

Reporting formats

for Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Cover page¹ of the annual article 7 report

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

Reporting period: **01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025**

(dd/mm/yyyy)	(dd/mm/yyyy)
Form A: National implementation measures: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	Form G: Warning to the population and risk education: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable
Form B: Stockpiles and destruction: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable	Form H: Victim assistance: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable
Form C: Cluster munitions retained and transferred: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable	Form I: National resources and international cooperation and Assistance: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable
Form D: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable	Form J: Gender and diversity of populations: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable
Form E: Status of conversion programmes: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable	Form K: Other relevant matters: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable
Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance: ☐ changed ☐ unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) ☐ non applicable	

¹ Notes on using the cover page:

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

Convention on Cluster Munitions

Reporting formats for article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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

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

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Date of submission: [day/month/year]

Reporting time period from [01 Jan 2025](#) to [31 Dec 2025](#)

NOTE: Sections **shaded in grey** relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7, paragraph 1

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

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

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

State [Party]: The Government of Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

<i>Legal, administrative and other measures taken to implement the CCM (including imposition of penal sanctions)</i>	<i>Supplementary information (e.g., text and effective date of implementation measures, including legislation, administrative measures, policies and directives, training of military forces)</i>
In addition to the law, which is already enforced for the implementation of the APMBC and CCM provisions, an existing regulation specifying the roles and responsibilities of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) as national mine action authority (NMAA) in Afghanistan, was amended to reflect and specify the functions of the directorate of mine action coordination (DMAC). The said regulation has already been approved by the Legislation Committee of the previous government endorsed by the Cabinet Meeting and former President. Currently adopted by the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.	

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 Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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

All known cluster munition stockpiles were destroyed in 2014, Afghanistan is committed to destroy any additional CM stockpiles as soon as identified.
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.

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Total quantity of explosive submunitions	Lot number (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not discovered						
Total			Total			

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

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Quantity discovered</i>	<i>Lot number (if possible)</i>	<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Total quantity of explosive submunitions</i>	<i>Lot number (if possible)</i>	<i>Plans for destruction</i>	<i>Where, when and how discovered</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
Not discovered.								
Total			Total					

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)

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Quantity separated and marked for destruction</i>	<i>Lot numbers (if possible)</i>	<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Total quantity separated and marked for destruction</i>	<i>Lot numbers (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
No CMs are retained for operational use.						
Total			Total			

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 Emirate of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [01 Jan 2025](#) to [31 Dec 2025](#)

NOTE: Sections **shaded in grey** relate to information to be provided on a **VOLUNTARY** basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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

<i>Status</i>	
Plans, general information, timeline	Afghanistan planned to release all recorded cluster munition (CM) contaminated sites up to Feb 2029. There are 13 CMR sites covering a total of 8.7 Sq Km area across two provinces: Nangarhar and Paktya.
Methods that will be used ¹	The 8-lane (MAPA standard team structure) demining teams will be deployed to clear CMR sites, the teams are trained and experienced in land release operations, however, they will be trained in CMR Survey (CMRS) based on the requirements of new AMAS developed for CMRS, and the requirements of TNMA 08.02/02; to survey and clear the CHAs defined as a result of CMRS. The survey will result in cancellation and reduction of CMRs, and the well-defined CHA areas will be cleared. The teams are equipped and experienced in using Large Loop Metal Detectors and ERW locators.

<i>Status</i>	
Name and location of destruction sites that will be used	Based on national mine action standards, the disposal sites are established close to the CMR sites, ensuring that they are established in safe area, away from the communities and their properties and will not negatively impact the nature and environment. However, some of munitions are destroyed in-situ based on the decision of EOD qualified personnel considering all safety measures.
Applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed	Under the coordination and regulation of the directorate of mine action coordination (DMAC), the mine action programme of Afghanistan developed national mine action standards for safety and occupational health and environmental management and related policy. The mine action organizations are applying the requirements of said standards and policies. The DMAC is ensuring the application of the standards and policies through the quality management system including accreditation and monitoring. All mine action organizations accredited in Afghanistan have developed their own SOPs for OHS and EMS.
Progress since last report	4 CMR sites have been cleared including 3 from the recorded CHAs located in Bamyan and Samangan, and 1 CHA was cleared as a result of a hotline call by nomads, where 2 young nomad boys were killed in a CMR accident. During the assessment of accident site, it was found to be a CMR site which have been cleared by the quick response team.
Supplementary information	Due to significant reduction in funding, the programme could not secure specific funding for CMR clearance. The 4 sites cleared by mine action organizations as part of their land release and quick response projects located in Bamyan, Samangan and Maidan Wardak provinces. The release of remaining 13 recorded CMRs are planned for 2026 onward. The MAPA makes advocacy efforts to mobilize resources to release CM sites during the current Article 4 implementation period.

¹ Reference to Form B (4).

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

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Quantity destroyed</i>	<i>Lot number (if possible)</i>	<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Quantity destroyed</i>	<i>Lot numbers (if possible)</i>	<i>Date of completion</i>	<i>Location of destruction sites</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
Total			Total					

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

(a) After entry into force **01 Jan 2025 -31 Dec 2025**

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Picture	Lot numbers (if possible)	Date of completion	Location of destruction sites			Supplementary information
					Province	District	Village	
AO-2.5 RTM	10		N/A		Bamyan	Bamyan	Sebartu	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	5		N/A		Bamyan	Bamyan	Sebartu	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	6		N/A		Bamyan	Bamyan	Sebartu	HT
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Parwan	Shinwari	Ishturshar	HT
M 77	1		N/A		Parwan	Shinwari	Darwishkhel	HT
9N210	1		N/A		Parwan	Shinwari	Baghe Afghan	HT
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Parwan	Salang	Alarkacha	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Parwan	Jabalussaraj	Tajikan	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Parwan	Chaharikar	Nurjan Kala	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Yosbashi Ulia	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	AREA
9N210	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	DDG
PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	DDG
PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	DDG
PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	DDG
M 42	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Gojurkhel	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Bakhshikhel Sayghani	DDG
9N210	7		N/A		Parwan	Bagram	Akakhel	HT

PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Saydabad	Amankhel	AREA
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Nirkh	Karimdad	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Nirkh	Dowranay	DDG
M 77	1		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Maydan Shahr	Kowt-e Ashrow	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Maydan Shahr	Kharuti	DDG
AO-2.5	11		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Jalrez	Khushk Kermenj	DDG
AO-2.5	11		N/A		Maydan Wardak	Jalrez	Khushk Kermenj	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Logar	Puli Alam	Porak	DDG
AO-2.5	2		N/A		Logar	Puli Alam	Dadokhel	AREA
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Logar	Mohammad Agha	Zara Kala	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Logar	Mohammad Agha	Burg	AREA
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Logar	Khoshi	Kariz-I-Fatehkhel	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	SDG
AO-2.5	2		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	SDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	2		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
9N210	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Tizini Khas	DDG
AO-2.5	2		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Sokhtagyan	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Naghlu	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Surobi	Molakhel	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Qarabagh	Qal'eh-ye Haji	MCPA
AO-2.5	2		N/A		Kabul	Paghman	Katakhel	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	5		N/A		Kabul	Paghman	Katakhel	MCPA

AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Paghman	Badamqol	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Paghman	Badamqol	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	5		N/A		Kabul	Musayi	Ahengaran	SDG
AO 2.5 RT	4		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Qala-I- Khudayar	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Khaki Jabbar (1)	DAFA
AO-10SCh	2		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Ghozgay	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Ghozgay	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Darband	OMAR
9N210	5		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Darband	OMAR
PTAB-1M	3		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Darband	OMAR
AO 2.5 RT	4		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Darband	OMAR
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Khaki Jabbar	Darband	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Kabul	Wazirabad	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Dih Sabz	Pir Hadzer Baba	MCPA
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Gulbagh	DAFA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kabul	Bagrami	Nuhburja	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Shirzad	Sre Khawre	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Rodat	Mazina	MCPA
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Rodat	Kan	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Rodat	Akhundzada Kalay	DDG
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Nazyan	Sorubay	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Nazyan	Murchal	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Nazyan	Molakhel	HT
PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara	Torkham	HT
BLU 63/B	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara	Ghazgay	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Khogayani	Khawaran	DDG
AO-25-33	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Dur Baba	Sur Kalay	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Deh Bala	Deh Bala	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Nangarhar	Bati Kot	Barikaw	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kunar	Wata Pur	Qatar Kala	DDG
AO-2.5	1		N/A		Kunar	Shaygal wa shital	Karboray	DDG

