



Afghanistan Report on Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions for the
period of 1st Jan 2014- 31st Dec 2014

STATE [PARTY]: **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

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Cover page¹ of the annual article 7 report

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

Reporting period: 1st Jan 2014- 31st Dec 2014

(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A: National implementation measures:

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

Form B: Stockpiles and destruction:

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

non applicable

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

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

non applicable

Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance:

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

non applicable

Form G: Warning to the population and risk education:

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

non applicable

Form H: Victim assistance:

changed

unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

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: [28 April 2014](#) [day/month/year]

Reporting time period from [1st January 2014](#) [day/month] **to** [31st Dec 2014](#) [day/month/year]

NOTE: All [data shaded](#) in gray is provided on a voluntary 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:

Form (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 2014 - 31st Dec 2014

<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. 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>	<p>The designated committee is following with MoJ for further progress in ratification of this legislation.</p>

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 2014 - 31st Dec 2014**

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 2014 -31st Dec 2014**

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

¹ Reference 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 Distract		
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 2014

Explosive submunition Type	Quantity destroyed*	Lot number (if possible)	Date of completion	Location of destruction sites	Supplementary information
AO-2.5 Frag	3		19-05-12	Badakhshan	Total of 724 BLUs are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2012 during WAD operations conducted by HALO Trust under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
AO-2.5 Frag	1		04-06-12	Baghlan	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1		15-05-12	Hirat	
AO-2.5 Frag	3		15-09-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5		02-10-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	12		23-06-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		07-03-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		20-06-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		14-04-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2		23-05-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	6		14-06-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	12		23-06-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	25		04-12-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	27		05-12-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	583		02-12-12	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		04-07-12	Kapisa	
AO-2.5 Frag	16		06-05-12	Parwan	

AO-2.5RT Frag	4	03-07-12	Parwan	Total of 37 cluster Munitions are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2013 during WAD operations conducted by HALO Trust under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	04-05-12	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	04-09-12	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	02-05-12	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	04-07-12	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	3	03-06-12	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1	14-06-12	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	3	05-03-12	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	6	02-02-12	Takhar	
AO-2.5 Frag	6	02-Jun-13	Kabul	
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 of 2 BLU-97 are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2014 during WAD operations conducted by HALO Trust under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	06/11/2014	Khost	
PTAB 1M HEAT	1	18/04/2014	Paktya	
PTAB2.5 HEAT	1	11/12/2014	Kabul	
PTAB-2.5KO Frag-HEAT BTAB-2.5KO	5	09/01/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	6	18/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	18/02/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	20/02/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1	19/06/2014	Kabul	
M-42 HE-HEAT	85	05/03/2014	Kabul	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1	13/12/2014	Nangarhar	Total of 187 cluster Munitions are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2014 during WAD operations conducted by HALO Trust under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1	15/12/2014	Nangarhar	
AO-2.5 Frag	2	10/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	6	12/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	11	13/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	6	16/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1	02/12/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	7	11/08/2014	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	8	19/08/2014	Kabul	

AO-2.5 Frag	9		15/08/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	9		17/08/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	10		10/08/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	1		10/09/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	1		02/11/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	4		11/09/2014	Kunduz
PTAB-2.5KO Frag-HEAT BTAB-2.5KO	1		18/12/2014	Kabul
AO-2.5 Frag	6		14/08/2014	Kabul
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	20		Feb & Nar 2014	Kunduz
Total	970			

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

Reporting for time period from [1st Jan 2014 to 31st Dec 2014](#)

- 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 2014 to 31st Dec 2014

Afghanistan Does not produce Cluster Munitions and Explosive Cluster munitions

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]: Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Reporting period: 1st Jan 2014 to 31st Dec 2014

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

Reporting period: [1st Jan to 31st Dec 2014](#)

1. Size and location of cluster munitions 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	Kane Ezzat	658,124	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	587,000					
			Sab Qurugh	145,576					
			Zard Kamar	2,071,125					
South East	Paktya	Zurmat	Babulkhel	1,200,000					
Total				6,855,393					

* 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.

