

# Convention on Cluster Munitions

## Article 7 Report

1st Jan - 31st Dec 2012



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

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

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

(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]:** Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

**National point(s) of contact:** (organization, telephones, fax, e-mail) \*

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**Date of submission:** 19 May 2013

**Reporting period:** 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31 December 2012

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 article 7, paragraph 1, subparagraph (1)

**Form A:** **National implementation measures**  
**Article 7, paragraph 1**

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

(a) **The national implementation measures referred to in article 9;”**

**Remark:** In accordance with article 9 “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement this Convention, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.”

**State [Party]:** Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
**Reporting period:** 1st Jan 2012 to 31st Dec 2012

<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>  A regulation has been developed which prohibit Prohibits the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, Cluster Munitions and in Afghanistan. This regulation is now in the Ministry of Justice being reviewed by layers. Once it is passed of the Ministry of Justice, it will be sent to the Cabinet and then to parliament for their review and approval. As soon as passed through the Cabinet and Parliament, it will enter into force</p> <p>⇒ Afghanistan signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 3rd December 2008</p> <p>⇒ Convention was officially ratified by H.E. President Karzai through Decree No 25 on 6th Jun 2011</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]: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.**

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

**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.*

**Nil**

**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]:**        **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

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

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

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

Cluster Munitions Destroyed from 01 Jan 2012-31 Dec 2012

<i>Explosive submunition Type</i>	<i>Quantity destroyed*</i>	<i>Date of completion</i>	<i>Location of destruction sites</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
AO-2.5 Frag	3	19/05/2012	Badakhshan	Total of <b>724</b> items of BLU were destroyed in the Period of Jan – Dec 2012 by HT WAD Teams which is coordinated by the Ministry of Defense
AO-2.5 Frag	1	04/06/2012	Baghlan	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1	15/05/2012	Hirat	
AO-2.5 Frag	3	15/09/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	5	02/10/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	12	23/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	07/03/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	20/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	14/04/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	23/05/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	6	14/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	12	23/06/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	25	04/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	27	05/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5RT Frag	583	02/12/2012	Kabul	
AO-2.5 Frag	1	04/07/2012	Kapisa	
AO-2.5 Frag	16	06/05/2012	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	4	03/07/2012	Parwan	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	04/05/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	1	04/09/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	02/05/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	2	04/07/2012	Takhar	
AO-2.5RT Frag	3	03/06/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	1	14/06/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	3	05/03/2012	Takhar	
BLU-97 HE-HEAT BLU-97	6	02/02/2012	Takhar	
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>			

*(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*

**4. Methods of destruction used**

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Details of the methods of destruction used</i>
BLU -97	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 <a href="#">AMAS 20 Central Disposal Sites (CDS)</a> 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 <a href="#">AMAS 20 Central Disposal Sites (CDS)</a> and International Mine Action Standard (IMAS).

**5. Applicable safety and environmental standards observed in destruction**

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

Nil

**Form C Cluster munitions retained or transferred**

**Article 3, paragraph 8**

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

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

**Reporting period:** [1st Jan 2012 to 31st Dec 2012](#)

- 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 period:** [1st Jan 2012 to 31st Dec 2012](#)

[Afghanistan does not produce Cluster Munitions and Explosive Submunition](#)

**Nil**

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

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

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

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

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

**Reporting period:** [1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2012](#)

[Afghanistan does not produce cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions](#)

**Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance**

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

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

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

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

**Reporting period:** [1st Jan to 31st Dec 2012](#)

**1. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area\***

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

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

**Status of current BLU contamination in Afghanistan:**

Region	Province	District	Village	Hazard Name	Area (sqm)	Recommended Clearance Type	Plan Year	Project Funded	Planned Agency
Central	Maydan Wardak	Nirkh	Dehayat(Mara)	BLU/394	618,800	Surface			
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Merkhani	BLU/MF0021	1,717,200	Surface			
North East	Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Bahar Law	BLU/2496	170,368	Surface			
			Men Chuqar Ulya	BLU2487	306,000	Surface			
				BLU/2749	212,230	Surface			
				BLU-2750	178,950	Surface			
				BLU/2740	6,300	Surface	2013-14	Yes by DOS	MDC
			Sab Qurugh	BLU/2489	45,000	Surface			
				BLU/2486	41,850	Surface			
			Zard Kamar	BLU/2728	307,650	Surface			
				BLU/2733	372,750	Surface			
				BLU/2732	479,850	Surface			
				BLU/2729	254,625	Surface			
				BLU/2730	315,000	Surface			
				BLU/2727	323,400	Surface			
			BLU/2731	341,250	Surface				
South East	Paktya	Zurmat	Babulkhel	BLU0031	160,000	Surface			
				BLU034	900,000	Surface			
				BLU0035	100,000	Surface			
				BLU032	40,000	Surface			
				<b>Total</b>	<b>6,891,223</b>				

**Supplementary information**

The above 20 BLU sites are included within the 308 projects attached to the Afghanistan's extension request. One of the BLU sites has been planned by MDC for year 1392 (2013 – Apr 2014) and remaining sites are also in priority list for clearance.

The total cost for clearance of **6,891,223sqm** remaining BLU contaminated area is estimated 2.3 Million US\$.

## Land release

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

\*In 2012 there was not any land release or cancellation, below table illustrates the historical cancellation Cluster Munitions Hazards 2004-2011.

Location #				Size of area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Date of release	Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)
Region	Province	District	Village			
West	Herat	Injil	Injil	76,500	Feb-09	Cancelled by a proper cancellation process under MACCA Regional office Quality management mechanism.
West	Herat	Hirat	Saq Salman	70,321	Aug-04	
North East	Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	Khwaja Ghar (1)	13,500	May-11	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	421,419	Nov-07	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	18,946	Mar-09	
South	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Spin Boldak	320,440	Nov-07	
West	Herat	Injil	Injil	8,033	Mar-08	
North East	Kunduz	Khanabad	Khanabad	4,275	Mar-09	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Qadzi Kariz	37,136	Mar-09	
West	Herat	Injil	Injil	85,300	Mar-08	
South	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar	32,614	Nov-07	
South East	Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	41300	Jun-08	
West	Herat	Injil	Injil	123,700	Mar-08	
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,301,274</b>		

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

See the table 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 sites cleared in 2012:

<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>
West	Herat	Injil	Injil	Completed	31/10/2011*	9926	546	Survey and Clearance	AMAS and Org-SOP	
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,926</b>	<b>546</b>			



Historical data on clearance of BLU sites

Region	Province	District	Status	Status Date	Hazard Area Size		No of Devices Destroyed	Clearance method	Standards applied	
					Surveyed	Cleared			Safety standards	Environmental standards
Central	Kabul	Qarabagh	Completed		612,700	612,700	5,896	Survey & clearance by manual, Mechanical and Dog	AMAS and Organization SOPs	AMAS
East	Nangarhar	Pachier Agam	Completed	3-Jun-02	601,856	569,179	19,912			
North	Faryab/Bikh/Smangan	Maymana/shortepa Dihdadi Daraisufi Payin Nahri Shahi	Completed	11-Nov-07	812,261	715,951	2,868			
North East	Takhar/Kunduz	Khwaja Ghar/Khanabad	Completed	23-Apr-10	23,444,451	2,429,984	472			
South	Kandahar	Daman/Kandahar/shah wali kot/Panwayi/ spin Boldak	Completed	19-Jun-05	7,492,426	7,586,562	330,878			
West	Hirat	Hirat/Injil	Completed	31-Oct-11	3,253,610	2,725,096	29,950			
<b>Total</b>					<b>15,117,304</b>	<b>14,639,472</b>	<b>389,976</b>			

## Supplementary information

After the September 11<sup>th</sup> 2001, the coalition forces launched a range of aerial bombing strikes in support of their efforts for removal of the Taliban. 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 the lives of civilians in Afghanistan. But the threat has been significantly reduced since then as removal of cluster munitions became a top priority for the MAPA. Records indicate that from 2001-2010, a total of 44 civilians were killed and 178 were injured as a result of accidents caused by cluster munitions. While since Mar 2010 records shows zero civilians casualties as a result of BLU cluster munitions accidents.

See Annex – C – “Causalities by Cluster Munitions”

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

See the table below

\* 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).

