplementary information (e.g., text and effective date of implementation measures, including legislation, administrative measures, policies and directives, training of military forces)</i></p>
<p>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 resented to the Ministry of Justice for further process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designated committee is following with MoJ for further progress in ratification of this legislation.

Form B Stockpiles and destruction of cluster munitions

Part I: Stockpiled cluster munitions

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

(b) The total of all cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, referred to in paragraph 1 of article 3 of this Convention, to include a breakdown of their type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type;

[...]

(g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with article 3 of this Convention;”

State [Party]: **Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 - 31st Dec 2013

1. The total of all cluster munitions and explosive submunitions, stockpiled under the jurisdiction and control of the State Party

The following table does not include munitions retained for the purpose of training and expertise (in accordance with art. 3, para. 6) reported in form C. the stockpiles does not exist

2. Additional stockpiles discovered after reported completion of the programme for destruction

Nil

3. Status and progress ... in separating all CM under its jurisdiction and control from other munitions retained for operational use and marking them for the purpose of destruction (ref. art. 3, para. 1)

Nil

Form B Stockpiles and destruction of cluster munitions (continued)

Part II: Status of programmes for the destruction of cluster munitions

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (e) The status and progress of programmes for the destruction, in accordance with article 3 of this Convention, of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, with details of the methods that will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
- (f) The types and quantities of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, destroyed in accordance with article 3 of this Convention, including details of the methods of destruction used, the location of the destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards observed;
- (g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with article 3 of this Convention;”

State [Party]: [Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [1st Jan 2013 -31st Dec 2013](#)

1. Status and progress of destruction programmes (art. 3)

Status

Plans, general information, timeline

Methods that will be used¹

Name and location of destruction sites that will be used

Applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed

Progress since last report

Supplementary information

¹Reference to Form B (4).

2. Destruction of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, completed BEFORE the entry into force for the State Party (ONLY for initial reports)

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Date of completion	Location of destruction sites			Supplementary information
			Region	Province	Destruction sites	
PTAB-2.5 KO	28,697	05/01/2006 to 13/03/2009	North, Centre, Northeast	Jawzjan, Herat, Nangarhar, Parwan, Kabul, Baghlan, Kunduz	HT CDS, WRA CDS, Police Department CDS, Kapisa CDS, Bagram,	Data is illustrating the destroyed ammunition during Stockpile Destruction activity by HALO Trust, RANCO, Sterling International and WRA
AO-1Sch	5	22/12/2009 to 22/02/2009	East, Centre, Northeast, North	Nangarhar, Kapisa, Parwan, Baghlan	Sare Pul CDS, Dasht Gambiry, Bagram,	
AO-2.5	7979	10/12/2005 to 15/05/2008	North, East	Balkh, Jowzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kabul, Parwan, Kunduz, Badakhshan, Paktya, Bamyan	Mazar CDS, Sheberghan CDS, Khoja Paitaq CDS, Hairatan CDS	
AO-2.5 RT	77,064	23/08/2007	North	Jawzjan, Faryab, samangan, Sari Pul, Herat	Jawzjan CDS, Faryab CDS, Suri Pul CDS, Herat CDS	
AO-2.5-RTM	1	23/08/2007	North	Faryab	Sheberghan CDS	
BLU	1	02/12/2005	North	Balkh	Mazar CDS	
BLU-97	8	22/06/2008 to 01/04/2009	Centre	Kabul, Parwan	Bagram	
PTAB -2.5	1,937	30/03/2007 to 05/12/2008	North, West, East	Balkh, Jawzjan, Herat, Nangarhar, Laghman	Mazar CDS, Sheberghan CDS	
PTAB-2.5-RT	251	26/10/2008	North	Balkh	Hirattan CDS	
RBK	131	05/01/2006 to 26/10/2005	North, Northeast	Jawzjan, Kunduz		
RBK-250kg	15	12/03/2006 to 23/07/2008	North, West, East, Centre	Jawzjan, Herat, Nangarhar, Parwan	Jawzjan CDS, Herat CDS, Bagram CDS	
RBK500kg	125	31/07/2006 to 15/06/2006	North, Centre, Northeast	Jawzjan, Kunduz, Badakhshan	Jawzjan CDS, Kunduz CDS, Badakhshan CDS	
Cluster Munitions	48	05/06/2011	East	Nangarhar	Karukh Distruct	
Total	116,262					

Destruction of cluster munitions, including explosive sub-munitions, destroyed during clearance activities BEFORE the entry into force for the State Party (ONLY for initial reports)

Location				BLU	Status Date
Region	Province	District	Village		
Central	Kabul	Qara Bagh		5896	02-Aug-03
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam, Surkh Rod		19912	02-Aug-03
North	Balkh Faryab, Samangan	Balkh, Shortepa, Nahri Sahi, Dara-e-Suf, Maimana		2868	31-May-2003 to 30-Nov-07
North East	Kunduz, Takhar	Khanabad, Hazar Smooch, Khwaja Ghar		717	26-Jan-04 to 02-Nov-09
South	Kandahar	Daman, Panjwayee, Shah Wali Kot, Spin Boldak	Daman	330878	02-Aug-2003 to 25-Nov-07
West	Herat	Heart, Injeel		42031	27-Oct-2005 to 31-Oct-2011
Total				402,302	