AO-25-33	1		N/A		Kunar	Shaygal wa shital	Bar Galay	DDG
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Kunar	Nari	Katagal Khune	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kunar	Nari	Badanay Khuner	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kunar	Nari	Badanay Khuner	HT
AO 2.5 RT	1		N/A		Kunar	Nari	Badanay Khuner	DDG
AO 2.5 RT	2		N/A		Kunar	Marawara	Petaw	DDG
PTAB-1M	1		N/A		Kunar	Dangam	Loya Gorigah	DDG
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Kunar	Bar Kunar	Shangar	DDG
AO-10SCh	2		N/A		Kunar	Bar Kunar	Dambar	HT
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Sari Pul	Sangcharak	Tukzar	HT
AO-2.5	5		N/A		Samangan	Dara-I-Sufi Payin	Khana Sangi	OMAR
AO-2.5	4		N/A		Samangan	Dara-I-Sufi Payin	Khana Sangi	OMAR
AO 2.5 RT	2		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Shu Bakhtu (3)	OMAR
AO 2.5 RT	2		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Shu Bakhtu (3)	OMAR
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Shu Bakhtu (2)	OMAR
AO-10SCh	1		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Sara-i-Qala	OMAR
AO-2.5	2		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Qizil Qishlaq	OMAR
BLU-97	2		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Khwaja Qoshori	OMAR
BLU-97	1		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Khwaja Qoshori	OMAR
BLU-97	1		N/A		Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Juma Bazar	OMAR
BLU-97	1		N/A		Balkh	Nahri Shahi	Gur-e Mai	HT
BLU-97	1		N/A		Balkh	Nahri Shahi	Gur-e Mai	HT
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Balkh	Marmul	Na'ebabad	HT
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	Tam Ali	OMAR
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Takhar	Bangi	Bangi	OMAR

2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kunduz	Khanabad	Aqtash	ATC
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Qara Yatim (1)	MCPA
2.5 RTM	5		N/A		Baghlan	Puli Khumri	Khvajeh Alwan	SDG
2.5 RTM	7		N/A		Baghlan	Puli Khumri	Khvajeh Alwan	SDG
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Baghlan	Dushi	Qaramat	OMAR
2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Baghlan	Dahana-I- Ghuri	Khaderkhel	MCPA
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Baghlan	Baghlani Jadid	Khugak	ATC
2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	Shar-i-Safa	DDG
AO-25-33 HE FRAG	1		N/A		Zabul	Shinkay	Gerdyan	DAFA
PTAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT	1		N/A		Zabul	Shinkay	Dab	DDG
PTAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT	1		N/A		Zabul	Shahjoy	Shahjoy	DDG
PTAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT	1		N/A		Zabul	Shahjoy	Shahjoy	DDG
AO2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Shahjoy	China	DDG
AO2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Yarka	DAFA
PTAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT	2		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Yarka	DAFA
AO2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Tora	DDG
AO2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Spin Ghbarga	DAFA
PTAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Spin Ghbarga	DAFA
AO2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Ramadhan Kalay	DDG
AO 2.5 HEAT	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Qalat	DDG
RTM AO 2.5	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Qalat	DDG
RTM AO 2.5	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Mandeh (1)	DDG
RTM AO 2.5	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Khan Kalay	DDG
1 x FATAB-1M, BOMB, HEAT 42mm 2 x AO-1 BOMB, HE	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Khala	DDG
AO-1 BOMB HE	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Kakaran	DAFA
AO-1 BOMB HE	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Kakaran	DAFA

AO-1 BOMB HE	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Jarullah	DAFA
AO-25-33 HE FRAG	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Abdurrahman Kalacha	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Qalat	Abdurrahman Kalacha	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Zabul	Mizan	De Mulla Bostan Kalay	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Wech Kalay	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Spin Boldak	Takhta Pul	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Shah Wali Kot	Mundey Kariz	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Panjwayi	Zangabad (2)	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Panjwayi	Zangabad (1)	DDG
AO-1-Sch, AO-2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Kandahar	Panjwayi	Chalghor	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Kandahar	Shorandam	MCPA
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Kandahar	Kandahar	Monar	MCPA
AO-1-Sch	3		N/A		Kandahar	Kandahar	Monar	MCPA
AO-2.5 RTM	4		N/A		Kandahar	Kandahar	Kokaran	MCPA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Daman	Mandi Sar	MCPA
AO-2.5 RTM, PTAB 1.5 HT	1		N/A		Kandahar	Daman	Haji Deh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Kandahar	Daman	Haji Basheer	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hilmand	Washer	Tal Kala	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Hilmand	Washer	Sangilan	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hilmand	Washer	Kareze Naw	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	DAFA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	DAFA
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	DAFA
PTAB 1.5 HT	6		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	DAFA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	DAFA
PTAB 1.5 HT	1		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Gulghunday	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Bayankhel	DAFA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Paktya	Ali Khail (Jaji)	Bayankhel	DAFA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Paktika	Sharan	Amran Khel	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Sabri	Surwapan Toy	DAFA

AO-2.5 RTM	4		N/A		Khost	Mosa Khail	Sotkan	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Mosa Khail	Patak	AREA
PTAB 1.5 HT	4		N/A		Khost	Mosa Khail	Pala	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Khost	Mando Zayi	Shadal	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Khost(Matun)	Wargha	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Khost(Matun)	Bazar	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Khost(Matun)	Bazar	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Khost	Jaji Maidan	Ghunjay Toy	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Gurbuz	Patlan	MCPA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Khost	Bak	Bak	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghazni	Waghaz	Laghar	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghazni	Qarabagh	Qal'a-i-Bara	AREA
PTAB 1.5 HT	1		N/A		Ghazni	Qarabagh	Jamalkhel	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghazni	Qarabagh	Jamalkhel	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghazni	Ab Band	Gudyan	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Shorab (1)	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Sangbor 2	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Pay Kushk	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Pay Kushk	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Mahallahe Tanke Tele Shindand	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Kuhnasang	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Khwaja Nuh	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Kariz-e Safed	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Bakht Abad	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Bakht Abad	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Baghe Robat (Jabrabad)	HT

AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Shindand	Anjirak	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Hirat	Hirat	Talaw	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Hirat	Talaw	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	2		N/A		Hirat	Hirat	Talaw	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Hirat	Adraskan	Adraskan	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghor	Du Layna	Berenji	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Ghor	Dawlat Yar	Jare Tel	HT
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bala Buluk	Tudanake Bala	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bala Buluk	Tudanak Payan	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bala Buluk	Tapa	AREA
AO-2.5 RTM	3		N/A		Farah	Bala Buluk	Qaryeh-ye Ziarat	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bala Buluk	Gala Mekh	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bakwa	Si Av	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Farah	Bakwa	Si Av	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	1		N/A		Badghis	Bala Murghab	Sayed Azim Agha	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	5		N/A		Badghis	Bala Murghab	Sakhari (1)	DDG
AO-2.5 RTM	10		N/A		Badghis	Bala Murghab	Sakhari (1)	DDG
RTM AO 2.5	5		N/A		Badghis	Bala Murghab	Pain Bokan (1)	DDG
RTM AO 2.5	1		N/A		Badghis	Bala Murghab	Bala Panerak	DDG
Total	352							

Note: 248 out of 352 CMs discovered/destroyed as a result of emergency response to the MAPA hotline calls and as spot EO found/destroyed during the village-by-village survey/EOD activities.

(b) Additional stockpiles destroyed after reported completion of the programme for destruction

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Quantity destroyed*	Lot number (if possible)	Plans for destruction	Progress in destruction/ Date of completion
Not discovered							
Total			Total				

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

4. Methods of destruction used

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Details of the methods of destruction used</i>

<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Details of the methods of destruction used</i>
AO-2.5 RT Frag, HE-HEAT, AO-1SCh Frag, AO-25-33, AO-2.5, PTAB -1M HEAT, PTAB-2.5, M42, 9N210, 3-O-13	All CM have been destroyed where discovered and some destroyed using controlled demolition method in disposal sites.