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

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Clearance	Some sites are located in remote, inaccessible and insecure areas		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Community and government support in security providing to teams</li><li>2) Special Evacuation means (Helicopter and Local transportation facility such donkey and horse.</li></ol>

**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]:** **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

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

**1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education**

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

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

**Measures taken for prioritization of mine/ERW risk reduction:**

Communities are classified related to their need for MRE; the table below shows the indicators and the associated score.

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

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

Communities without schools are given a higher weighting because communities without schools are likely to have less access to MRE through the MoE system. Data from the last year shows that more than 75% of casualties were caused by ERW rather than landmines and therefore communities contaminated by ERW are given a higher weighting than communities with only mines.

Indicators five and six are based on factors from the Survey Action Centre’s Victim Prediction Model<sup>2</sup> which indicates hazards smaller than 200,000 sq m are more likely to cause accidents than hazards larger than 200,000 sq m, and that impacted communities with more than 200 families are also more likely to suffer from accidents. Communities with casualties under 18 are given special priority due to the vulnerability of children as well as the fact that the majority of casualties in Afghanistan are children.

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

Communities with a minefield which is close to the community centre are prioritised as this creates fear in women<sup>3</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Developed by Survey Action Centre [www.sac.org](http://www.sac.org)

<sup>3</sup> According to MACCA’s research into the attitudes of women towards mine action in 2008, published at [www.macca.org.af](http://www.macca.org.af) (Mine Action KAPB Survey)

**Measures taken for effective warning of the population:**

The mine/ERW risk education programme aims to ensure people are aware of the threats posed by landmines, ERW and Cluster Munitions. The Community Based Mine Risk Education (CBMRE) programme encourages the community members and community volunteers to mobilize their own community for taking responsibility for their own safety.

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

- Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR).
- Handicap International (HI)
- Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)
- Association for Aid and Relief (AAR Japan)
- Mobile Mini Circus for Children (MMCC)
- Danish Demining Group (DDG)

**Teacher Training, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE):**

The Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) agreed to implement MRE trainings for MoE teachers and school children throughout the country (focusing on high impacted areas). MACCA trained around 122 MoE Child Protection Officers to train the schools teachers on MRE in 2008. These school teachers provide MRE training to school students. So far 19,756 teachers have been trained in 9,000 schools throughout the country. Of the total 17,451 were male 2,305 female teachers. MRE kits have also been provided to all trained teachers.

A joint action plan has been developed by MACCA/DMC and MoE to monitor implementation of MRE trainings in schools.

MRE messages have been integrated in the new national curriculum of grades 7-9 in both local languages Pashto and Dari. MRE messages have also been integrated in grades 10-12 and will shortly be printed. Integration of MRE messages in grades 1-6 has been delayed as the ministry of education is reviewing the text books of these grades. As soon as the revision of finalized by the ministry of education, MRE messages will be included.

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

Region	Trained Teachers		Total
	Male	Female	
Central	3653	801	4351
Northeast	3203	236	3439
East	2728	40	2768
South	1194	92	1286
South East	2109	142	2251
North	2784	587	3371
West	1783	407	2190
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>19,756</b>

The MACCA and DMC provide technical and management support to the department of Mine Action and MRE of the ministry of education. The Directorate will ensure that the Child Protection Officer Project is implemented to:

- Provide MRE training for the new teachers/new schools.
- Conduct refresher trainings and distribute MRE materials to all trained teachers throughout the country.
- Regularly monitor the MRE activities throughout the country
- Report regularly to the MACCA and DMC on MRE activities within the MoE including Directorate and ERTV activities as well as field and mission reports.