3.Types and quantities of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, destroyed in accordance with article 3

(a) After entry into force

Cluster Munitions Destroyed from 01 Jan 2012-31 Dec 2013

Explosive submunition Type	Quantity destroyed*	Lot number (if possible)	Date of completion	Location of destruction sites	Supplementary information
AO-2.5 Frag	3		19/05/2012	Badakhshan	Total of 724 BLUs are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2012 during WAD operations conducted by HT under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
AO-2.5 Frag	1		04/06/2012	Baghlan	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1		15/05/2012	Hirat	
AO-2.5 Frag	3		15/09/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5		02/10/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	12		23/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		07/03/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		20/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		14/04/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		23/05/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	6		14/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	12		23/06/2012	Kabul	

AO-2.5RT Frag	25		04/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	27		05/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	583		02/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		04/07/2012	Kapisa	
AO-2.5 Frag	16		06/05/2012	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	4		03/07/2012	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		04/05/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		04/09/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		02/05/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		04/07/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	3		03/06/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1		14/06/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	3		05/03/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	6		02/02/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5 Frag	6		02-Jun-13	Kabul	Total of 37 cluster Munitions are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2013 during WAD operations conducted by HT under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
AO-2.5 Frag	2		02-Jan-13	Parwan	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		12-Mar-13	Paktya	
AO-2.5 Frag	7		10-May-13	Balkh	
AO-2.5 Frag	2		17-Sep-13	Jawzjan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		16-Sep-13	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		01-Apr-13	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		12-May-13	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		10-Apr-13	Takhar	
PTAB 1M HEAT	13		09-Dec-13	Kabul	
Total	761				

(b) Additional stockpiles destroyed after reported completion of the programme for destruction: Afghanistan yet has not officially announced completion of stockpiled Cluster Munitions programme however the Ministry of Defence verbally confirms that there is no any stockpile of cluster munitions left with Afghan National Forces

* INCLUDING explosive submunitions which are not contained in a cluster munition.

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Details of the methods of destruction used</i>
BLU -97	All BLU-97 has been destroyed on the discovered area as per the Mine Action Organizations SOP under Afghanistan Mine Action Standard (AMAS) 06.02 Battle Area Clearance(BAC) , AMAS 06.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal(EOD) and International Mine Action Standard (IMAS)

<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Details of the methods of destruction used</i>
RBK, MT.RBK, AO-2.5RTM, AO – 1SCH, AO. 2.5 KO.	Destruction is done at the Central Disposal Site (CDS) according to the Standard Operating Procedures of Organizations and in line with the National Mine Action Standard AMAS 06.08 Central Disposal Sites (CDS) and International Mine Action Standard (IMAS).

5. Applicable safety and environmental standards observed in destruction

All destructions are occurred in according to the safety and environmental standards declared in Organization SOP and AMAS 25 Environmental Management

6. Challenges and international assistance and cooperation needed for the implementation of article 3

Nil

Form C Cluster munitions retained or transferred

Article 3, paragraph 8

“States Parties retaining, acquiring or transferring cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for the purposes described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this article shall submit a detailed report on the planned and actual use of these cluster munitions and explosive submunitions and their type, quantity and lot numbers. If cluster munitions or explosive submunitions are transferred to another State Party for these purposes, the report shall include reference to the receiving party. Such a report shall be prepared for each year during which a State Party retained, acquired or transferred cluster munitions or explosive submunitions and shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (...).”

State [Party]: [Islamic Republic of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [1st Jan 2013](#) to [31st Dec 2013](#)

1. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions **RETAINED** in accordance with article 3, paragraph 6

[Nil](#)

2. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions **ACQUIRED** in accordance with article 3, paragraph 6

[Nil](#)

3. Retained/acquired cluster munitions or explosive submunitions used during reporting period in accordance with article 3, paragraph 6

[Nil](#)

4. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions transferred in accordance with article 3, paragraph 7

[Nil](#)

Form D: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (c) The technical characteristics of each type of cluster munition produced by that State Party prior to entry into force of this Convention for it, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by it, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of cluster munitions; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information that may facilitate the clearance of cluster munition remnants;”**

State [Party]: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 **to** 31st Dec 2013

Afghanistan Does not produce Cluster Munitions and Explosive Cluster munitions

Nil

Form E : Status and progress of programmes for conversion or decommissioning of production facilities

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (d) The status and progress of programmes for the conversion or decommissioning of production facilities for cluster munitions;”**

State [Party]: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting period: 1st Jan 2013 **to** 31st Dec 2013

Afghanistan does not produce cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions

Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (h) To the extent possible, the size and location of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant in each such area and when they were used;**
- (i) The status and progress of programmes for the clearance and destruction of all types and quantities of cluster munition remnants cleared and destroyed in accordance with article 4 of this Convention, to include the size and location of the cluster munition contaminated area cleared and a breakdown to the quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant cleared and destroyed;”**