Below table illustrates the historical cancellation Cluster Munitions Hazards 2004-2014.

Location #				Size of area (m ²)	Date of release	Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)
Region	Province	District	Village			
North East	Kunduz	Khanabad	Khanabad	4,275	Mar-09	Cancelled through a proper cancellation process under AMAS 03-01 and MACCA Regional office Quality management mechanism.
North East	Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	Khwaja Ghar (1)	13,500	May-11	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	18,946	Mar-09	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Takhta Pul	23,550	09-01-13	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Takhta Pul	24,240	09-01-13	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar	32,614	Nov-07	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	37,136	Mar-09	
South East	Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	41,300	Jun-08	
West	Herat	Hirat	Saq Salman	70,321	Aug-04	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	76,500	Feb-09	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	85,300	Mar-08	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	123,700	Mar-08	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	320,440	Nov-07	
West	Hirat	Injil	Injil	8,033	Mar-08	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	421,419	Nov-07	
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 2014:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Status Date</i>	<i>Hazard Area Size</i>	<i>No of Devices Destroyed</i>	<i>Clearance method</i>	<i>Standards applies</i>	
									<i>Safety standards</i>	<i>Environmental standards</i>
Northeast	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Men Chuqur	Closed	29 Mar 2014	6,300	20	Manual	AMAS and Org-SOP	AMAS05-01 and 06-03
Total						6,300	20			

*In 2014 among 10 planned BLU contaminated hazards just one hazard which explained in above table cleared and other 9 hazards due to shortage of fund and security problem remained open.

Supplementary information

[narrative]

During coalition forces operation against Taleban 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 44civilians were killed and 178 were injured as a result of accidents caused by cluster munitions. While since Mar 2010 records shows one civilians casualties as a result of BLU cluster munitions.

See Annex – C – “Causalities 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	Nirkh	Dehayat(Mara)	AF/0408/02381/BLU394	658,124	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1397		
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Merkhani	AF/8807/09685/BLU0021	1,7 17,200	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
North East	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Bahar Law	BLU/2496	170,368	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
			Zard Kamar	BLU/2728	307,650	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2729	254,625	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2730	315,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2731	341,250	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2732	479,850	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2733	372,750	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
			Men Chuqur	BLU/2749	292,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
				BLU/2750	295,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
			Sab Qurugh	BLU/3127	145,576	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
			Men Chuqar Ulya	BLU/2487	306,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search	1395		
			South East	Paktya	Zurmat	Babulkhel	AF/0702/08764/BLU034	900,000	Open	BAC Sub Surface Search
AF/0702/08764/BLU032	40,000	Open					BAC Sub Surface Search	1397		
AF/0702/08764/BLU0035	100,000	Open					BAC Sub Surface Search	1397		
AF/0702/08764/BLU0031	160,000	Open					BAC Sub Surface Search	1400		
Total	6,855,393									

Supplementary information

The above 17 BLU sites are part of Ottawa extended plan 308 projects which planned to be cleared for the next 9 years, The total cost Of 17 cluster munitions sites is estimated to be around USD 2.18 million dollar remaining BLU contaminated area is estimated \$2.18 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	The remaining cluster munitions sites are located in remote and insecure areas, where its clearance seems challenging for the implementer at this stage	Whenever security is improved in the area	Community and government support in security provision 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 2014- 31st Dec 2014

1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education

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 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 2014 - 31st Dec 2014

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 also 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 / 0799353669
- 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- Zuhor Hakim, Head of Inclusive Education Department Ministry of Education MoE
Email: zuhor.hakim@yahoo.com
Mobile Phone # + 93(0)799448723

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, 196,000 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 Bamyán) on disability in 2011. By end of the 2014 the MoLSAMD registered **115,000** 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.