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

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

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

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



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

**Reporting period:** 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2012

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

“Victim assistance (VA) programming in Afghanistan focused on advocacy, awareness, prevention, Physical rehabilitation, livelihood, 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 Disabled (MoLSAMD) is the focal point for victim assistance issues and participates at the highest level at states parties meetings. The Ministries of Public Health and Education are involved in disability services and advocacy activities. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is 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 Disabled MoLSAMD  
Email: Suraya.paikan@gmail.com / sadiqmohibi@gmail.com  
Phone: 0093202300369 / 0093752044774 / 0093705966520
- 2- **Dr. Mohammad Ihsan Gulban**, Head of the Disability and Physical rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Public Health  
Email: drd.moph@yahoo.com  
Phone: 0093700063110
- 3- **Abdul Matin Jafar**, Head of Inclusive Education Department Ministry of Education MoE  
Email: ja.maten@yahoo.com  
Mobile Phone # + 93(0)700063957

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

**MoLSAMD:**

The MoLSAMD registers persons with war related disabilities in the country to provide them with pension according to the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Disabled Persons LRBDP. Still the National Disability Survey of Afghanistan NDSA conducted by Handicap International HI on 2005 is valid which estimating that 2.7% of overall population have a sort of disability out of which 59% are men, 41% women. The aforementioned survey indicates that 196,000 school children are disabled out of which physical disability makes 36% of it which includes 60,000 landmine survivors.

**MoPH:**

Disability and Rehabilitation Department of MoPH continuously collects data from physical rehabilitation sources (consisting of physiotherapy and orthopaedics technology) and disseminate it to provincial health directorates and disability stakeholders. The collected data indicates that out of the 894 technical and administrative staff working, 560 of them were persons with disability. A disability and community based rehabilitation task force has been in place for almost five years and provides strong technical guidance to the MoPH

The Ministry of Public Health is collecting victim assistance data through:

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

### 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 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 became its 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 and also signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 8 June 2011 and became its state party
3. Afghanistan ratified the ILO Convention Number 159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983) on 07/04/2010

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

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

Currently MoLSAMD is providing financial support (pension) to only war related disabilities in the country; the amount varies based on the degree of the disability starting from 1,500 – 2,250 AFS per month. The amendment of disability law is under review particularly discussion are going on around the issue of financial support to persons with disabilities. There is no specific national allocation of fund to disability programs. However there are some projects funded by the government such as: disability institute, disability survey in Logar, Nangarhar and Bamyan provinces, vocational programs from developmental budget of government proposed by MoLSAMD, but still most of the services are provided by national and international NGOs in the country. The government promised to allocate 1.5% of national income to disability but so far it is applicable.

The ministry of public health of Afghanistan has 10 strategic objectives and the disability and physical rehabilitation department develops the annual operational plan based on the MoPH national strategic objectives as well as the national physical rehabilitation strategy was recently approved and published. In the revised Basic Package of Health Services 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 (health) project and it is hoped 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 training will be 3 years. According to the new plan of MoPH with the donors, the National Priority Projects (NPP) first phase implementation will start in 2014.

##### **MoE:**

The inclusive education department of MoE which was established within new structure of the 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 is chaired by the 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 among all stakeholders/IPs and develop new policy and reporting format for inclusive education activities.

As well as most of the VA/disability organizations including MACCA has plan of action for 2013 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.

#### **4. 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. 13 Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group DSCG and sub DSCG meetings on media and disability, revision of Afghanistan National Disability Action Plan (ANDAP), disability policy held in Kabul by the participation of MoLSAMD deputy minister and general director of martyrs and disability, advisors and representative from stakeholders
2. 4 meetings of the Afghanistan Community Based Rehabilitation Network ACBRN conducted and ACBRN members attended to discuss the CBR issues and newly CBR Guidelines
3. 4 meetings of the Afghanistan National Society of Orthotics and Prosthetics ANSOP board held in Kabul, the board discussed the physical rehabilitation issues
4. The International Day of Persons with Disabilities IDPD was celebrated in Kabul to advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities in Afghanistan through Celebrating the IDPD and to raise awareness of the government and all concern national authorities towards integrating of persons with disabilities socially and economically.
5. 24 advocacy events and ACPD meetings held on various issues of disability as joint advocacy efforts of all disability stakeholders groups, The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol ratified by 18 September 2012 and both CRPD and CCM published in the official gazette 1052 of the Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan have disability and physical rehabilitation taskforce which have more than 15 members from the Ministry relevant directorates and departments, International and national organizations and disabled people organization as well. In 2012 a total of 5 taskforce meetings were organized.