State [Party]: **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Reporting period: **1st Jan to 31st Dec 2012**

1. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area*

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

** Location can be defined by listing the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area.

State [Party]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 - 31st Dec 2013

1. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area*

Region	Province	District	Village	Area (sq m)	Cluster munition remnants		Estimated or known date of contamination	Method used to estimate suspected area	Supplementary information
					Type	Estimated quantity			
Central	Maydan Wardak	Nirkh	Dehayat(Mara)	618,800	BLU	Not known	2001	Non Technical Survey	See annex – A for further detailed information
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Merkhani	1,717,200					
North East	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Bahar Law	170,368					
			Men Chuqar Ulya	306,000					
			Men Chuqur	593,300					
			Sab Qurugh	593,500					
South East	Paktya	Zurmat	Babulkhel	1,200,000					
Total				7270293					

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

** Location can be defined by listing the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area.

2. Land release

Provide information on the release of land previously suspected to contain cluster munition remnants by methods other than clearance.

During the reporting period one hazard cancelled;

Location #				Size of area (m ²)	Date of release	Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)
Region	Province	District	Village			
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Takhta Pul	47790	09-01-2013	Cancelled through a proper cancellation process under MACCA Regional office Quality management mechanism.
Total				47,790		

Below table illustrates the historical cancellation Cluster Munitions Hazards 2004-2011.

Location #				Size of area (m ²)	Date of release	Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)
Region	Province	District	Village			
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	76500	Feb-09	Cancelled through a proper cancellation process under MACCA Regional office Quality management mechanism.
West	Hirat	Hirat	Saq Salman	70321	Aug-04	
North East	Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	Khwaja Ghar (1)	13500	May-11	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	421419	Nov-07	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	18946	Mar-09	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	320440	Nov-07	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	8033	Mar-08	
North East	Kunduz	Khanabad	Khanabad	4275	Mar-09	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	37136	Mar-09	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	85300	Mar-08	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar	32614	Nov-07	
South East	Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	41300	Jun-08	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	123700	Mar-08	
Total				1,301,274		

3. Status and progress of programmes for the clearance of cluster munitions remnants

See list below

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

** Location can be defined by listing the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area. Where possible, refer to the corresponding contaminated area described in [Form F, table 1].

List of BLU hazards completed in 2013*

Region	Province	District	Village	Status	Status Date	Hazard Area Size	No of Devices Destroyed	Clearance method	Standards applies	
									Safety standards	Environmental standards
Central	Kabul	Qarabagh	Central	Complete		2115	5	Survey and Clearance	AMAS and Org-SOP	
Central	Kabul	Qarabagh	Central	Complete		3790	3			
North East	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	North East	Complete		323400	16			
Total						329,305	24			

*In 2013 three hazards cleared, two old BLU sites remained from previous surveys BLU contamination hazards discovered in Qarabagh district of Kabul province and one more hazard which located in secure area cleared in 2013. Remaining 19 BLU contamination sites located in insecure area.

Supplementary information

[narrative]

After the September 11th 2001 attack, coalition forces launched a series of aerial bombing strikes in support of its efforts to remove the Taliban from power in Afghanistan. As a result of these bombardments, some parts of the country were contaminated by unexploded cluster munitions. Over the period 2001 -2005, cluster munitions were considered a serious threat to civilians in Afghanistan. But the threat has been significantly reduced since then, as MAPA has taken the removal of cluster munitions as a top priority. MACCA records indicate that from 2001-2010, a total of 44 civilians were killed and 178 were injured as a result of accidents caused by cluster munitions. While since Mar 2010 records shows 0 civilians casualties as a result of BLU cluster munitions.

See Annex – C – “Casualties by Cluster Munitions”

4. Status and progress of programme(s) for the destruction of cluster munition remnants***

See below list

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

** This table is only for use for those cluster munitions remnants that were not destroyed during a clearance programme (for example cluster munition remnants cleared and subsequently destroyed elsewhere or abandoned cluster munitions).

List of planned BLU sites

Region	Province	District	Village	Hazard Name	Area (sqm)	Status	Recommended Clearance Type	Plan Year	Project Funded	Planned Agency
Central	Maydan Wardak	Nirxh	Dehayat(Mara)	BLU/394	618,800	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2018		
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Merkhani	BLU AF/8807/09685/M F0021	1,717,200	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
North East	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Bahar Law	BLU/2496	170,368	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
			Men Chuqar Ulya	BLU2487	306,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
				BLU/2749	292,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2015		
				BLU-2750	295,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2015		
				BLU/2740	6,300	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014	Yes	MDC
			Sab Qurugh	BLU/2489	300,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2015		
				BLU/2486	293,500	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2015		
			Zard Kamar	BLU/2728	307,650	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
				BLU/2733	372,750	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
				BLU/2732	479,850	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
				BLU/2729	254,625	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
				BLU/2730	315,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014		
			BLU/2731	341,250	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2014			
South	Paktya	Zurmat	Babulkhel	AF/0702/08764/BL	160,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2021		

