

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

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Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:

Afghanistan

DATE OF SUBMISSION

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POINT OF CONTACT

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Saikal, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Charahi Malik Asghar, Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel.: +93-(0)799313612, Email: mahmoud.saikal@afghanistan-mfa.net

or

Mr. Daniel Bellamy, Programme Manager
United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan
Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul Afghanistan
Tel.: +93-(0)70282086, Email: daniel@unmaca.org

¹ These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999. Tables of formats may be expanded as desired.

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "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, 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]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **01.01.05** to **31.12.05**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>At the behest of the Government of Afghanistan, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) assured the day-to-day coordination of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) in 2005. This was done through the United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (UNMACA), with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs providing overall policy guidance on behalf of the Afghan Government. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided UNMACA with policy direction through the Mine Action Consultative Group (MACG), which included members from Government concerned with mine action, mine action donors, the United Nations, and mine action implementing partners.</p> <p>The MAPA was the largest programme of its kind anywhere in the world in 2005. As in previous years the MAPA was implemented by partner agencies, most of which are Afghan or international non-government organizations. The MAPA agencies employed some 10,000 Afghans in 2005.</p> <p>In 2005, the Afghan Government, with UNMACA and the support of other stakeholders, worked toward a) the development of a national mine action law and regulatory framework for a national mine action authority, b) a phased plan and timeframe for a transition from the United Nations to the Government, c) developing capacity building programmes and recruitment mechanisms needed to support a successful transfer to full government ownership. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, anticipated to have a Presidential Decree in 2005 for the approval of the national mine action, but because of the new Parliament in place, the law needs now to follow the procedure for laws approval in front of the Parliament. The passing of the law, will take longer than projected.</p>	

With assistance from the UNMACA, the Afghan Government in 2005 renewed its three-year Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan Public Investment Programme (MAPA-PIP), which was approved by Presidential decree. Essential elements of the MAPA-PIP were also presented in the Afghanistan section of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2005 and included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Afghanistan, the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Report and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

Fieldwork for the Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey of Afghanistan (ALIS) was completed in January 2005. While these results were not formally certified until 30 September 2005, the UNMACA and the Afghan Government used ALIS data to inform MAPA asset tasking as from 6 January 2005.

The ALIS identified 2,368 communities impacted by landmines and/or UXO in 259 of Afghanistan's 329 districts. An estimated 4.2 million people live in these landmine/UXO-impacted communities, with 1.6 million of these living in high- or medium-impact communities. It is estimated that approximately 17 percent of all citizens are living in mine-impacted communities.

The ALIS has advanced the planning for mine action in Afghanistan. The survey has provided MAPA with an updated and verified database in which baseline data can be used in planning and measuring achievement and success. Significantly, the LIS identified areas that are seriously affected by landmines as well as areas that are not affected.

In 2005, UNMACA converted Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) Teams to Landmine Impact Assessment Teams (LIATS) and deployed LIATs to UNMACA's regional offices, or Area Mine Action Centers (AMACs), where Area Managers coordinated them. LIAT teams provide the capability to continuously update the database information so that the taskings remain relevant. LIAT teams further provide UNMACA with the capacity to do impact surveys on land already cleared.

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

Afghanistan had reported stockpiled mines found in the first four months of 2005 in its Article 7 report due April 30th 2005. To better highlight the changes between this current report, which covers the calendar year from January 1st 2005 to December 31st 2005, and the report submitted the prior year, which covered January 1st 2004 to April 30th 2005, the number of stockpiled mines found in all of 2005, in the first four months of 2005 and in the remaining eight months of 2005 are provided in this table.

Type	Quantity			Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	2005 Total	01.01.05 – 30.04.05	01.05.05 – 31.12.05		
Mine Claymore	619	112	507		Afghanistan began a nationwide survey of explosive remnants of war (ERW), including anti-personnel mines, in December 2004. The survey is ongoing and is being conducted by nine ammunitions survey teams that are comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Defense, the United Nations Development Programme/Afghanistan's New Beginnings Program, the HALO Trust, DynCorp/UXB and UNMACA. The survey has been carried out from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05 in the following Afghan provinces: Kabul, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Jauzjan, Herat, Ghor, Farah, Ningarhar, Badghis, Kapisa, Parwan, Wardak, Takhar, Baghlan and
Mine LU6	3,400	306	3,094		
Mine M4	3	0	3		
Mine Mon 200	3,562	3	3559		
Mine Mon 100	256	1	255		
Mine Mon 50	941	12	929		
Mine Mon 90	307	0	307		

