



Afghanistan Report on Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions for the  
period of 1st Jan 2015- 31st Dec 2015

STATE [PARTY]:

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

POINT OF CONTACT:

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25-Apr-16



**Cover page<sup>1</sup> of the annual article 7 report**

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

**Reporting period:** 1st Jan 2015- 31st Dec 2015

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

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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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 2015](#) [day/month/year]

**Reporting time period from** [1st January 2015](#) [day/month] **to** [31st Dec 2015](#) [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.

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\* 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 2015 - 31st Dec 2015**

<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><b>Regulation on banning production, use, transportation and stockpiling of antipersonnel mines and Cluster Munitions:</b> 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 DMAC and has promised to put pressure on the Ministry of Justice to take it in the review plan of 1395 (April 2016 – March 2017).</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 2015 - 31st Dec 2015**

- 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 2015 -31st Dec 2015](#)

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

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*Status*

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Plans, general information, timeline

Methods that will be used<sup>1</sup>

Name and location of destruction sites that will be used

Applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed

Progress since last report

Supplementary information

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<sup>1</sup>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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,262</b>						

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
<b>Total</b>					<b>402,302</b>	

### 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 2015-31 Dec 2015

Explosive submunition Type	Quantity destroyed*	Lot number (if possible)	Date of completion	Location of destruction sites	Supplementary information
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		05/02/2015	Jawzjan	Total of 165 cluster Munitions are destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2015 during WAD operations conducted by HALO Trust under the coordination of MoD of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		15/02/2015	Jawzjan	
AO.20 Frag	1		15/06/2015	Kabul	
AO-1sch Frag	1		12/10/2015	Kabul	
AO-1sch Frag	4		17/11/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		09/01/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		16/01/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		07/02/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5		17/02/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	2		03/03/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	2		07/06/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5		16/08/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5		02/09/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	2		12/09/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1		15/09/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	2		20/10/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	12		20/12/2015	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	3		04/03/2015	Kabul	



AO-2.5RT Frag	40		01/04/2015	Kabul
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1		10/01/2015	Nangarhar
AO-2.5RT Frag	1		03/03/2015	Paktya
AO-2.5 Frag	1		07/01/2015	Parwan
9N235	1		13-Dec-15	Kabul
AO-1Sch, Submunition	1		15-Aug-15	Hirat
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		17-May-15	Balkh
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		27-May-15	Bamyan
AO-2.5 Submunition	12		29-Sep-15	Hirat
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		20-Oct-15	Hirat
AO-2.5 Submunition	2		27-Jun-15	Kabul
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		28-Oct-15	kabul
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		14-Nov-15	Kabul
AO-2.5 Submunition	2		24-Dec-15	Kabul
AO-2.5 Submunition	2		24-May-15	Kandahar
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		27-Oct-15	Kandahar
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		25-May-15	Khost
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		25-Oct-15	Panjsher
AO-2.5 Submunition	9		13-May-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		9-Jun-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		31-Aug-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		2-Sep-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		6-Oct-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		7-Oct-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	3		8-Nov-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	3		9-Nov-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	3		15-Nov-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		16-Nov-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		29-Nov-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	1		14-Dec-15	Parwan
AO-2.5 Submunition	4		21-Dec-15	Parwan
AO-2.5RT	1		11-Jul-15	Hirat
AO-2.5RT	2		18-Oct-15	Kabul
AO-2.5RT	1		19-Dec-15	Kandahar
AO-2.5RT	1		12-Jul-15	Khost
AO-2.5RT	1		14-Jul-15	Khost
AO-2.5RT	1		27-Jul-15	Khost
AO-2.5RT	3		9-Jun-15	Parwan

AO-2.5RT	1	19-Oct-15	Parwan
M42, Submunition	1	15-Aug-15	Hirat
PTAB 1M	1	28-Jul-15	Balkh
PTAB 1M	1	18-Oct-15	Parwan
Total	165		

*(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, 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 2015 to 31st Dec 2015](#)

- 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 2015 to 31st Dec 2015

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 2015 to 31st Dec 2015

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 2015

**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 munitions 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					
<b>Total</b>				<b>6,855,393</b>					

\* 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.



<b>Total</b>					
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\*In 2015 all 17 BLU contaminated hazards due to security problem remained open.