East			U0031					
			AF/0702/08764/BL U034	900,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2021	
			AF/0702/08764/BL U0035	100,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2019	
			AF/0702/08764/BL U032	40,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	2019	
			Total	7,270,293				

Supplementary information

The above 19 BLU sites are part of Ottawa extended plan 308 projects which planned to be cleared for the next 9 years, 4 sites out of 19 BLU sites are suspended due to Security problem on that location
The total cost for clearance of **7,270,293 sq m** remaining BLU contaminated area is estimated \$2.2 million US dollar

5. Challenges and international assistance and cooperation needed for the implementation of article 4

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Clearance	Some sites are located in remote, inaccessible and unsecure area which clearance operations is challenging for the implementing partners	Whenever security is improved in the area	Community and government support in security providing to teams.

Form G Measures to provide warning to the population and risk education

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (j) The measures taken to provide risk reduction education and, in particular, an immediate and effective warning to civilians living in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control;”

State [Party]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013- 31st Dec 2013

1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education

The MACCA/MAPA Mine Risk Education (MRE) operations within Afghanistan are based on:

- An operational principle of understanding the landmine/ERW threats to communities and individuals.
- Identifying vulnerable or target groups.
- Providing appropriate and targeted messages and
- Confirming new knowledge used in MACCA/MAPA annual planning and priority settings.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR PRIORITIZATION OF MINE/ERW RISK REDUCTION:

MACCA continuously analyzes MRE activities with the intent of improving the outreach and outcome of MRE. Communities are classified related to their need for MRE; the table below shows the indicators and the associated score.

Any community where an accident has occurred every year for the past five years (called a “killing zone”) is automatically classified as a high priority. The remaining communities are classified depending on scores resulting from the indicators shown below:

	Indicator	Score
1	Victims recorded in the last 24 months (score is per victim, not per accident)	3
2	Community with no school	1
3	Community with ERW (because more accidents result from ERW than mines)	2
4	Community with mines	1
5	Community with cumulative hazards smaller than 200,000 sq m	1
6	Community population > 200 families	1
7	Casualties aged 18 or younger	1
8	Casualties resulting from “playing”	1
9	Casualties resulting from “travelling”	2
10	Communities with minefields within 1km of the community centre	1

Communities without schools are given a higher weighting because communities without schools are likely to have less access to MRE through the MoE system.

Data from the last year shows that more than 75% of casualties were caused by ERW rather than landmines and therefore communities contaminated by ERW are given a higher weighting than communities with only mines.

Indicators five and six are based on factors from the Survey Action Centre’s Victim Prediction Model² which indicates hazards smaller than 200,000 sq m are more likely to cause accidents than hazards larger than 200,000 sq m, and that impacted communities with more than 200 families are also more likely to suffer from accidents.

Communities with casualties under 18 are given special priority due to the vulnerability of children as well as the fact that the majority of casualties in Afghanistan are children.

Communities where accidents have occurred resulting from playing or travelling are prioritised as these are the activities causing most accidents.

Communities with a minefield which is close to the community centre are prioritised as this creates fear in women³

MACCA uses the above to give every impacted community a score. High impacted communities have score over 4, medium impacted communities have score 3 or 4 and low impacted communities have a score of 1 or 2. Following this analysis, MACCA determines which communities have had

² Developed by Survey Action Centre www.sac.org

³ According to MACCA’s research into the attitudes of women towards mine action in 2008, published at www.macca.org.af (Mine Action KAPB Survey)

MRE before.

Communities which score above six will be high priority, between four and five will be medium priority and three or under will be low priority.

2. Measures taken for effective warning of the population

The mine/ERW risk education programme aimed to reach an understanding of the mine/ERW affected communities' needs, providing MRE and training for community members and volunteers and linking mine action and the impacted communities to ensure people are aware of the threats posed by landmines, ERW making informed decisions. The CBMRE programme encourages the community members and community volunteers to mobilize their own community for taking responsibility for their own safety in mine/ERW impacted areas and to educate people on mine/ERW risks and to liaise with the mine action teams and share the recent changes in their communities in particular reporting mines and ERW as well as the new hazards/minfields. MAPA survey and EOD+MCPA teams trained to train the affected people in impacted communities during demining operations.

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 Mol, 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 be 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.

The CBMRE programme is currently comprised of the following MAPA MRE implementing partners:

Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR).

Handicap International (HI)

Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR Japan)

Mobile Mini Circus for Children (MMCC)

Danish Demining Group (DDG)

Mine/ERW risk education messages on dangerous warnings/signs and clues has been part of MACCA/MAPA priority settings focusing on the recognition of dangerous objective (mines/ERW) including cluster munitions to ensure people recognize them and making informed decisions. For details, please refer to Ottawa extension report – MRE section.