Mine MS3	2	0	2		Kunduz.
Mine No 4	124	0	124		
Mine OZM3	50	0	50		
Mine OZM4	177	165	12		
Mine OZM72	90	30	60		
Mine P2	119	117	2		
Mine P4	59	59	0		
Mine PEM1	120	0	120		
Mine PMD6	7	0	7		
Mine PMN	3,435	400	3,035		
Mine PMN1	190	40	150		
Mine PMN2	340	83	257		
Mine POMZ	2,354	500	1,854		
Mine POMZ2	765	765	0		
Mine PPMISR	30	23	7		
Mine TC6	10	0	10		
Mine TG50	97	0	97		
Mine Timer	1	0	1		
Mine TM3	34	0	34		
Mine TS50	31	1	30		

Mine Type69	966	17	949		
Mine Type72	52	29	23		
Mine Unknown	2,567		2,567		
Mine Various	156	0	156		
Mine VS50	300	0	300		
Mine YM1	2,885	750	2,135		
Mine YM4	3	0	3		
Mine DF	1,423	0	1,423		
TOTAL	25,475	3,413	22,062		

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: **Afghanistan** reporting for time period from **01.01.05** to **31.12.05**

The **Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey (ALIS)** was completed in 2005 and contains detailed information on the mine/UXO situation in each of Afghanistan's provinces. The ALIS is being continuously updated through teams deployed across Afghanistan.

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location Technical surveyed areas by region	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
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Central: 3.16 sq km	Please refer to “Attachment 1: “Mine Recognition Handbook” for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan.	Unknown	Between 1978 and 2004	For an overview of the mine contaminated areas in Afghanistan, see “Attachment 2: “Maps of Contaminated Land” for the maps listed below. The maps show land that has been assessed through technical survey, which gathers precise technical and geographical information on mine and UXO contamination. Annex C1: Central Annex C2: East Annex C3: North Annex C4: South Annex C5: West Annex C6: Southeast Annex C7: Northeast
East: 3.36 sq km				
North: 12.38 sq km				
Northeast: 9.96 sq km				
South: 5.43 sq km				
Southeast: 1.52 sq km				
West: 6.92 sq km				
Reconstruction: 13.35 sq km				
Total: 56.08 sq km				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location Suspected Hazard Area (SHAs)	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information

<p>Central: 204.97 sq km</p> <p>East: 26.13 sq km</p> <p>North and Northeast: 110.52 sq km</p> <p>Southeast: 96.84 sq km</p> <p>South: 157.30 sq km</p> <p>West: 120.39 sq km</p> <p>Total: 716.15 sq km</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Between 1978 and 2004</p>	<p>For an overview of areas suspected to contain mines, see “Attachment 3: Maps of Suspected Hazardous Areas” for the below maps. These maps showed areas that have been assessed through impact surveys, which gather information on the impact of hazards and verify the presence and locations of hazards.</p> <p>Annex C8: Central</p> <p>Annex C9: East</p> <p>Annex C10: Northeast</p> <p>Annex C11: North</p> <p>Annex C12: Southeast</p> <p>Annex C13: South</p> <p>Annex C14: West</p>
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Form D APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Within the MAPA, policy dictates that only UNMACA can retain anti-personnel mines for training. The precise number of mines for training and development purposes is decided based on the needs of program. UNMACA retained a number of anti-personnel mines in 2005 to be used for Afghanistan's mine dog accreditation sites. The Ministry of Defense approves the number of mines stored for training purposes. UNMACA can also disburse mines to select MAPA implement partners for training purposes. The mines remain under the control of UNMACA.

Afghanistan had included 1,076 mines retained in February 2005 in the Article 7 report due April 30, 2005. To better highlight the changes between this current report, which covers the calendar year from January 1st to December 31st 2005, and the report submitted the prior year (January 2004-April 2005): 1,076 mines retained in February 2005 are again detailed here, in addition to 505 additional mines retained in November 2005 and 306 mines retained from an implementing partner in 2005. The total amount of mines retained in 2005, as listed below, is **1,887**.