5. Applicable safety and environmental standards observed in destruction

All destructions carried out in accordance with the requirements of safety and environmental management standards: AMAS 05.02 Battle Area Clearance AMAS 05.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Demolition of Explosive Ordnance and Central Disposal Sites. AMAS 07.01 Site Setting up and Demining Worksite Safety AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management and Climate Change.
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6. Challenges and obstacles to article 3 implementation

<i>Challenges and obstacles*</i>	<i>Description</i>
Afghanistan has already completed its known stockpiles destruction.	This was achieved in 2014.

* Specify challenges and obstacles, including but not limited to the following categories: national law and policy, management and coordination, international cooperation and assistance, financial, environmental, safety and security, technical, and logistical.

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]: The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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

Not retained.

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Explosive submunition type	Quantity	Lot number	Planned use	Supplementary information
CMs are not retained.							
Total			Total				

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

Not acquired.

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Explosive submunition type	Quantity	Lot number	Planned use	Supplementary information

Not acquired.							
Total			Total				

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

Not applicable

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Quantity used</i>	<i>Lot number</i>	<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Quantity used</i>	<i>Lot number</i>	<i>Description of actual use</i>	<i>Supplementary information (e.g. origin)</i>
N/A							
Total			Total				

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

Not applicable

<i>Cluster munition type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot number</i>	<i>Explosive submunition type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot number</i>	<i>Purpose of transfer</i>	<i>Receiving State Party</i>	<i>Supplementary information (e.g. steps taken to ensure destruction in receiving State)</i>
N/A								
Total			Total					

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;”

Afghanistan Does not produce Cluster Munitions

State [Party]: The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

Afghanistan does not produce/own or possess Cluster Munitions and Explosive submunitions

Cluster munition type*	Dimensions of cluster munition	Cluster munition explosive content (type and weight)	Explosive submunition type and number*	Dimensions of explosive submunition	Submunition fusing	Submunition explosive content (type and weight)	Submunition metallic content (type and weight)	Other information that may facilitate clearance
N/A								

* Please attach data sheets including colour photographs.

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]: [The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [01 Jan 2025](#) to [31 Dec 2025](#)

NOTE: Sections **shaded in grey** relate to information to be provided on a **VOLUNTARY** basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

[Not applicable](#)

<i>Name and location of production facility</i>	<i>Indicate if to “convert” or “decommission”</i>	<i>Status (indicate if “in process” or “completed”) and progress of the programme</i>	<i>Supplementary information (e.g., plans and timetable for completion)</i>
N/A			

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]: The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

1. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area*

Location**	Number of areas known to contain cluster munition remnants (confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs))***	Number of areas suspected to contain cluster munition remnants (suspected hazardous areas (SHAs))***	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain cluster munition remnants (SHAs and CHAs)***	Size of area known to contain cluster munition remnants (CHAs)*** (m ²)	Size of area suspected to contain cluster munition remnants (SHAs)*** (m ²)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain cluster munition remnants (m ²)	Cluster munition remnants	Estimated or known date of contamination
							Type	
Added in below table	13	0	13	8,718,395	0	8,718,395		Most of them are BLU

* 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.

*** The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) can help guide implementation. IMAS state that an area should only be considered as an area known to contain cluster munition remnants if the presence of cluster munition remnants has been confirmed “on the basis of direct evidence”, and, that an area should only be considered as an area suspected to contain cluster munition remnants where there is reasonable suspicion of the presence of cluster munition remnants “on the basis of indirect evidence”.²

Supplementary information

[Narrative]

Afghanistan has started a village-by-village survey to survey and record EO contaminated areas, not surveyed before August 2021 due to lack of access. The survey may find CMR sites, as some CMs were found during EOD and WAD activities. 1 CMR site was found in central area (Maidan Wardak province) as a result of a hotline call about civilian accident. The quick response team (QRT) was assigned to investigate the accident and assess the site, the assessment resulted in survey and clearance of 1 CMR site.

2. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area released through survey

Provide information on the release of cluster munition contaminated area through survey (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey and reduced through technical survey).

Location	Size of area cancelled through non-technical survey (m ²)	Size of area reduced through technical survey (m ²)
Samangan province	0	4,530 sqm

3. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area released through clearance

Location	Size of cleared area (m ²)	Cluster munition remnant cleared		Clearance method	Standards applied	
		Type	Quantity		Safety standards	Environmental standards

² International Mine Action Standards 07.11, Amendment 5, June 2019, section 3.

Location	Size of cleared area (m ²)	Cluster munition remnant cleared		Clearance method	Standards applied	
		Type	Quantity		Safety standards	Environmental standards
Bamyan, Samangan and Maidan Wardak.	310,412	AO-2.5, M-44, and BLU 97	52	Battle Area Clearance (BAC)	AMAS 05.02 for BAC, AMAS 05.03 for EOD AMAS 07.01 Worksite Setting up	AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management and Climate Change
Total		Total	52			

Supplementary information

Due to lack of specific fund for CMR clearance, the mine action programme of Afghanistan could manage to clear/release 3 x recorded CMR CHAs (1x in Bamyan, 2 x in Samangan and 1 x new CHA in Maidan Wardak provinces):

- Bamyan 258,887 square meters cleared, where 21 submunitions plus 2 other ERW were discovered and destroyed.
- Samangan 2 x CMR sites with 7,851 sqm area cleared and 4,530 sqm reduced, 9 submunitions were discovered and destroyed.
- Maidan Wardak 1 x CMR site with 44,340 sqm cleared and 22 submunitions were discovered and destroyed.

4. Destruction of cluster munition remnants, not destroyed during clearance***

Location	Cluster munition remnants		Destruction method	Standards applied	
	Type	Quantity		Safety standards	Environmental standards
In following 25 provinces: Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Ghazni, Hilmand, Hirat, Kabul, Kandahar, Khost, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Maidan-Wardak,	9N210, 9N235, AO 2.5 RT, AO 2.5 RTM, AO-1Sch, AO-2.5, PTAB 1.5 HT, AO-25-33, BETAB, PFM1, PTAB 1.5 HT, M42, M-77, PTAB2.5 KO, PTAB-1M, PTAB-2.5 – BLU	352	Controlled demolition in situ and in CDS, through EOD operations.	AMAS 05.03 Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Demolition of Explosive Ordnance and Central Disposal	AMAS 07.06

Location	Cluster munition remnants		Destruction method	Standards applied	
	Type	Quantity		Safety standards	Environmental standards
Nangarhar, Paktya, Parwan, Samangan, Uruzgan, Farah, Faryab, Ghor and Zabul provinces.	97, BLU 63/B			Sites, AMAS 07.01 Site Setting up and Demining Worksite Safety	
	Total	352			

* 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).

Supplementary information

All these CMs were found and destroyed during the following activities:
BAC operations on battle areas, EOD operations, in response to hotline calls, WAD (Weapons Ammunitions Destruction) activities.

5. Status and progress of clearance and destruction programmes for article 4 (if possible, including work plans, timetable and completion date)

Although there was limited clearance of CMRs conducted in 2025 as part of the land release and quick response projects (not specific to CMR clearance). A proposal is submitted to the government of Afghanistan to fund land release activities including CMRs in 2026, the proposal is passed from the ministry of finance and waiting final approval. As part of government funds, 2 CM sites will be released in Paktiya province. In 2027/28, majority of the CMRs will be released, through government and donors funding. The entire CM recorded contamination will be released by Feb 2029.

6. Challenges and obstacles to article 4 implementation

Challenges and obstacles *	Description
Lack of financial contribution is the main challenge to article 4 implementation.	Significant reduction in international financial cooperation and assistance to the mine action programme of Afghanistan

<i>Challenges and obstacles *</i>	<i>Description</i>
Possible additional contamination specifically in districts located close to Durand line (informal border between Afghanistan and Pakistan), where unconfirmed reports indicate that the Pakistani side used CM, the areas will be surveyed to confirm or deny presence of CM contamination in districts located close to border areas. Apart from areas located close to Durand line, there is no security challenges in Afghanistan.	has resulted in many challenges including CMR clearance. During the month of March, the mine action hotline received phone calls from the local people living close to Durand line requesting mine action support to remove explosive ordnance remained/scattered in the communities as a result of recent conflicts between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The locals have also sent some photos showing the use of CMs by Pakistan military. However, due to tense situation in those areas, the quick response teams were not able to reach to the area to confirm, survey and record new contamination including CMs.