The table below illustrates the number of teachers trained by region since 2008:

Region	Trained Teachers		Total
	Male	Female	
Central	4129	803	4932
Northeast	3489	250	3739
East	3676	40	3716
South	1356	112	1468
South East	2713	148	2861
North	3515	653	4168
West	2698	407	3105
Grand Total	21,576	2,413	23,989

The MACCA and DMC provide technical and management support aimed at the development of the MoE Mine Action/MRE Directorate. MoE Mine

Action Advisors will be responsible for national curriculum/schools text book development, continued teacher training and monitoring of Mine/ERW Risk Education activities in schools. The Directorate will ensure that the Child Protection Officer Project is implemented to:

Provide MRE training for the new teachers/new schools.

Conduct refresher trainings and distribute MRE materials to all trained teachers throughout the country.

Regularly monitor the MRE activities throughout the country

Report regularly to the MACCA and DMC on Mine/ERW Risk Education activities within the MoE including Directorate and ERTV activities as well as field and mission reports.

Form H: Victim assistance: status and progress of implementation of the obligations under article 5

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

- (k) The status and progress of implementation of its obligations under article 5 of this Convention to adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for social and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims and to collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munition victims;”**

State [Party]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 - 31st Dec 2013

1. National focal point/coordination mechanism for the implementation of article 5 (specify name and contact information of government body responsible)

The Victim assistance (VA) programmes in Afghanistan focused on advocacy, awareness, prevention, physical rehabilitation, livelihood, vocational training, peer support, physical accessibility, special and Inclusive education activities within the broader context of the disability sector as required by the Mine Ban Treaty. The Ministry of Labour Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disability (MoLSAMD) is the government focal point for VA issues and participates at the highest level at states parties and VA related meetings and also the Afghanistan CBR Network Coordinator is the Executive Committee Member of the Asia Pacific CBR Network as of November 2011. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) are involved in disability services and advocacy activities. The MoPH is contributing to the development of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) concept, coordinating and providing physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support services. The MoPH also coordinates training programmes for physiotherapists, Orthopaedic technicians and healthcare providers. The MoE with support from MACCA/UNMAS provides Inclusive Education training for schools teachers, head masters, children with disabilities and their parents. Afghanistan is the current regional coordinator for the South Asian CBR Network as of March 2010.

Contact detail of the government focal points in three line Ministries are:

- 1- Dr. Suraya Paikan, Deputy Minister of Martyrs and Disability Affairs of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disability MoLSAMD
Email: Suraya.paikan@gmail.com / sadiqmohibi@gmail.com
Phone: 0093202300369 / 0093752044774 / 0093705966520
- 2- Dr. Mohammad Ihsan Gulban, Head of the Disability and Physical rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Public Health
Email: drd.moph@yahoo.com
Phone: 0093700063110
- 3- Mohammad Naseem Safi , Head of Inclusive Education Department Ministry of Education MoE
Email: naseem-safi@yahoo.com

Mobile Phone # + 93(0)707948368

2.Data collection and assessment of the needs of cluster munitions victims (please indicate gender and age of survivors as well as information on affected families and communities)

MoLSAMD:

The MoLSAMD is registering the persons with war related disabilities in the country to provide them pension according to the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Persons with Disabilities LRBPD, within MoLSAMD only this sort of data collection mechanism exists at the moment that registering and entering to their database at national and sub national levels, still the National Disability Survey of Afghanistan (NDSA) conducted by Handicap International HI on 2005 is valid where the NSDA estimated 2.7% of overall population are with severe disabilities, 59% are men with disabilities, 41% women with disabilities, 196000 Children at school aged are with disabilities, physical disability is the highest as 36% , around 60,000 are landmine survivors, there is one question with five components included in the coming national census on disability, the census has not been done so far, sampling survey conducted by MoLSAMD in three provinces (Logar, Nangarhar and Bamyan) on disability in 2011. By end of the 2013 the MoLSAMD registered 105000 war related disabilities including the victims of Mine/ERW, cluster munitions and other weapons to reactive disability pension. The National Disability Referral Guide (NDRG) collected data from national and international disability stakeholders to develop a referral system of service delivery in the country. The NDRG software developed with the support of MACCA in 2013.

MoPH:

DRD continuously collects national data from physical rehabilitation sources consisting of physiotherapy and orthopaedics technology and disseminated to provincial health directorate and disability stakeholders. The collected data indicates that out of the 894 technical and administrative staff working, 560 of them were persons with disability. A disability task force and community based rehabilitation task force has been in place for almost five years and provides strong technical guidance to the MOPH

The Ministry of Public Health is collecting the victim assistance data by 2 mechanism,

1. DRD developed specific reporting format for collection of the quarterly data and report from the vertical disability programme, the format is providing data with the specification of gender, type of disability, home based or centre based services and referral of the clients to other institution for services .
2. Disability is also briefly included in the Health Management Information system (HMIS) of MoPH, the data which is regularly coming through HMIS is:
 - No. of Person with disability received physical rehabilitation services in the health facilities
 - Type of disabling disease treated in the health facilities
 - No. Of Trauma/Accident and emergency responses
 - Referral of clients
 - In 2013 a list of disability and physical rehabilitation indicators are developed and now under the approval process by the HMIS department of the Ministry of Public Health

MoE

The child Protection officers (CPOs) in all schools throughout the country report casualty data to the Safety and Security Department of MoE through mobile phones and VHF channels. The received data of provinces is inserted into MoE database, the compiled data of MoE is then shared with MACCA on a monthly and quarterly basis. As well as the Inclusive education department of MoE collects data of inclusive and special education trainings for teachers, parents, children with disabilities and enrolment of them into general schools.