MoPH:

The Ministry of Public Health is continuously 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 2014 a list of disability and physical rehabilitation indicators updated and further developed and it is hoped that the HMIS will be reviewed in 2015 and well developed and comprehensive disability and physical rehabilitation Indicators will be included.
3. DRD also developed Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and it is hoped the disability and physical rehabilitation indicators will be included in the national M&E indicators in 2015
4. Training of Physiotherapist and Prosthetic and Orthotic (P&O) Technician: Disability and Rehabilitation Department of MoPH have plan to training 200 physiotherapists and 40 Prosthetic and Orthotic technician in the standard 3 years approved Curriculum of MoPH in the next 4 years. Plan approved and will be funded through off budget .

Review and Development of the national physiotherapy and Orthopaedic Technician 3 year Curriculum: DRD and Ghazanfer Institute for Health and Sciences have plan to review and update the current physiotherapy Curriculum and Orthopaedic Technician Curriculum in 2015

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.

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) See Annex C**
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. Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled signed by Afghanistan on 28th June 2013
7. The Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities drafted and now the 3rd draft made available in local language for wider consultation and feedback.
8. Inclusive Education policy developed, translated into national languages, printed and disseminated to all VA/Disability stakeholders. The IE policy paves the way to inclusion of all children who are out of schools into general schools, with a focus on Children with Disabilities (CwDs)

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. The strategy is finalized and will be expired in the end of 2015.

A 3 years implementation plan for the disability and physical rehabilitation strategy developed and shared with the relevant department and directorates. The current strategy will end by 2015 and MoPH will revise and update the strategy for the next 5 years.

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 Finalization of basic principles of psychosocial rehabilitation in training for workers and volunteers as well as for physical rehabilitation professionals that will be considered in the future short and long term planning .

The revised EPHS is endorsed by MoPH and introduced to the donors for funding that was developed In 2013 by MoPH .

In 2014 the guideline for the Management of spinal cord injuries in Emergency, Acute, Chronic and Social inclusion stages finalized, printed, widely distributed and training provided for implementation

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.

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 between 2500 – 5000 Afs based on amendment to LRBPD resulted the incensement of the disability salary, there is no specific national allocation of fund to disability programs, but still most of the services provided by national and international NGOs on disability in the country,

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 started in 2014. In 2013 DRD was able to find financial resources for the training of 20 Orthopedic Assistant (OTA) which started in the 1st of May 2014 and 20 trainees from Kunar, Kabul, Khost and Bamyan was selected. Training was conducted without any problems in 2014. The funding for the training of 200 physiotherapist is also available and the training will be started in September 2015.

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 based on the newly developed policy and reporting format for inclusive education activities.

As well as most of the VA/disability organizations including MACCA has plan of action for 2015 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. 6 VA coordination bi-monthly meetings were conducted at MACCA chaired by VA department and participated by all key VA/Disability National and International organization and line ministries representative, 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
2. 12 Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meetings conducted at MoLSAMD and stakeholders offices, chaired by MoLSAMD Deputy Minister for Martyrs and Disability Affairs, coordinating and discussing the 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, vocational training guidelines and standards, 3rd December celebration and CRPD reporting process,
3. 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 provided.
4. The VA/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. 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 attended to the conference on Bridge Between the Worlds "*global conference on assisting landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors in the context of disability rights and other domains*" held in Medellin Columbia by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and attended to the 4th Technical Consultation on Stepping Up Protection of Children with Disabilities in South Asia organized by the South Asia Initiatives to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) hosted by the Sri Lankan government in Colombo Sri Lanka on behalf the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) as part of MoLSAMD delegates,
5. 22 advocacy meetings held with Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ACPD), ACBAR, 1st vice president, AIHRC, national assembly, media and stakeholders

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. 6 meeting of the disability and rehabilitation taskforce was organized in 2014.

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. 10 meetings were conducted In 2014.