* Specify challenges and obstacles, including but not limited to the following categories: national law and policy, management and coordination, international cooperation and assistance, financial, environmental, safety and security, technical, and logistical.

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]: [The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025](#)

NOTE: Sections **shaded in grey** relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education

During 2025, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities were coordinated, implemented and monitored based on national planning and prioritization process, and Afghanistan Mine Action Standard (AMAS). The prioritization criteria include communities living in proximity of hazards, returnees, IDPs, nomads, scrap metal collectors, aid workers and people on the move (traveller's). Among all, children have been known to be the most vulnerable to the threat of EO as above 75 % of civilian casualties of EO accidents are children. DMAC and EORE operators have made efforts to mitigate the threat of explosive Ordnance (EO) including CMR contamination to the lives and livelihoods of civilians. DMAC with technical support from Mine Action Technical Cell (MATC) convened technical working group meetings with participation of EORE operators, to improve delivery of child focused EORE messages. In addition, in 2025, the number of forced returnees increased coming from the neighboring countries. In addition, to covering EO affected communities, a number of EORE teams were tasked to cover returnees in all entry points to Afghanistan. Efforts have been made to reinforce delivery of RE in schools an MoU has been signed between Afghanistan Disaster Management Authority (NMAA in Afghanistan) and ministry of education to ensure and support delivery of RE in schools.

Supplementary information:

During 2025, 14 Risk Education accredited National and International organizations were active in provision of ER, including AAR Japan, HYSIO, KRO, SERCHO, RRAA, AREA, ATC, DAFA, YHDO, DRC-HDP, HI, HT, MCPA and OMAR, actively engaged in the delivery of Risk Education to the EO including CM affected communities, returnees, IDPs, school children, nomads, aid workers and travellers. In addition to the accredited mine action organizations, Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARSC) supported by ICRC WeC and technical support of DMAC and MATC was delivering RE. Furthermore, the ministry of education also took part in delivery of RE in schools and other education facilities.

Emergency RE response:

As part of the mine action rapid response through provision of RE to the recent massive flow of returnees, 18 EORE couple teams were deployed in all formal returnees' entry points for provision of RE. Quick response survey/EOD teams have also been deployed to search and clear their temporary camps.

ICRC delivered RE messages through media to the floods and earthquake affected communities.

Risk education integrated in other mine action, including Quick Response activities, Non-Technical Survey, EOD and clearance teams, which are found to be effective.

Stand-alone risk education sessions:

Context sensitive and tailored couple standalone EORE teams are deployed, conducting RE in affected communities.

Risk education integrated in school curricula, as a subject

Risk education integrated in other initiatives:
EORE formal integration, initiated in UNICEF service package of “ child protection” implemented by related organizations.

2. Measures taken for effective warning of the population

The MAPA has taken the following measures for effective warning of the population:
Mass Media, Billboards, Destitution of RE materials including notebooks and brochures, Exhibitions in returnees’ entry points, RE through mobile bike, establishing encashment centres at the entry points to the country and main cities, RE messages and materials to the transport sector especially in bus stations, RE emergency response at EO incidents, RE TOT to the implementing partners and other Aid organizations, and warning signs in hazardous areas.

3. Beneficiaries of assistance

Affected States Parties may provide information on the number of beneficiaries by risk education type:

<i>Risk reduction education type:</i>	<i>No. of sessions/ mass media campaigns</i>	<i>No. of direct beneficiaries (SADD*)</i>	<i>No. of direct beneficiaries with disability</i>
Interpersonal RE	682	Women	2,238
		Girls	4,956
		Boys	5543
		Men	1,613
		Total	14,350
Training of trainers in RE delivery	2 MAPA IPs, AREA and DAFA Partners in CM affected areas.	Women	3
		Girls	0
		Boys	0
		Men	8
		Total	11
Mass media (including mass digital) RE	4 different EO safety Audio Clips	Women	NA
		Girls	NA
		Boys	NA
		Men	NA
		Total	

*sex- and age-differentiated data

Note 1: this beneficiary data covers RE in CM affected areas.

Note 2: in total 4 audio clips were broadcasted through national channels of Salam Wandar and Afghanistan National Radios, reaching to all the provinces affected by CMs in 3 languages (Pashto, Dari, and Uzbek) targeting 24 provinces including those with natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, and landslides, with the possibility of wash-down EO including CMs.

4. Challenges and obstacles to risk reduction education

Challenges and obstacles*	Description
Reduction in financial support is the main challenge. There are no other obstacles that can affect the delivery of RE. In addition, possible additional EO including CM contamination in communities located close to Duran line.	Although, the MAPA has tried to integrate RE in other mine action activities and engage more stakeholders to deliver RE and cover the EO including CM affected population through RE interventions, but reduction in financial contribution has affected all mine action activities and RE.

* Specify challenges and obstacles, including but not limited to the following categories: national law and policy, management and coordination, international cooperation and assistance, financial, environmental, safety and security, technical, and logistical.

5. Supplementary information

5.a. Information on how national strategies and work plans integrate cluster munitions risk education into ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, and promote the integration of risk education into wider humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental, protection and education efforts.

National mine action strategies and work plans increasingly recognize the importance of integrating **cluster munitions risk education (RE)** into broader activities, ensuring that communities at risk are not only protected but also empowered with knowledge to mitigate EO including CM threats.

1. Integration into Survey and Clearance Activities:

- Risk education is systematically embedded in **non-technical and technical survey**, ensuring that community engagement includes the collection and dissemination of information on cluster munitions contamination and promoting safe behaviors.
- In clearance planning, **RE teams coordinate with operations** to identify high-risk communities and deliver tailored messaging prior to and during clearance activities.
- **Feedback from RE sessions** informs prioritization helps identify areas requiring urgent clearance, reinforcing a two-way link between RE and field operations.

2. Victim Assistance and Risk Education Linkages:

- RE materials increasingly include **testimonies and lessons learned from survivors**, helping personalize messages and increase community awareness.
- Victim assistance programs often collaborate with RE teams to ensure that messages are **inclusive of vulnerable populations**, especially those with disabilities or trauma from explosive ordnance incidents.
- Survivors are to the extent possible engaged as **peer educators**, bridging victim support and prevention efforts.

3. Mainstreaming into Humanitarian and Development Sectors:

- National strategies aim to mainstream RE into **broader humanitarian and development planning**, including integration into:
 - **School curricula** and teacher training programs.
 - **Protection frameworks**, particularly in IDPs and refugees' contexts.
 - **Disaster risk reduction (DRR)** and environmental rehabilitation initiatives where EO threats may emerge.
- Coordination platforms, such as **Humanitarian Country Teams or Protection Clusters**, often include RE as a cross-cutting concern, ensuring alignment with protection, education, child protection, as human rights priorities.

4. Promotion of Human Rights and Community Participation:

- Risk education is framed as a **right to life and safety**, contributing to the fulfillment of international human rights obligations.
- National plans promote **community-based risk education**, involving local leaders, youth, and women in the design and delivery of messages.
- Materials are developed in **local languages and culturally appropriate formats**, ensuring inclusive access and participation.

5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL):

- Strategies emphasize the importance of **data collection and impact assessment**, using tools like IMSMA and community feedback to improve effectiveness.
- Lessons learned are shared with national stakeholders and international partners to refine integration models.

5.b. Affected States Parties may insert information on efforts to ensure that cluster munition risk education and reduction is provided to all affected populations and groups at risk living in or around cluster munition contaminated areas that are context-specific, tailor-made, prioritise populations most at risk and are sensitive to gender, age, disability, as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.