3. Development and implementation of national laws and policies for implementation of article 5

Afghanistan at the national level ratified the United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities UN CRPD, Convention on Cluster Munitions CCM and ILO C 159 on as following:

1. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol was passed by the Afghan Lower House on 23 April 2011, the Upper House on 15 May 2011 and signed by the President on 4 June 2011 culminating in decree number 24. The CRPD has been published in the official gazette number 1052; Afghanistan ratified the CRPD on 18 September 2012 and known as state party.
2. The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) was also passed by the Afghan Lower House on 30 April 2011, the Upper House on 24 May 2011, signed by President on 6 June 2011 resulting in decree number 25 and also signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs on 8 June 2011, on 8th September 2011 Afghanistan known as state party.
3. Afghanistan ratified the ILO Convention Number 159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983) on 07/04/2010
4. Some articles of the LRBPD amended and published in official gazette number 1099 of the Ministry of Justice 2013
5. The electoral law enforced in 2013 and included political rights of Persons with disabilities in the election 2013
6. The Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities drafted and now the 3rd draft made available in local language for wider consultation and feedback.

The DRD of MoPH developed, printed and disseminated widely the national physical rehabilitation strategy for the services in the country; the strategy is shared with all the directorates and departments of MoPH and with the stakeholders for their consideration and implementation. The strategy is an important tool and guide for service delivery, advocacy and awareness rising.

A 3 years implementation plan for the disability and physical rehabilitation strategy developed and shared with the relevant department and directorates.

Ministry of Public Health developed Eight years national health policy (2012-2020) and disability and physical rehabilitation is broadly stated which is as follow: Prevent **disability** where possible and restore maximum physical functional ability for persons with disabilities as well as for persons with temporary impairment through strengthening the MoPH institutional capacity, increasing access to physical rehabilitation services; providing capacity building programs to healthcare and rehabilitation providers; improving coordination among the relevant stakeholders; promoting healthy lifestyle among persons with disabilities; and including basic principles of psychosocial rehabilitation in training for workers and volunteers as well as for physical rehabilitation professionals.

In 2013 MoPH revised the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) and the Disability and Rehabilitation Department had active role in the revision and disability and physical rehabilitation was fully included in the revised EPHS.

In 2013 DRD/MoPH with the support of disability taskforce members and other relevant Ministry departments and Hospitals developed guideline for the

Management of spinal cord injuries in Emergency, Acute, Chronic and Social inclusion stages.

MoE:

The Inclusive education department of MoE with support from stakeholder including UNMAS/MACCA developed Inclusive Education Policy for the first time in Afghanistan. The policy provides accessible, affordable and quality education for persons with disability, especially for children with disabilities. The policy is now in final stage which will be finalized and printed in second quarter of 2014

4.National plan and budget, including timeframes to carry out these activities

Currently MoLSAMD is providing financial support (pension) to only war related disabilities in the country, the amount varies based on the degrees of the disability started from 1500 Afs – 2250 Afs per month, some articles of the LRBPD including the increase of disability pension amended in 2013 and the amendment published in official gazette number 1099 and the maximum disability pension is 5000 Afs per month and by beginning of 1393 the increase will be issued all over the country. there is no specific national allocation of fund to disability programs, there are some projects funded by the government such as: National Disability Institute, disability survey in Logar, Nangarhar and Bamyan provinces, vocational programs under the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) from developmental budget of government proposed by MoLSAMD, but still most of the services provided by national and international NGOs on disability in the country, the government promised of allocation of 1.5% of national income to disability so far the allocation of 1.5% of national income has not issued.

The Ministry of public health of Afghanistan have 10 strategic objectives and the Disability and physical rehabilitation department develop annual operational plan based on the MoPH national strategic objectives and as well as the National physical rehabilitation strategy which is recently approved and published. In the revised BPHS in 2009, MOPH integrated physiotherapy services in 70 district Hospitals with hiring two physiotherapists in each of the stated Hospitals and 17 orthopaedic centres in 13 provinces. DRD managed to include the training of 200 Community Physiotherapist in the MoPH 5 years SEHAT project and it is hope that in the next five years the project will be implemented in 3 regional Institutes for Health and Sciences (IHS) of the Ministry of Public Health, the duration of the training will be 3 years. According to the new plan of MoPH with the donors community the National Priority projects (NPP) first phase implementation will start in 2014. In 2013 DRD was able to find financial resources for the training of 20 Orthopaedic Technician Assistance (OTA) in 4 provinces (Kunar, Khost, Kabul and Bamyan) Provinces from European Commission. The training will start in May 2014 and the duration of the training will be 18 months.