#### Supplementary information

[narrative]

During 2015 records shows 4 civilians casualties as a result of BLU cluster munitions.  
See Annex – B – “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	Nirakh	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	1400		
				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		
				<b>Total</b>	<b>6,855,393</b>					





### Supplementary information

The above 17 BLU sites are part of Anti-personnel Mine Ban Treaty Plan (AMBTP) submitted in 2012 for the extension of the deadline till March 2023 which planned to be cleared for the next 7 years.

The total cost Of 17 cluster munitions sites is estimated to be around USD 2.18 million 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 implementers at this stage. Shortage of fund during last two years is another challenge	Whenever security is improved in the area	Community and government support in security provision to teams. international assistance and cooperation needed

**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 2015- 31st Dec 2015

**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 2015 we added an obligation to AMAS and the Implementation Partners (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 centers
- MRE messages have been included to schools curriculum from class 3rd – 12th, in addition to this; work is ongoing with MoE to include MRE messages in school curriculum from class 1-3.
- Mine/ERW Risk Education is integrated with in demining package
- Mine/ERW integrated with other protection clusters and civil societies network
- Lund Mine Safety Program (LSP)

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 UNMACA/DMAC Annual Operational Work Plan 2015/1394 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 2015, M/ERW risk education activities were primarily conducted through a joint effort of UNMACA's M/ERW risk education departments, DMAC, 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 UNMACA's community classification and priority setting mechanism.

During 2015, 4 MAPA implementing partners (AAR Japan, DDG, MCPA and OMAR and MCPA) were actively engaged in delivering M/ERW risk education activities; a total of 28 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 2015 Annual Operational Work Plan.

#### School-based Mine & ERW Risk Education

During 2015, 2,266 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 137 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. And OMAR have trained five 500 hundred teachers in Ghazni, Badakhshan, Kandahar, Kunar and Badghis provinces from VTF budget Under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education, a total of 80,248 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 2015, 4,749 Mullah Imams have been trained to deliver basic mine/REW 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, 4,749 Mullah Imams from 18 provinces were trained in mine/ERW risk education at the Imam Training Centre in Kabul through a joint effort between UNMACA/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 UNMACA 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.

- Moreover, 112 person government and Non government staff were trained in LSP they will be delivery Mine/REW/RE messages to the remaining staff, communities and their self.

## **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 2015 - 31st Dec 2015

**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, coordination, policy development, 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 UNMACAA/UNMAS provides Inclusive Education training for schools teachers, head masters, children with disabilities and their parents. As well as the MoE with support from UNMACA and other non-government organizations develops policies and work plans on Special and Inclusive Education. 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- Ms. Jamila Afghani, Deputy Minister of Martyrs and Disability Affairs of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disability MoLSAMD  
Email: [dm.moslamd.2015@gmail.com](mailto:dm.moslamd.2015@gmail.com) / [sadiqmohibi@gmail.com](mailto:sadiqmohibi@gmail.com)  
Phone: 0093799337667/ 0093705966520 / 0093799353669
- 2- Dr. Mohammad Ihsan Gulban, Head of the Disability and Physical rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Public Health  
Email: [drd.moph@yahoo.com](mailto:drd.moph@yahoo.com)  
Phone: 0093700063110
- 3- Zuhor Hakim, Head of Inclusive Education Department Ministry of Education MoE  
Email: [zuhor.hakim@yahoo.com](mailto:zuhor.hakim@yahoo.com)  
Mobile Phone # + 93(0)799448723

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

#### MoLSAMD:

The MoLSAMD is registering the persons with war related disabilities in the country to provide them disability pension according to provision of the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Persons with Disabilities LRBDP, 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) which conducted by Handicap International HI on 2005 is valid where the NDSA 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 Bamyan) on disability in 2011. By end of the 2015 the MoLSAMD registered about 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 2015 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.