The MAPA has made concerted efforts to ensure that **cluster munition risk education and reduction activities** are delivered to all affected populations, with a particular focus on those **living in or near contaminated areas**. These efforts are designed to be **context-**

specific, tailor-made, and aligned with international standards, particularly IMAS and Afghanistan mine action standards.

1. Community-Based and Context-Specific Approach:

Risk education activities are implemented using a **community-based methodology** that engages local leaders, educators, and volunteers to ensure that messages are relevant to the **specific cultural and linguistic context** of each region. Messages are adapted to reflect the **types of EO exist**, common risky behaviors observed, and the **daily routines** of community members.

2. Prioritization of Populations Most at Risk:

Populations most at risk—especially **children, farmers, herders, IDPs, and returnees**—are prioritized through targeted outreach and coordination with national and local authorities. Risk education is integrated into **emergency response activities**, including survey/EOD activities, village-by-village survey and supports clearance efforts by informing communities of areas to avoid.

3. Gender, Age, and Disability Sensitivity:

All risk education activities are developed and implemented with strong attention to **age, gender, and disability sensitivity**:

- Separate sessions or tailored messaging are conducted for **women, girls, and children**, recognizing differing exposure risks and information needs, by couple EORE teams.
- Visual and audio materials are used to reach **low-literacy populations** and persons with disabilities.
- Implementing partners are trained in **inclusive education practices** to ensure equitable participation and impact.

4. Inclusive and Diverse Representation:

Efforts are made to ensure that **minority groups and marginalized populations** are reached, including those in remote or underserved areas. Local civil society organizations and community networks are mobilized to **extend the reach** of risk education to groups that may otherwise be excluded due to geographic, linguistic, or social barriers.

5. Monitoring and Feedback:

Risk education activities are regularly monitored, with **community feedback mechanisms** in place to adapt approaches as needed. Pre- and post-RE assessments are used to gauge knowledge retention and behavioral change, helping improve message effectiveness over time.

5.c. Affected States Parties may insert information on the National Mine Action Standards in place for cluster munition risk education.

Afghanistan has developed and adopted **National Mine Action Standards (AMAS)** inline with **International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)**, specifically addressing **risk education for cluster munitions and other explosive ordnance**. These standards provide a comprehensive framework for the **planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation** of risk education activities in Afghanistan.

The AMAS include detailed provisions for:

- **Target audience identification and prioritization**, particularly children, farmers, and returnees living in contaminated areas.
- **Design and delivery of context-specific messaging** based on local behaviors, threat types, and exposure patterns.
- **Development and approval of educational materials**, ensuring cultural and linguistic relevance.
- **Training requirements** for risk education staff, including facilitators and community outreach teams.

Risk education is treated as an **integrated component** of all mine action activities:

- Delivered during **non-technical and technical surveys**.
- Included in **clearance task briefings** and **post-clearance handovers**.
- Linked to **victim assistance**, particularly through survivor-led awareness sessions.

5.d. Affected States Parties may insert information on plans to ensure a sustainable national capacity for cluster munition risk education, including taking account of risks posed by residual contamination once Article 4 obligations have been completed, as well as potential risks caused by changing climatic and environmental conditions.

Afghanistan recognizes the importance of building and maintaining a **sustainable national capacity** for **cluster munition risk education**, particularly in light of possible long-term challenges such as **residual contamination** and **changing climatic and environmental conditions**.

1. Long-Term Risk Education Planning and Institutionalization:

To ensure sustainability beyond the completion of Article 4 obligations, the national strategy includes plans to:

- **Institutionalize risk education** within relevant national ministries (Education, Health, Interior), enabling long-term delivery through **public institutions and local authorities**.
- Incorporate RE into **school curricula**, and **civil protection mechanisms**, making it a permanent part of community outreach and disaster preparedness systems.

2. Residual Risk Preparedness:

Understanding that **residual contamination** may persist after land is declared cleared, national plans to:

- Maintain **trained rapid response teams** capable of conducting targeted RE in newly identified hazard areas.
- Establish a **national RE coordination mechanism** involving key stakeholders (ANDMA, NGOs, relevant ministries) to monitor risks and deploy RE activities as needed.
- Ensure affected communities retain **core knowledge** on safe behaviors, reporting procedures, and emergency contact

systems.

3. Local Capacity Development:

The government is investing in the **training of local educators, health workers, and community members** as RE facilitators, helping decentralize delivery and build community resilience. These local trainers are equipped to:

- Tailor messages to evolving local risks.
- Continue RE delivery independently when external support is reduced.
- Monitor and share feedback with national authorities to support risk updates.

4. Environmental and Climate-Related Risk Integration:

Recognizing that **changing environmental conditions**—such as floods, droughts, and erosion—may **uncover or shift EO**, the national strategy incorporates:

- Training on **climate-sensitive risk mapping** and response planning.
- Development of **early warning systems** that include RE messaging, especially in disaster-prone areas.
- Integration of RE into **climate adaptation and environmental protection programs**, especially in rural or flood-affected zones.

5. Partnerships and Resource Mobilization:

ANDMA, DMAC and MAPA are working with national and international partners to:

- Secure **long-term funding** for RE integration through development and education budgets.
- Promote **cross-sectoral collaboration**, ensuring RE is included in broader humanitarian, development, and resilience initiatives.
- Encourage community ownership of RE programming through **public awareness campaigns and participatory planning**.

5.e. Affected States Parties may insert information on efforts to collect and analyse gender and age and disability disaggregated contamination and casualty data in order to identify and target risk education interventions towards the most at-risk groups, and to understand the impact of risk education.

MAPA recognizes the importance of collecting and analyzing **disaggregated data by gender, age, and disability status** to effectively **identify populations most at risk** and to design and evaluate **context-specific risk education (RE) interventions**. These efforts contribute to more inclusive, evidence-based programming and ensure that RE activities have a measurable impact on change in behavior and community safety.

ADMA, DMAC also signed MoU with Ministry of Education. MoE for the integration of EORE with in schools' networks, EORE TOT for

schools' teachers, including the schools located in 15qm to the hazard as first priorities including CM's affected communities.

Ingeration of EORE within other sectors; along with Mine Action within MAPA, the EORE key messages also integrated within UNICEF pacages, as EORE inclusion within their child protection services packages, implemented by different UNICEF IPs. EORE also integrated with in War Child Canada- WCC and during reporting period WCC accredited by DMAC as a MAPA EORE IP, initial step is also taken to integrate EORE with in Save the Children- SC, accreditation process in progress and will be accredited and to be identified as EORE IP.

1. Disaggregated Data Collection on Contamination and Casualties:

- All contamination and casualty data collected through national survey and incident reporting systems, including **IMSMA**, are disaggregated by **sex, age group, and disability status**, in accordance with national standards.
- Mine action teams conducting non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS), EOD and Quick response teams are trained to gather **demographic-specific exposure patterns** and community behavior insights to inform RE planning.

2. Targeting of Risk Education Interventions:

- Disaggregated casualty data enables identification of **high-risk groups**, such as:
 - **Boys and adolescent males**, who are often disproportionately affected due to risk-taking behavior or involvement in herding, scrap metal collection, or playing in contaminated areas.
 - **Women and girls**, who may be exposed when performing daily tasks such as farming, collecting water, or firewood.
 - **Persons with disabilities**, who may face greater barriers to accessing safety information or evacuation routes.
- Risk education interventions are **designed and delivered** to reflect these patterns, ensuring that messages, delivery formats, and facilitators are tailored to the audience.

3. Inclusive Design and Monitoring of RE Activities:

- Data analysis is used to **adapt RE content** by gender, age, and literacy level, using inclusive communication methods (visual aids, radio, sign language, braille, child-friendly formats).
- Monitoring tools (pre/post assessments, feedback forms) include disaggregated fields to measure the **reach and impact** of RE on specific groups.
- Community engagement sessions are structured to **encourage participation by women, youth, and persons with disabilities**, and to address barriers they may face in accessing information or services. RE couple teams are deployed to reach out to women and girls.

4. Coordination and Continuous Learning:

- Risk education planning is undertaken by DMAC through a consultative process, coordinated with IPs, **disability rights organizations**, and **child protection agencies** to ensure alignment with broader inclusion strategies.

- Lessons learned from data analysis are fed into national RE planning processes and shared with implementing partners to enhance targeting and effectiveness.