MoE:

The inclusive education department of MoE which was established within new structure of MoE in late 2011 has the responsibility of enrolment of children with disabilities into general schools through conducting capacity building, awareness and advocacy trainings to school teachers, head masters, children with disabilities and their parents and community members throughout the country. Fortunately, the Inclusive Child Friendly Education – Coordination Working Group (ICFE-CWG) exists which chairs by MoE and has regular monthly meetings to discuss achievements, challenges and way forward. The main objective of the coordination meeting is to better coordinate Inclusive education activities of all stakeholders/IPs and develop new policy and reporting format for inclusive education activities.

As well as most of the VA/disability organizations including MACCA has plan of action for 2014 to provide technical and financial support to MoE inclusive education department for conducting trainings and capacity development issues including trainings on Sign language, Braille script and publication of Inclusive education materials.

Suggested time plan with teachers required and number of physical therapists trained

Year	Provincial PT Training 1	Provincial PT Training 2	Provincial PT Training 3	Provincial PT Training 4	Teachers required*	PTI	# of PTs**
2013	Year 1				1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20
2014	Year 2				1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20
2015	Year 3 + Year 1***				1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+30
2016	Year 2	Year 1			1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20
2017	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	Year 1		1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+30
2018	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	Year 1	1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+30
2019	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+60
2020	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+60
2021	Year 3 + (Year 1***)	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+60
2022	(Year 2)	Year 3 + Year 1***	Year 2	Year 3 + Year 1***	1 fulltime 6 provincial 9 PTI	Years 1,2,3	20+60
TOTAL PHYSICAL THERAPISTS TRAINED							530

5. Efforts to closely consult with and actively involve cluster munition victims and their representative organisations in victim assistance planning and implementation

Persons with disabilities and their representative organization (Persons with Disabilities Organizations PDOs) are part of decision making and participating to various disability events, discussion and issues as :

1. 12 Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) and sub DSCG meetings on 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,
2. The supported staff of the MACCA / UNMAS 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

3. The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor also acting as Coordinator of the Afghanistan CBR Network and provided support to the network, finalized the CBR guidelines social component in Dari and Pashto and printed in 5000 volumes by the financial support of UNMAS, 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
4. The International Day of Persons with Disabilities IDPD was celebrated in Kabul to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities in Afghanistan through Celebrating the IDPD and to raise awareness of the government and all concern national authorities towards integrating of persons with disabilities socially and economically.
5. 17 meetings, sessions, workshops on advocacy and disability awareness on various disability issues including the attending to Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities meetings

Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan have disability and physical rehabilitation taskforce which have more than 15 members from the Ministry relevant directorates and departments, International and national organizations and disabled people organization as well. In 2013 a total of 6 taskforce meetings were organized.

The Inclusive Education Department of Ministry of Education of Afghanistan held and chair Inclusive Child Friendly Education – Coordination Working Group (ICFE-CWG) meeting which held monthly basis. Most of the IE stakeholders participate in the meeting and share achievements, challenges and way forward. The meeting has more than 20 members.

6.Assistance services (including medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion)

<i>Type of service (medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, social and economic inclusion)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>	<i>Description of service (progress, types of services, number of persons assisted, time period)</i>
<p>Inclusive Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of children with disabilities into general schools through ministry of education's Inclusive Education department 	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Children with disabilities are one of the excluded groups of children who don't have access to general schools. MoE with number of national and international organizations work to pave the way for inclusion of children with disabilities into general schools. Fortunately, MACCA/UNMAS is one the NGOs that supports the government of Afghanistan (MoE) financially and technically. This initiative has been started on 2007 and up to end of 2013 a total number of 7912 school teachers, school principles, and parents of children with disabilities from 999 schools of Kabul, four surrounding districts and 10 wards of Kabul city have been trained and outcome of the trainings is inclusion of more than 1000 children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul and provinces. Specifically, during 2013 a total number of 1601 teachers and principles, and 1411 parents of children with disabilities received inclusive education training which caused inclusion of more than 50 children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul city and four surrounding districts. During 2013 a total number of 60 teachers received complete package training of Sign language and Braille script (30 in Braille and 30 in Sign language) in Kabul</p>
<p>MoLSAMD: Disability is included in the vocational training beneficiaries of MoLSAMD, Disability NGOs are providing disability services as well government.</p>	<p>AABAR, ALSO, AOAD,</p>	<p>The Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA)/UNMAS continued to support the Government of Afghanistan and NGOs in disability and Victim Assistance (VA) since 2007 through financial and technical means and in 2013 the MACCA/UNMAS increased its financial support on VA / disability projects to 3 national and international NGOs (AABRAR, AOAD, ALSO) in Kabul, Hirat, Kandahar, Hilmand, Bamyan, and Balkh provinces in the areas of physical accessibility, Mainstreaming Centers, peer support, vocational training, inclusive education, awareness, advocacy and capacity building for persons with disabilities, their families, community and related government staff as prioritized projects of MoLSAMD.</p>
<p>MoPH: Basic Packages of Health services (BPHS) Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) Disability and Physical rehabilitation services</p>	<p>Ibni Sina, AKDB, BDN, ACTD, CAP,IMC, BARAC, Health Net, AMI Health net, SM, MoPH SCA, HI, ICRC, AABRAR, DAO, KOO, MoPH</p>	<p>Around 5000 person with disabilities received physical rehabilitation, healthcare services, awareness session and referral services from the MoPH physical rehabilitation centres and from the health facilities. MACCA subcontracted DAO, KOO and HI to provide physical rehabilitation services to the person with disabilities in Kunar, Kabul, Kandahar and Herat Province and they provided services to more than 5000 person with physical disabilities.</p>