**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, MACCA 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 2012 a total number of 4,858 school teachers, school principles, and parents of children with disabilities from 226 schools of Kabul and four surrounding districts have been trained and outcome of the trainings is inclusion of 450 children with disabilities into general schools in Kabul and provinces. Specifically, during 2013 a total number of 1032 teachers and principles, and 1,241 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 four surrounding districts.</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><b>MoPH:</b></p> <p>Basic Packages of Health services (BPHS)</p> <p>Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS)</p> <p>Disability and Physical rehabilitation services</p>	<p>Ibni Sina, AKDB, BDN, ACTD,</p> <p>CAP,IMC, BARAC, Health Net, AMI</p> <p>Health net, SM, MoPH</p> <p>SCA, HI, ICRC, AABRAR, DAO, KOO, MoPH</p>	<p>Around 4000 person with disabilities received physical rehabilitation, healthcare services, awareness session and referral services from the MoPH physical rehabilitation centres and from the health facilities.</p> <p>MACCA subcontracted DAO to provide physical rehabilitation services to the person with disabilities in Kunar Province and DAO provided services to more than 800 person with physical disabilities.</p>

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

The MoLSAMD strategy is under development where it has inclusive component on disability, the implementation of MoLSAMD and other national and international disability documents (LRBDP, CRPD, CCM, MBT, ILO C 159, ANDAP) needs international support (financially and technically), MoLSAMD developed the draft Afghanistan National Policy For Persons with Disabilities, it is shared for comments with stakeholders and the policy to be followed up with revised according to Afghanistan national and international disability rights obligations .

### **MoPH:**

MoPH/MACCA Developed 4 projects to seek funding from the International and National donors, the projects are part of the world bank and EC 5 years plan which is called SEHAT; MoPH/MACCA is working with donors for funding these important projects which will have direct and visible impact on the life of person with disabilities.

### **MoE:**

The Inclusive education department of MoE works together with national and international organizations to provide better services for children who excluded from schools with a special focus on children with disabilities, and has developed a comprehensive plan of action for 2013 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 works to develop new policy for inclusive education which will enable the department and all stakeholders to expand inclusive education activities to provinces, districts and villages.

**8. Needs for international assistance and cooperation**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Training of 400 Physiotherapists from all part of the country	Currently there are 362 physiotherapists trained in the Country and most of them are working with the vertical disability programme, the need for the total number of physiotherapist to work in BPHS and EPHS is 400,	6 years period (2014-2020)	4.5 Million dollars
Establishment of national paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy centre	To provide basic healthcare like curing bedsores and also to provide physical rehab service to paraplegic and Cerebral Palsy children's	Long term project	2 Million dollars
Establishment of Orthopedic workshop in Bamyan Province	There is no Orthopedic workshop in Bamyan and persons with disability have very much difficulties for receiving physical rehabilitation services)	Long term project	1 Million



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

1. 13 radio interviews on election, labour, employment, social, economic reintegration, marriage, electoral law, civil rights, CBR, higher education, ILO C159, disability concept and 3<sup>rd</sup> December issues with radio Killid, Pajwak and Wakht Agencies
2. 8 TV interviews on disability issues disability concept, disability law, VA , CRPD, education rights, election and 3<sup>rd</sup> December with Saba, Negah and Rahi-e-Farda TVs,
3. 5 articles written on disability and labour rights, draft electoral law and rights of persons with disabilities, afghans with disabilities from legal support to discriminatory behaviours, 3<sup>rd</sup> December and MDG and disability published on labour Magazine of MoLSAMD, 8 am daily and BBC website Farsi,
4. Training of Trainer (TOT) Training for the 28 regional health trainer of the Basic Package of Health services providers in the Disability awareness and physical rehabilitation training for 5 days and they transferred the knowledge to other health staff in the future

**Form I National resources and international cooperation and assistance**

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

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

- (m) The amount of national resources, including financial, material or in kind, allocated to the implementation of articles 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention; and
- (n) The amounts, types and destinations of international cooperation and assistance provided under article 6 of this Convention.