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]: [The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025](#)

NOTE: Sections **shaded in grey** relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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

EO victim assistance as one of the pillars of mine action and as required by the international conventions including APMBC, CCM and CRPD coordinated by the DMAC. However, the disability sector including VA programming and coordination in Afghanistan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MoMDA) at national and international level. Said ministry used to participate the highest level at states parties' meetings. (MoMDA) has signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) with 42 government entities as part of the integration of VA and Disability in other sectors. The MoMDA is registering the persons with war related disabilities in the country to provide them disability pension according to the provision of the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Persons with Disabilities LRBPD. Within MoMDA, a database and data collection mechanism exist at the moment that register persons with disabilities data at national and sub national levels. The Ministries of Public Health (MoPH), and the Ministry of Education (MoE) are also responsible for victim and disability assistance in those fields relating to said ministries. MoPH is the coordination body for physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support, also coordinates and convenes training programs for physiotherapists and healthcare providers.

MoE coordinates the inclusive education (pre-school education, primary and secondary education, Islamic education and literacy) for EO victims and persons with disabilities.

Special education (sign language and braille), technical trainings are coordinated by Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA), as independent directorate, separated from the MoE.

On 03 and 04 December 2025, the TVETA and the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC) co-hosted a National Dialogue on Special Education to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

The conference brought together high-ranking representatives from 20 ministries and authorities, UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Afghan Red Crescent Society, international organisations working in the field of disability inclusion, representatives from Afghan civil society and members of organisations of persons with disabilities. The participation exceeded the expectations as 500 people attended the main sessions on the first day and about 160 joined the working groups on the second day. After several years of exclusion, the Director of Planning and Policy of the Ministry of Higher Education, a representative of the National Examination Board and the Director of TVETA signed a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the participation of persons with visual and hearing impairment to the national Kankor (the university admission exam). One of the key outcomes of the National Dialogue was the commitment of all relevant ministries to take the lead in all programs and initiatives towards greater disability inclusion, with the continued support of national and international partners. The great enthusiasm with which the National Dialogue was received must serve as a motivation to start working immediately on the implementation of the recommendations with tangible actions that can drive the wind of change towards the active and equitable inclusions of persons with disabilities

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

1- Mr. Sayed Hamed Hashemy, Advisor at Ministry of Martyred and Disability Affairs

Email: s.hamedh@gmail.com Phone: +93 (0) 700255637

2- Mr. Salih Gul, Head of the Disability and Physical rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Public Health

Email: drp.moph@gmail.com Phone: +93 (0) 20 231 3939

3- Nasir Ahmad Niazi EORE Manager at Department of Safety and Security of the Ministry of Education MoE

Email: nasirahmadniazi01@gmail.com Phone: + 93 (0) 700256662

4- Nooruddin Rustamkhail, DMAC Director

Email: noordin.rustamkhail@dmac.gov.af Phone: +93 (0) 706424444

5- Dr. Aimal Safi, Senior Technical Advisor – DMAC

Email: aimals@dmac.gov.af Phone: +93 (0) 704828372

2. States Parties with cluster munition victims to provide information on the development and implementation of a measurable national action plan addressing the needs and rights of victims, which includes national plan and budget, timeframes to carry out these activities, etc.

Note: If necessary, plans/budgets may be provided separately.

Concept for fundraising to VA-IT project for entering 360,000 records through digital registration process was developed during 1402 and submitted to donor through MoMDA the registration of war victim, including EO victims has been launched and currently all war victims, applying for registration are digitally registered, through bio-metric system

Physical Rehabilitation Centers has been funded in Baghlan province by HDDO through VTF financial support.

A national budget plan which is inclusive of all services is not available by country level, but currently MoMDA is providing financial support (pension) to only war related disabilities, this amount is between 2500 – 5000 AFGs/month (35-70 USD/month). In addition, government has fund allocation for physical rehabilitation services through MoPH that are provided to two PRC in Kabul and Khost, the rest of services are provided by other Ministries within their annual budget or NGOs that make around 20 National or International organizations active in 20 provinces.

The 10 years National Disability Inclusion Strategy 2021-2030 has been developed and presented to the formal presidential office for implementation where measurable national action plans addressing the rights of victims and the timeframe to achieve the action plans exist. 15 different action plans for implementation of National Disability Strategy have been completed, efforts are made and would be continued with the Islamic Emirates Afghanistan to enforce the implementation of the rest of action plans.

Victim Assistance is an integrated part of Humanitarian Response Plan, with the joint advocacy efforts of UNMAS, DMAC and VA technical working groups. And so far, VA is integrated as part of OCHA funds to support mine action including victim assistance.

DMAC in consultation VA organizations has developed the VA beneficiaries cost estimation guideline, covering VA project by type of services to support the VA and Disability support organizations for resource mobilization. VA priority projects plan for 2026 also developed and shared with OCHA, through UNMAS.

In 2025, 8 victim assistance projects have provided assistance to the victims of EO including victims of CM: AOAD organization funded by UN-Women was active in Kabul city providing physical rehabilitation and economic reintegration services. DAO organization funded by GFFO, through HALO Trust providing Physical Rehabilitation services in in Uruzgan and in Kunar provinces. In addition, Physical Rehabilitation centres also provides community-based VA services, through mobile teams, funded by GFFO. KOO through ECHO funding contracted by DRC providing physical rehabilitation services in two centers, main Physical Rehabilitation-PRC and Sub- PRC in different locations of Kabul city. DRC also implemented, Emergency Victim Assistance directly. HDDO organization funded by OCHA HF providing physical rehabilitation and Psychosocial support services in Baghlan province. ICRC was providing physical rehabilitation and other VA services based on the needs of EO including CM victims with main physical rehabilitation center in Kabul, and in six other including CM affected provinces. Along with mentioned Physical Rehabilitation Centers, ICRC was also implementing Emergency Victim Assistance project, in all provinces of the country including CM affected ones. Providing immediate livelihood packages, and covering of medical expenses, transportation and accommodation cost. However, due to reduction in funds, ICRC has limited their support to some districts.

DRC is providing a specific VA support to the new EO casualties including immediate medical treatment expenses and some economic reintegration services in Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces

3. States Parties with cluster munition victims to provide information on data collection and assessment of victims (survivors, families of those killed or injured and affected communities and their needs and priorities). Does your State collect and analyse data on cluster munition victims disaggregated by gender, disability and age, as well as on their needs?

The mine action programme of Afghanistan developed a stand-alone VA IMSMA tool; collecting and analyzing data on EO including CM victims, disaggregated by gender, disability and age and their needs. This data collection is integrated to RE, village-by-village survey/EOD, Hotline emergency response through quick response teams and land release teams. The is data is regularly provided to the stakeholders and VA organizations. Further need assessment of the individual victims is part of the pre-VA project assessments, based on which VA services are designed, developed and implemented.

4. Development and implementation of national laws and policies for implementation of article 5, aligned to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the SDGs, addressing the needs and rights of survivors, families of those killed or injured and affected communities.

The Disability Law, developed earlier, and the revised version is still with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) for their review and required amendment for further approval.
DMAC will continue technically supporting ministry of martyrs and disability affairs in development and implementation of policies including monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of policies to better address the needs of EO including CM victims as per Afghanistan's obligations towards the international conventions.

5. Training, development and official recognition of multidisciplinary, skill and qualified rehabilitation professionals in victim assistance.

Afghanistan is committed to make efforts and support strengthening national capacities to support **victim assistance**, particularly through the **training, development, and official recognition of qualified rehabilitation professionals**. Ensuring a skilled and multidisciplinary workforce is essential to deliver effective, equitable, and sustainable support to survivors of EO including cluster munitions and other persons with disabilities.

1. Development of Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation Capacity:

- Through a coordination mechanism with the Ministry of Health and national rehabilitation institutions, the former government has invested in the **development of multidisciplinary teams**, including:
 - **Physiotherapists**
 - **Prosthetists/orthotists**
 - **Occupational therapists**
 - **Psychosocial counselors**
 - **Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) workers**
- These teams are trained to work in an integrated manner to address the full range of **physical, psychological, and social needs** of EO

including cluster munition survivors.