7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources

The MoLSAMD strategy is under development where it has inclusive component on disability, the implementation of MoLSAMD and other national and international disability documents (LRBPD, CRPD, CCM, MBT, ILO C 159, ANDAP) needs international support (financially and technically), currently the Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities is 3rd draft stage and made available in local language for more comments and feedback of all stakeholders and government agencies, the revision of ANDAP is pending due to the policy, when policy is finalized then it will be followed up by the revised ANDAP with a broader focus on all categories of persons with disabilities including the victims of mine/ERW, VA is an integral part of the policy.

MoPH:

MoPH/MACCA Developed 7 projects to seek funding from the International and National donors, the projects are part of the world bank and EC 5 years plan which is called SEHAT; MoPH/MACCA is working with donors for funding these important projects which will have direct and visible impact on the life of person with disabilities.

MoE:

The Inclusive education department of MoE works together with national and international organizations to provide better services for children who excluded from schools with a special focus on children with disabilities and victims of Mine/ERW, and has developed a comprehensive plan of action for 2014 which will enable the department to train more teachers, master trainer, children with disabilities and their parent. As well as the department in coordination with inclusive education stakeholders developed new policy for inclusive education which will enable the department and all stakeholders to expand inclusive education activities to provinces, districts and villages (the policy is in final stage of approval in MoE, it is expected to be finalized by end of the second quarter of 2014)

8. Needs for international assistance and cooperation

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Training of 400 Physiotherapists from all part of the country	Currently there are 362 physiotherapists trained in the Country and most of them are working with the vertical disability programme, the need for the total number of physiotherapist to work in BPHS and EPHS is 400,	6 years period (2014-2020)	4.5 Million dollars
Establishment of national paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy centre	To provide basic healthcare like curing bedsore and also to provide physical rehab service to	Long term project	2 Million dollars

Establishment of Orthopedic workshop in Bamyan Province	paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy children's There is no Orthopedic workshop in Bamyan and person with disability have very much difficulties for receiving physical rehabilitation services)	Long term project	1 Million
Training of health staff in the disability awareness and physical rehabilitation	Disability and physical rehabilitation is one of the priority of the Ministry of Public Health and the knowledge and understanding of health staff from the disability and physical rehabilitation is low, therefore training is a big need.	Long term	500,000

9. Efforts undertaken to raise awareness of the rights of cluster munition victims and persons with other disabilities

0. Conducted one week training on advocacy, advocacy approach and effective advocacy for 20 staff of MoLSAMD by financial support of UNMAS
1. Conducted one week training on advocacy database for 15 staff of MoLSAMD by the financial support of MACCA
2. Conducted one day disability awareness session on rehabilitation and disability for 20 staff of MoLSAMD by the financial support of UNMAS
3. Conducted one day disability awareness section on employment rights of persons with disabilities and decent work for 20 staff of MoLSAMD by the financial support of UNMAS
4. Conducted one day disability awareness session on good governance for persons with disabilities for 20 staff of MoLSAMD by the financial support of UNMAS
5. The Senior Advocacy and Communication Advisor of MACCA / UNMAS conducted two radio interviews (Radio Bayan) on social issues of persons with disabilities and art, culture and disability issues and also 6 live and recorded TV interviews on:
6. 1601 school teachers from 322 schools of Kabul and four surrounding districts received training of Inclusive education in order to ensure enrolment of children with disabilities into general schools, as well as a total number of 1411 children with disabilities and their parents trained in Inclusive education principals

7. Training of Trainers (TOT) on Inclusive education conducted for 100 teachers in 6 provinces. The trained teachers will take the responsibility of Inclusive education awareness and trainings for more teachers and students in their respective schools.

- Disability Law, strengthen ad weakness of the law, amendment of the law (Rahi-e-Farda)
- Victim Assistance, victims of mine / ERW and cluster munitions (Rahi-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)
- Organized 4 days Disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training for 210 health staff from 7 provinces (Mazar, Samangan, Parwan, Kapisa, Panjshir, Maydan Wardak and Laghman) Provinces.

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.

State [Party]: **Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Reporting for time period from 1st Jan 2013 - 31st Dec 2013

Narrative / reference to other reports

Note: Form J can be used to report, on a **voluntary** basis, on the efforts to encourage States not parties to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and to notify such States of Convention obligations as outlined in article 21.

End of Report