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

**Reporting period:** From 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2012

[Narrative:] Not applicable

**1. National resources allocated**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount of national resources (list currency)</i>	<i>Type of resources (e.g. financial, material, in kind)</i>
Coordination, monitoring and management of stockpile destruction, clearance, and mine/ERW risk education, victim assistance, advocacy activities by Government level.	1) Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)  2) Support Command of Military – Ministry of Defense	Still the Government of Afghanistan has not approved a specific budget for mine action in its National budget line, the issue is under discussion and hopefully in the future this programme has a government financial support.  Currently government has a tax free policy for humanitarian demining organization importable equipments, DMC and MoD staff salary as government employees.	Government Experts.

## 2. International cooperation and assistance provided

Destination	Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)		Amount (list currency)	Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)	Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)
1) Stockpile Destruction	Organization	Team	Allocated Fund	Financial.	Almost all operators of the mentioned assets are national experts which financial support is provided by donor communities.
	Halo (Int)	16 WAD Teams	2,183,900		
	Sterling (Int)	0	0		
	Sub- total	16 WAD Teams	<b>2,183,900</b>		
2) Mine / ERW Risk Education	ARCS	48 MRE and 1 EC MRE	263,978		
	OMAR	2 EC Teams	106,062		
	OMAR	1 CB MRE Teams	21,285		
	OMAR	2 CB MRE Teams	36,000		
	DDG	7 MRE Teams	268,049		
	AAR	4 MRE Teams	730,000		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>65 Teams</b>	<b>1,425,374</b>		
3) VA	CPI	N/A	3,000,000		
	HI	N/A	65,118		
	Gov. Ministries (MoE, MoPH, MoLSAMD)	A team of three T. Advisors	371,940		
	Sub. Total		<b>3,437,058</b>		
4) Clearance of CM contaminated area	HT	8 BAC Teams	64,000		
	<b>Sub - Total</b>	<b>8 BAC Teams</b>	<b>64,000</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,110,332</b>		

### 3. International cooperation and assistance needed

(a) For the implementation of article 3: Stockpile destruction

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Cluster Munitions Stockpile Destruction	<p>The stockpile destruction operation for both Landmine and Cluster Munitions is an ongoing operation because of non-availability of exact information about location, quantity and number of stockpiles, therefore a separate project operations plan is developed on yearly basis, implemented by IPs and coordinated by MoD.</p> <p>For 2013 there are 16 HT and 7 OMAR WAD teams proposed to conduct this operation.</p>	1392 (1 <sup>st</sup> Apr- 2013- 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2014).	<p>For HT 16 WAD teams = <b>2,148,000 US\$</b></p> <p>For OMAR 7 teams = <b>1,183,828 US\$</b></p> <p>Total <b>3,331,828 US\$</b> need for Stockpile destruction operations in 2013</p>

*(b) For the implementation of article 4: Clearance and risk education*

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
1) BLU site clearance	Clearance of <b>6,891,223sqm</b> area contaminated by BLU need to be cleared.	<b>149</b> clearance team month	<b>2.3 Million US\$</b>
2) MRE	Risk Education is still one of the important pillars for mine action programme in risk reduction and people awareness.	1392 (1 <sup>st</sup> Apr- 2013- 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2014).	

*(c) For the implementation of article 5: Victim assistance*

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Victim assistance	Victim assistance (VA) programming in Afghanistan focused on advocacy, awareness, prevention, Physical rehabilitation, livelihood, special and Inclusive education activities within the broader context of the disability sector. Mine Action Programme supporting three ministries MoLSAMD, MoE and MoPH to achieve the requirement of the Mine Ban Treaty .	1392 (1 <sup>st</sup> Apr- 2013- 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2014).	<b>US\$1,827,146</b>

**4. Assistance provided by State Parties to another State for cluster munitions used/abandoned prior to entry into force, as outlined in article 4 paragraph 4**

State Parties that have used our abandoned cluster munitions which have become cluster munitions remnants located in areas under jurisdiction or under control of another State Party are **STRONGLY ENCOURAGED** to provide assistance to the latter State Party to facilitate the marking, clearance and destruction of such cluster munitions remnants.

[such assistance shall include, where available, information on types and quantities of cluster munitions used, precise locations of cluster munitions strikes and areas in which cluster munition remnants are known to be located)

**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]:** [Islamic Republic of Afghanistan](#)

**Reporting for time period from** [1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2012](#) to [31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2012](#)

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