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
UNMACA	Soviet PMN	170		UNMACA retained from the mines from a stockpile destruction on 03.02.05 in Herat.
	Iranian No.4	35		
	Iranian YM1	128		
	Soviet POMZ-2M	30		
	Soviet OZM 3	20		
	Soviet OZM 4	10		
	Soviet OZM 72	20		
	Soviet MON 50	10		
	Soviet TM-62	135		
	Italian TC-6	60		
	Iranian M-19	110		
	Soviet TM-46	40		
	Soviet TM-57	15		
	Soviet MON 200	2		
	Pakistan P3 MK1	5		
Pakistan P3 MK 3	5			

	Soviet PMN	94		
	Soviet PMN 2	6		
	Iranian YM 1	1		
	OZM-72	3		
	Chinese Type 72	4		
	Chinese Type 69	2		
	Soviet MS3	1		
	Soviet MON-50	18		
	Iranian No 4	5		
	P2 MK1 & 2	22		
	Italian TC 6	12		
	Soviet TM 57	55		
	Soviet TM 62	5		
	Soviet TM 46	2		
	British MK 7	16		
	Italian TC 2.4	7		
	Pakistan P3MK 1	19		
	Iranian YM3	1		
	Iranian YM11	3		
	MORSAD 3	1		
	Pakistan P2MK 3	4		
TOTAL		1,076		

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
UNMACA	PMN	500		UNMACA retained the mines from a stockpile destruction held 09.11.05 in Kabul.
	YM1	1		
	No.4	1		
	TM-57 AT	3		
Total		505		

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
UNMACA	PMN	194		The Monitoring Evaluation and Training Agency (META), a former implementing partner of the MAPA, handed over mines that had been used for training purposes to UNMACA in 2005 after its training programme ceased.
	PMN-2	27		
	YM-1	21		
	OZM-72	3		
	Type-72	4		
	Type-69	2		
	MS-3	10		
	Claymore	18		
	No-4	5		
	P-2MK1/2	22		
Total		306		

Grand Total Retained for 2005	1,887
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2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Please see table above. In 2005, mines were retained and transferred to a bunker in Kabul for use at a dog accreditation site in Logar.

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
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<p>All demining agencies operating under the MAPA destroy emplaced mines in situ.</p> <p>As of 31.07.05, destruction of anti-personnel stockpiles became the responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme/Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme and the Ministry of Defence, with assistance from UNMACA.</p> <p>Stockpiled mines are removed whenever possible to Central Demolition Sites in Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-I-Sharif and Herat for destruction.</p>	<p>Please refer to “Attachment 1: Mine Recognition Handbook” for detailed descriptions of the mines found in Afghanistan.</p>			<p>Please refer to Form F for additional information on the stockpiled mines that had been transferred to Central Demolition Sites and destroyed.</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>				

Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

 e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

Not applicable to Afghanistan.

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of: (date: dd/mm/yy)
Location of destruction sites	
Kabul:	<p>Destruction date: 09-31/01/05, 01-28/02/05, 04-28/02/05, 01-12/04/05, 01/06/05, 04-08/06/05, 04-28/06/05, 05-29/06/05, 12/06/05, 19-28/06/05, 30/06/05, 02/07/05, 02-31/07/05, 02-31/07/05, 05/07/05, 05-11/07/05, 07/11/05, 18/07/05, 18/07/05, 08/09/05, 29/08/05, 29/08/05, 01/09/05, 06-29/09/05, 27-29/09/05, 06-14/09/05, 12/09/05, 01-29/10/05, 05-17/10/05, 16-20/10/05, 01-25/10/05, 08/10/05, 0-25/11/05, 13/11/05, 13-22/11/05, 13-20/11/05, 14/11/05, 13-28/11/05, 03-15/12/05, 03-15/12/05, 03/12/05, 08-14/12/05, 08/12/05, 08/12/05, 10-15/12/05, 10-15/12/05, 04/12/05,15/12/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>

Kandahar:	<p>Destruction Date: 9-31/01/05, 04/01/05, 04/04/05, 13/01/05, 02-23/02/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Mazar-i-Sharif	<p>Destruction Date: 9-31/01/05, 3-18/03/05, 4-28/02/05,13-28/11/05</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Kapisa	<p>Destruction Date: 9-31/01/05</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Jalalabad	<p>Destruction Date: 09-13/01/05, 02-28/03/05, 07-20/04/05, 02-21/05/05, 05-29/06/05, 12/09/05, 06-29/09/05, 03-12/09/05, 07/09/05, 02-17/10/05, 01-25/10/05, 10-25/11/05, 03-15/12/05,</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Baghlan	<p>Destruction Date: 06/01/05, 8-30/05/05, 5-29/06/05, 4-11/08/05, 7-10/09/05,13-28/11/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>