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 UNMACA 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. The proposed indicators are as follow:

- X # of Person with disabilities attended health facilities
- X # of people received Disability awareness training by age and sex
- # of person with disability received physiotherapy services
- # of Person with disabilities received Prostheses
- # of Person with disabilities received orthotics
- # of person with disabilities received assistive devices and walking aids
- # of Person with disabilities received Wheelchairs
- X # of PwD received specialized services/ referred

- #. of physiotherapist working in the health sector
  - #. of physiotherapy assistant working in the health sector
  - #. of Orthopaedic Technologist (Bachelor) working in the health and outside of health
  - #. of Orthopaedic Technologist (Diploma) in the health sector
  - #. of Orthopaedic Technologist (Certificate) in the health sector
  - #. of Children's born with disabilities and congenital deformities and deficits
  - #. of health facilities have emergency response unit
  - X # of health facilities made accessible with Ramp, lift and other means
4. 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 2016
3. 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 the project is funded through off budget .from EC and the training will start in August 2016
- MoE:



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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013
7. Air Line Discount ticket procedures for persons with disabilities approved by the Afghanistan Civil Aviation Authority ACAA to provide 20% discount for persons with disabilities for national airline companies in 2014
8. The Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities drafted and now the 3rd draft made available in local language for wider consultation and feedback.
9. 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 reviewed, developed and updated the national physical rehabilitation strategy for the health sector in the country; the strategy is shared with the disability and Rehabilitation working group members and will be finalized, approved and printed in 2016. the strategy is for 5 years from 2016-2020

Ministry of Public Health developed Eight years national health policy (2015-2020) and disability and physical rehabilitation is broadly stated which is as follow: It is the policy of the Ministry of Public Health to work with relevant stakeholders on the establishment and efficient functioning of disability and rehabilitation services. The Ministry will also work on the prevention of disability and to restore maximum physical functional ability for persons with disabilities as well as for those with temporary impairment.

The work will be undertaken through strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ministry on increasing access to physical rehabilitation services, ensuring capacity building for health and rehabilitation providers, improving coordination among relevant stakeholders, promoting healthy lifestyle among persons with disabilities, and including the basic principles of psychosocial rehabilitation in training for health workers and volunteers as well as for physical rehabilitation professionals.

In 2015 the 3 years physiotherapy national Curriculum was developed and will be used in the physiotherapy training in 2016.

In 2015, DRD with the support of International Consultant developed reform plan for the rehabilitation Hospital, The reform of the Hospital will start in 2017

**MoE:**

The Inclusive education department of MoE with support from stakeholder including UNMAS/UNMACA 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. During 2015 action plan for the policy developed and approved by MoE. 11 Inclusive Education Coordination working group meeting conducted which was chaired by MoE and participated by all IE stakeholders in Afghanistan. All issues of Inclusive Education, including implementation of the Inclusive Education policy.

**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 80 district Hospitals with hiring two physiotherapists in each of the stated Hospitals and 21 orthopaedic centres in 16 provinces. DRD managed to include the training of 200 Provincial Physiotherapist in the MoPH 5 years SEHAT project and it is hope that in the next five years the project will be implemented in 7 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 2015. In 2013 DRD was able to find financial resources for the training of 20 Orthopedic Assistant (OTA) which started in the 1st of May 2015 and 20 trainees from Kunar, Kabul, Khost and Bamyan was selected. Training was conducted without any problems in 2015. The funding for the training of 200 physiotherapists is also available and the training will be started in August 2016.

**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 UNUNMACA provided 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.

Unfortunately, UNMACA was not able to support financially IE training including sign language training, Braille trainings etc due to lack of budget. But some other stakeholders including SERVE, SCA and etc maintained their financial and technical contribution to support IE training for MoE school teachers and enrolment of children with disability in general schools.