It is worth mentioning that due to significant reduction in international financial support to the MAPA, some of its professional rehabilitation personnel have lost their jobs or left the country. Considering this, the MAPA is making efforts to mobilize resources to reabsorb and develop the capacity of personnel in rehabilitation.

2. Training and Professional Development:

- Partnerships with national universities, training institutes, and international organizations support the **professional development** of rehabilitation staff through:
 - Accredited **degree and diploma programs** in rehabilitation sciences.
 - **Continuing education and in-service training** on trauma rehabilitation, assistive technologies, and survivor-centered approaches.
 - Training on **inclusive communication, gender and disability sensitivity, and human rights frameworks**.
- Specific capacity-building initiatives are implemented to **train survivor peer-support workers** and integrate them into the broader rehabilitation system.
- **Increase in capacity of professional teams in the Country:** Physiotherapy profession is integrated in Kabul University, and a dedicated Physiotherapy department is established in the university, aiming to expand the number of professional teams. It will help to fill the current gap in country.

3. Official Recognition and Regulation:

- Rehabilitation professionals were receiving **official recognition through national certification and registration mechanisms**, under the authority of professional councils or health ministries.
- Efforts are ongoing to standardize **job profiles, scope of practice, and competency frameworks** for all key rehabilitation roles, aligned with WHO and ICRC guidelines.
- Recognition mechanisms also help ensure **quality assurance**, workforce retention, and professional development pathways.

4. Integration into National Health and Social Systems:

- Rehabilitation professionals are now included in **national health workforce plans**, and services are integrated into **public hospitals, community clinics, and mobile outreach programs**, particularly in EO affected provinces.
- Multidisciplinary teams are involved not only in clinical rehabilitation but also in **referral systems, victim case management, and inclusive development programming**.

5. Challenges and Next Steps:

- Afghanistan acknowledges ongoing challenges such as limited funding, staff turnover, and uneven distribution of services, particularly in rural areas.
- Plans:

- Make efforts to mobilize resource to expand training institutions across regions.
- Improve career incentives and deployment frameworks.
- Ensure survivor input in the design and delivery of rehabilitation services.

Supplementary information

Development of national standards taking into account international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)

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

Afghanistan is committed to ensuring that all victim assistance activities are guided by **national standards that align with international frameworks**, particularly the **International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)** and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**.

- National standard on **victim assistance**, including rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socio-economic inclusion, have been developed, however, the standard is planned to be reviewed and further developed to ensure consistency with **IMAS 13.10** (Victim Assistance in Mine Action) related WHO, ICRC, and UN guidelines and Afghanistan specific requirements.
- The national standards provide a framework for:
 - The **coordination of service providers**
 - **Referral pathways** and case management systems
 - **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**
 - Ethical and rights-based approaches to survivor support

Consultation and Participation of Victims and Their Organizations:

Afghanistan recognizes that the **EO including cluster munition victims are experts in their own needs**, and that their **active participation** is essential for effective, inclusive, and sustainable assistance programs.

- The EO and cluster munition survivors and their representative organizations are **formally included** in national coordination mechanisms such as the **Victim Assistance Working Group**, ensuring their voices influence strategic planning, priority setting, and policy development.
- Survivors are regularly **consulted through focus group discussions, surveys, and local forums**, particularly when designing or

evaluating rehabilitation, psychosocial, and livelihood support services.

- Support is provided to **survivor-led organizations**, including technical assistance and funding, to enable their active participation in:
 - Awareness campaigns
 - Peer-to-peer support networks
 - Monitoring of services
 - Advocacy for disability rights and inclusion
- Victims are also involved in **training and sensitization** of service providers, helping promote empathy, relevance, and accessibility in service delivery.

Promoting Ownership and Sustainability:

- The Government continues to invest in **capacity-building for victim organizations**, enabling them to take on leadership roles in planning, implementation, and advocacy.
- Feedback from victims is systematically integrated into national reporting processes, including CCM Article 7 and CRPD shadow reports.

These efforts reflect Afghanistan's commitment to the principle of **"Nothing About Us Without Us"**, and to the broader goals of **inclusive development and human rights-based victim assistance**.

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, gender, age, and disability of persons assisted; time period),</i>
Physical rehabilitation	HDDO, AOAD, DAO and KOO	Provision of crutches, wheelchairs, physiotherapy, lumber support brace, orthosis, prosthesis, prosthetic repairs, walking frame. Boys 2,299, men 6,209, girls 1,673, women 9,062. Total 24,595.
Psychological Counselling	HDDO, AOAD and DAO	Provision of mental health services, counselling, peer to peer support. Boys 157, men 854, girls 309 and women 1,026 and total: 2,246
Emergency Victim Assistance of EO victims & their family members (Distribution of Livelihood	DRC & ICRC	Boys 112, girls 52, men 112, women 18 Total 468.

packages		
Socio-economical re-integration (vocational Training, loan) to EO victims, other people with disability	ICRC	Boys 1057, girls 619, men 2019, women 671 and total: 4559

Summary of VA/Disability support beneficiaries of all VA IPs from Jan-Dec-2025)					
VA Type	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Disability Awareness and Advocacy Training	1667	3050	49	30	4796
Psychological Counselling	854	1026	157	309	2346
Emergency Victim Assistance of EO victims & their family members (Distribution of Livelihood packages)	112	18	286	52	468
Socio-economical re-integration (vocational Training, loan)	2019	671	1450	619	4759
Physical Rehabilitation	6209	4297	1057	663	12,226
Total	10861	9062	2999	1673	24,595

Note1: The data in above table covers the victims of all types of EO including CM.

7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources

Afghanistan recognizes the importance of sustained and diversified resource mobilization to support the full implementation of its obligations under the **Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)**. Afghanistan has undertaken several key actions to mobilize both **national and international resources**, with a focus on ensuring the long-term sustainability of **clearance, risk education, and victim assistance efforts**.

Mobilization of National Resources:

- **National budget allocations;** efforts are made and will be continued to ensure national ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs) to support mine action and victim assistance, including integration into national development plans and health budgets.
- The **DMAC and the MAPA** resource mobilization team have engaged with ANDMA, Deputy Prime Minister Economic Affairs and Ministry of Finance to include mine action in national budgets.

2. Engagement with International Donors and Partners:

- A **Resource Mobilization Strategy** and resource mobilization team have been established to guide engagement with bilateral and multilateral

donors, aligning proposals with national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • The MAPA resource mobilization team is making efforts to engage with donors to fund clearance, capacity-building, and victim assistance programs. • Participation in international forums such as the CCM Meetings of States Parties and UNDM have been used to advocate for resource mobilization. However, this participation was limited to national mine action organizations' representatives and UNMAS Afghanistan. The NMAA is not invited after the political changes of August 2021.
3. Integration into Broader Development Frameworks: • Risk education and victim assistance are being mainstreamed into health, education and protection sectors, for funding through development and humanitarian budgets.
4. Public-Private and Civil Society Partnerships: • The DMAC and ANDMA have encouraged partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector to co-finance and support implementation, especially in the areas of survivor employment, vocational training, and inclusive education. • Engagement with international organizations including ICRC and UN agencies continues to provide technical and financial support to national efforts.
5. Transparency and Reporting: • To support donor confidence and accountability, Afghanistan regularly submits CCM Article 7 transparency reports and other performance updates. • The DMAC uses IMSMA NG and prepares to move to IMSMA Core information management systems to track progress and support evidence-based funding proposals.
Next Steps: • The MAPA RMT is making efforts to explore new financial sources at national regional and international levels to mobilize financial resource for the mine action programme. • Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination to further integrate mine action into national planning and budgeting frameworks. • Enhance national ownership and co-financing to reduce dependency on external funding over time.

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

In 2025, DMAC and MATC conducted 5 different VA TWG meetings, discussed technical issues including VA priority areas and the current context adaptive advocacy messages, to be used as part of resource mobilization and advocacy efforts. DMAC and MATC as members of different UN clusters, advocated for the rights of Person with Disabilities including EO survivors and victims, emphasizing on disability inclusive and integrated services, within mine action sector, relevant entities and line ministries.