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 2014 a total number of 8,250 school teachers, school principles, and parents of children with disabilities from 1,129 schools of Kabul, four surrounding districts and 10 wards of Kabul city plus four provinces (Hirat, Balkh, Nangarhar and Laghman) 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 2014 a total number of 338 teachers and principals and parents of children with disabilities received inclusive education training which caused inclusion of more than 50 children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul and mentioned provinces.</p> <p>During 2014 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>ALSO and HI</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 2014 the MACCA/UNMAS support extended on VA / disability projects to one International INGO (HI) in Hirat province to provide socio-economical reintegration through Vocational training, disability awareness, capacity building training and referral services to 2,638 Mine/ERW victims and other person and one national NGOs (ALSO) for first quarter of 2014 in Kabul, Hirat, Bamyán, and Balkh provinces in the areas of Mainstreaming Centres, peer support, vocational training, inclusive education, awareness, advocacy and capacity building to 419 Mine.ERW including cluster munitions victims and other</p>

		persons with disabilities, their families, community and related government staff as a part of prioritized projects of MoLSAMD.
MoPH: Basic Packages of Health services (BPHS) Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) Disability and Physical rehabilitation services	Ibni Sina, AKDB, BDN, ACTD, CAP,IMC, BARAC, Health Net, AMI Health net, SM, MoPH SCA, HI, ICRC, AABRAR, DAO, KOO, MoPH	Around 5,000 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 8,886 person with physical disabilities.

7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources

The implementation of MoLSAMD strategy and other national and international disability documents (LRBPD, CRPD, CCM, MBT, ILO C 159, ANDAP, Marrakesh treaty) need international support (financially and technically), currently the Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities is in 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:

The advocacy for fund raising to the 7 projects developed by MoPH/MACCA to is ongoing, 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 2015 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 in order to achieve the EFA goal of "enrolment of all Afghan children into schools until 2020"

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 USD are now available
Establishment of national paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy centre	To provide basic healthcare like curing bedsore and also to provide physical rehab service to paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy children's	Long term project	2 Million dollars
Establishment of Orthopaedic workshop in Bamyan Province	There is no Orthopaedic workshop in Bamyan and person with disability have very much difficulties for receiving physical rehabilitation services)	Long term project	One 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

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

1. One week training on advocacy, advocacy approach and effective advocacy conducted for 20 staff of MoLSAMD by financial support of MACCA / UNMAS
2. One week training on advance database conducted for 15 staff of MoLSAMD by financial support of MACCA / UNMAS
3. One day disability awareness training on Rehabilitation and disability for 20 staff of MoLSAMD
4. One day disability awareness training on Employment Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Decent works for 20 staff of MoLSAMD,
5. One day disability awareness training on disability and good governance for 20 staff of MoLSAMD
6. Conducted the CBR guidelines workshop by the financial support of CCD in Kabul on five components of CBR as:
 - A. Social component 29th October 2014 presented by Sadiq Mohibi
 - B. Education component on 5th November 2014 presented by SCA
 - C. Health component on 12th November 2014 presented by Razi Khan
 - D. Livelihood component on 19th November 2014 presented by AABRAR
 - E. Empowerment component on 26th November 2014 presented by CCD

The VA/disability Advisor of MACCA / UNMAS conducted 19 interviews with TVs, radios , magazine and Daily on various disability issues such as: education, VA, election, disability rights, children with disabilities, new government, women with disabilities, 3rd December and Civil Society activities to be inclusive conducted 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.

1. **259** teachers and head masters of Kabul, Hirat, Mazar, Jalalabad and Laghman received training of Inclusive education in order to ensure enrolment of children with disabilities into general schools.
2. Training of Trainers (TOT) on Inclusive education conducted for **79** teachers in 4 provinces. The trained teachers will take the responsibility of Inclusive education awareness and trainings for more teachers and students in their respective schools.
3. 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 2014 - 31st Dec 2014

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