**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. 4 VA coordination bi-monthly meetings were conducted at UNMACA 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 UNMACA level aims to highlight the need and support of war victims including Mine/ERW victims and survivors as well as cluster munitions victims, 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. Nine Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group (DSCG) meeting facilitated which is chaired by Dep. Minister. In these meetings discussion on amending disability law, 3<sup>rd</sup> December and White Cane Day celebration, discussion on CRPD reporting, stakeholders update to new minister and new deputy minister for MoLSAMD, discussion independent directorate for disability issues, disability employment within government agencies have been conducted.
3. Attended and conducted Two Afghan Community Based Rehabilitation Network ACBRN meeting and attended two ANSOP meeting
4. Advocacy actives + Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities , attended to 34 advocacy meetings, events and discussion with government agencies, MoLSAMD, MoIC, MoFin, First Lady office, national and international NGOs, stakeholders, AIHRC, reform election commission and Advocacy Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ACPD on disability issues, VA, family law, election rights, budget, disability advocacy and mainstreaming, CRPD reporting, fundraising, disability and data, disability and media, disability employment, disability certification degrees, white cane day, IDPD, and landmine monitor launch.
5. Inputs, comments, suggestion and support provided in 22 issues on, VA portfolio, VA questionnaires, VA objectives, MBT article 7, CCM article 5, landmine monitor, disability degrees, UN VA policy, inclusive education, disability employment monitor, MAPA strategic, Jaipur Foot India, white cane day, IDPD, CRPD reporting process, DRD strategy and disability policy for military staff,
6. About ACAP III about 28 types of activities, inputs, comments, coordination provided e.g. meetings with MoLSAMD minister and deputy minister, developing VT and economic reintegration project documents and inputs, presentation on ACAP III Components, MoU, review SOP of NGOs for VA Accreditation, CFP, reports,
7. Attended to 3rd Asia Pacific Community Rehabilitation Network Congress in Japan
8. MAPA 5 years (2016-2020) strategic plan has been initiated with close consultation and coordination VA national and International organization and the victims and VA as Five pillars of Mine Action sub-goal 2 Responsive Functions (Victim Assistance, Advocacy) to address the direct and indirect consequences of landmine and ERW accidents, including cluster munitions victims. Much of this work entails advocacy efforts aimed at ensuring that disability and victim assistance facilities are addressed in relevant government strategies, policies and in Department budgets.

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 2015.

The Inclusive Education Department of Ministry of Education of Afghanistan held and chair 11 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. 11 meetings were conducted In 2015.

**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><b>Inclusive Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of children with disabilities into general schools through ministry of education's Inclusive Education department</li> </ul>	<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, UNMACA/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 2015 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 through UNMACA financial and technical support and outcome of the trainings is inclusion of more than 3000 children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul and provinces.</p> <p>Unfortunately there was no financial support from UNMACA/UNMAS side to MoE for Inclusive Education activities to train MoE teacher and enrol more children with disability in general schools during 2105; only UNMACA participated in Inclusive Education Coordination meetings and provided technically advice and support to Inclusive Education Department of MoE and contribute in developing monitoring plan for implementation of IE policy.</p>
<p><b>MoLSAMD:</b></p> <p>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>Around 6,000 person with disabilities received physical rehabilitation, healthcare services, and awareness session and referral services from the MoPH physical rehabilitation centres and from the health facilities.</p> <p>UNMACA subcontracted DAO, KOO, AABRAR and EMPOR under ACAP III program to provide Physical Rehabilitation services through fixed and mobile units based in Kabul, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Uruzgan, Farah and Faryab to civilian war victims including victims and survivors of Mine/ERW, IED and victims of kinetic activities.</p>

**7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources**

<p><b>MoLSAMD:</b></p> <p>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.</p>
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**MoPH:**

The advocacy for fund raising to the 7 projects developed by MoPH/UNMACA to is ongoing , the projects are part of the world bank and EC 5 years plan which is called SEHAT; MoPH/UNMACA is working with donors for funding these important projects which will have direct and visible impact on the life of war victims and other 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 Education For All (EFA) goal of “enrolment of all Afghan children into schools until 2020.

Some of the international organizations like SERVE and SCA contributed to IE activities in 2015, but most of the IE stakeholders including UNMACA was not able to support IE activities of MoE financially due to lack of budget. The only support from UNMACA was technically advice and support in terms of developing implementation plan for the IE policy which was developed.

## 8 Needs for international assistance and cooperation

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Training of 300 Physiotherapists from all part of the country	Currently there are 262 physiotherapists trained in the Country and most of them are working with the vertical disability programme, in 2016 200 more physiotherapist will be enrolled for 3 years training the gapes for the total number of physiotherapist to work in BPHS and EPHS is 300,	8 years period (2016-2022)	6.5 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**

1. Five articles wrote on disability issues for Open society daily, Salamati Magazine, AIHRC and Roghtia Magazine
2. 16 live and recorded TV and news agency interviews on various disability issues,
3. Organized 4 days Disability awareness, physical rehabilitation and UNCRPD training for 450 health staff from 9 provinces (Badakhshan, Takhar, Herat, Logar, Paktia, Ghazni, Kandahar, Bamyán and Nangarhar Provinces.
4. 117 Child Protection Officers of MoE from 34 provinces invited to Kabul and received 3 days workshop/training on ACAP III and VA/Disability.

**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 2015 - 31st Dec 2015

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.

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End of Report