9. Challenges and obstacles to article 5 implementation

Challenges and obstacles*	Description
1- Shortage of funding	After political changes of August 2021, most of the mine action donors have stopped or reduced their financial support to the mine
2- Lack of technical support	

<i>Challenges and obstacles*</i>	<i>Description</i>
3- Lack of access to international community and donors 4- Identifying of new contamination in nationwide village-by-village survey. However, no new CMR contamination is reported so far.	action programme of Afghanistan. No technical support received from international community about capacity development of the VA institutions. There is no access to international community and donors, which affects the implementation of the article 4. There was no full access to all part of the country before August 2021 to identify and record all EO contamination and civilians' casualty data. After the political changes, the access to all parts of the country exists, so mine action teams can reach to each corner of the country to collect civilian civilians' casualty data for further VA interventions. The reduction of international cooperation has affected the MAPA capacity to reach out to the EO affected population.

* Specify challenges and obstacles, including but not limited to the following categories: national law and policy, management and coordination, international cooperation and assistance, financial, environmental, safety and security, technical, and logistical.

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]: The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Reporting for time period from 01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

NOTE: Sections shaded in grey relate to information to be provided on a VOLUNTARY basis that pertain to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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>
NA	NA	The salaries of the DMAC civil servants and office expenses are paid from the national budget. 40,000 USD/year	Financial

Note: Efforts are made and will be continued to include CM clearance in national budget in 2025 onward.

2. International cooperation and assistance provided

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (list currency)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
Survey/EOD, Quick Response, and land release.	In 2025, no specific funds were allocated by donors for conducting surveys or clearance of CMR sites. However, the MAPA deployed land release teams and QRTs to survey and clear four recorded CMR sites. MAPA's EORE teams also incorporated CM risk education into their sessions. With capacity supported through international cooperation, activities including survey, clearance, EOD, EORE	2,880,000 USD QRT 14,145,795 USD EOD and clearance.	Financial	OCHA/AHF, ECHO, Finland, GFFO, FCDO, Norway, DANIDA, Japan, Netherlands, UNDP, Luxembourg and DANIDA mainly to international mine action organizations.

	civilian casualty data collection, and referral have been conducted. Efforts to address EO contamination, including CMs, were carried out through Quick Response Team (QRT) and Battle Area Clearance (BAC) operations.			
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3. International cooperation and assistance needed

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

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
No known CM stockpile exist			

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

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Land Release (NTS, TS and Clearance)	For the release of 13 CM sites in 2 provinces, with total size of around 8.7 Sq Km area.	March 2026-Feb 2029	2,025,000 USD

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

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Victim Assistance to CM victims	Provision of assistance to 269 CM	March 2026 to Feb 2029.	Not specific *

	victims.		
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*Note1: Victim Assistance in Afghanistan is considered to the victims of all types of EO, not specified to the victims of CM, the estimated budget is covered in Article 5 extension request of APMBC.

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 or abandoned cluster munitions which have become cluster munition 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 munition remnants.

Not applicable

Form J Gender and Diversity of Populations

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on practical measures to take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men, as well as the diversity of populations.

- a) Affected States Parties may provide information on the development of a national work plan and strategy in an inclusive manner, in particular by involving victims, including survivors, and affected communities

Afghanistan has prioritized an **inclusive and participatory approach** in the development of its **national work plan and strategy** for the implementation of obligations under the **Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)**. Recognizing the importance of survivor and community engagement, the process was guided by principles of **transparency, inclusion, and human rights**.

1. Participatory Strategic Planning Process:

- The national strategy was developed through a **consultative process** led by the **[National Mine Action Authority / Ministry responsible]**, in partnership with international organizations, civil society, and line ministries.
- A series of **national and regional stakeholder workshops** were held to gather inputs from:
 - **Survivors and persons with disabilities**
 - **Victim representative organizations**
 - **Affected communities and local authorities**
 - **Women's groups, youth organizations, and indigenous representatives**
- Inputs from these consultations directly shaped the **goals, priorities, and implementation modalities** outlined in the work plan.

2. Inclusion of Survivors and Affected Communities:

- Survivors and victim-led organizations participated as **active contributors** in planning sessions—not only as beneficiaries, but as partners and advisors.
- Specific mechanisms were established to ensure their **voices were heard**, including:
 - Focus group discussions in affected areas
 - Use of accessible materials and sign language interpreters
 - Transportation and accommodation support to enable participation
- Community-based organizations helped **identify local needs**, including barriers to accessing services and challenges related to clearance, risk education, and victim assistance.

3. Embedding Inclusion in Strategy Implementation:

- The resulting strategy embeds **inclusivity as a cross-cutting principle**, with commitments to:
 - Prioritize the **most at-risk groups** in all interventions
 - Engage survivors in **monitoring and evaluation** of programs
 - Ensure survivor participation in **coordination mechanisms** such as victim assistance working groups and national mine action boards

4. Alignment with International Frameworks:

- The strategy aligns with the **International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)** and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

(CRPD), reinforcing the rights of survivors to **participate in decisions that affect them**.

- It also contributes to the achievement of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

5. Next Steps:

- Continue to strengthen the role of survivors and affected communities in **strategy review and updates**.
- Provide ongoing **capacity-building support** to survivor organizations to increase their engagement in **policy dialogue, service delivery, and advocacy**.
- Improve data collection on participation to better track **inclusiveness and impact**.

b) The number of women in your delegation attending Convention meetings, the number of your delegation headed by a woman

After political changes of August 2021, no government delegation is invited to participate in convention meetings. Afghanistan is represented by UNMAS and sometimes by national mine action organizations.

c) Affected States Parties may provide information on the number of victims or their representatives included in the delegation of your State taking part in the Convention meetings

After political changes of August 2021, no government delegation is invited to participate in convention meetings. Afghanistan is represented by UNMAS and sometimes by national mine action organizations.

Supplementary information

States may also choose to include additional information on other measures to assess the implications for women and men, as well as the diversity of populations, in any planned actions, such as:

Activity	Description
i.	Number of women employed or engaged in mine action activities (national authorities and implementing partners). 62 female staff employed in mine action programme in 2025. Number of women trainers in mine action (national authorities and implanting partners). 44 women trainers were employed in mine action EORE operation.
ii.	Affirmative action policies in recruitment practices (i.e., that advance the employment of women) implemented by national authorities and implementing partners. There no specific policies in recruitment of women employment within government, but MAPA has gender inclusion policy and procedure that motivates women employment within the mine action programme.
iii.	Engagement with other relevant government departments and multilateral agencies implementing measures that take gender and diversity of populations into consideration. The mine action programme works in partnership with partners including humanitarian organizations to be able to implement measures that take gender and diversity of populations into consideration.
iv.	States in a position to provide assistance are encouraged to provide examples of any projects that include specific efforts and targeted actions related to gender and diversity of populations. The needs and requirements of all parties are taken into account in survey, clearance, EORE and VA projects.

Form K 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 Emirate of Afghanistan](#)

Reporting for time period from [01 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025](#)

Narrative / reference to other reports

Note: Form K 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.

The mine action programme of Afghanistan is faced with significant challenges due to continual reduction in international financial support. The programme continued making efforts to respond to the needs and requirements of EO affected communities and people; to reduce civilian accidents, respond to the urgent needs, clear EO contaminated areas as well as for the settlement of forced returnees, provide RE and assist EO victims and other persons with disabilities. However, this capacity is going to be halted and lost, and would not be able to respond to the humanitarian needs of the EO and war affected people, including the needs of returnees and IDPs.

Afghanistan, due to decades of war that severely affected its economic infrastructure, will not be able to cover the humanitarian needs of its people without international financial support and contribution. The MAPA expects from the state parties to convey our message to the international community and help the people of Afghanistan in this critical situation where the needs of people to the humanitarian support is increasing on daily basis, especially with forced return of Afghan refugees from the neighboring countries.

In addition, the recent conflicts between Afghanistan and Pakistan are also resulted in EO contamination (reportedly CM as well) especially in communities and districts located close to the Durand line. The MAPA needs to conduct survey/EOD and clearance operations in 30 districts and over 600 communities along the Durand line. This is another significant challenge to Afghanistan, any developments and updates especially with regard to the use of CMs by Pakistani army; will be shared with ISU.