<p>Kunduz:</p>	<p>Destruction Date: 09/01/05, 01-28/02/05, 04-28/02/05, 01-21/04/05, 01-21/04/05, 17-21/04/05, 13-30/06/05, 02-31/07/05, 02-05/07/05,10/07/05, 04-11/08/05,07/09/05, 01-29/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
<p>Samangan:</p>	<p>Destruction date: 10/02/05, 2-20/02/05,1-10/02/05, 25/02/05, 03/02/05, 4-31/02/05, 2-28/03/05, 03/03/05, 2-31/7/05, 29/07/05, 30/07/05, 01/08/05, 1-29/08/05, 4-13/08/05,23-25/08/05, 7-10/09/05, 6-14/09/05,1-25/10/05, 10-25/11/05, 12-22/11/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
<p>Sheberghan:</p>	<p>Destruction date: 02-20/02/05, 01-10/02/05, 02-23/02/05, 19-28/06/05, 18-28/06/05, 22/06/05, 09/10/05, 01-25/10/05, 10-25/11/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
<p>Saripul:</p>	<p>Destruction date: 01-21/04/05, 01-21/04/05, 01-29/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>

Herat:	<p>Destruction date: 01-21/04/05, 16/04/05, 16/04/05, 05-17/10/05, 22/11/05, 03/15/05, 15/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Khost:	<p>Destruction date: 01-21-04/05, 08/05/05.10-21/05/05, 18-19/05/05, 19-21/05/05, 01-25/10/05, 01-17/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Faryab:	<p>Destruction date: 01-21/04/05, 12-21/04/05, 17-21/04/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Bamyan:	<p>Destruction date: 08-30/05/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Takhar:	<p>Destruction date: 08-30/05/05, 27/05/05, 27/05/05, 04-28/06/05, 09-31/07/05, 04-13/08/05, 01-29/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>

Farah:	<p>Destruction date: 01-17/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Nimroz:	<p>Destruction date: 01-25/10/05, 01-20/10/05, 10-25/11/05, 13-22/11/05, 22/11/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Badakhshan:	<p>Destruction date: 01-25/10/05.</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>
Ghor:	<p>Destruction date: 03-15/12/05</p> <p>Method: Detonation</p> <p>Status: Destruction of known stockpiles is completed, but talks are continuing with authorities and commanders in the region regarding the possible existence of other stockpiles.</p>

Herat (CDS)	<p>APM Stockpile Destruction Project implemented by the Ministry of Defense with assistance from UNMACA, RONCO.</p> <p>Implementation period: 2004- 2005</p> <p>Collection sites: Various Ministry of Defence ammunition depots in Herat</p> <p>Destruction date: 03 February 2005</p> <p>Method: Detonation.</p> <p>For more information see Annex F1: Stockpile Destruction Project Completion Report.</p>
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2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	<p>Details of:</p> <p>Anti-personnel mines are destroyed on site at each location in which mine clearance is taking place.</p>
Nationwide at each mine clearance site	Methods: Detonation
	Applicable safety standards: Training, protective gear, supervision, availability of emergency medical assets, radio communication
	Applicable environmental standards

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 30.04.03 to 31.12.05

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
P4	2,449		861 items destroyed in Qandahar on 29/05/03 by RONCO. 11 items destroyed in Gardez by Halo Trust (HT) on 09/12/03. HT destroyed 4 items on 02/05/04 in Gardez. HT destroyed 90 items in Jalalabad on 29/07/04. HT destroyed 90 items in Kabul on 25/08/04. HT destroyed 100 items in Gardez on 06/09/04. HT destroyed 41 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 16 items in Sheberghan on 20/02/05. HT destroyed 238 items Faryab on 12-21/04/05. HT destroyed 722 items in Khost on 19/05/05. HT destroyed 62 items in Khost on 16/10/05. HT destroyed 40 items in Nimroz and Kabul on 13/11/05. HT destroyed 7 items in Kabul on 14/12/05.
PMN	13,671		13 items destroyed in Qandahar on 29/05/03 by RONCO. 300 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 04. HT destroyed 126 items in Kunduz, Mazar and Kabul on 07/01/04 and 29/01/04. HT destroyed 15 items in Gardez on 05/09/04. HT destroyed 40 items in Herat on 26/10/04. HT destroyed 100 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 80 items in Herat on 28/10/04. HT destroyed 50 items in Herat on 31/10/04. HT destroyed 32 items in Herat on 01/11/04. HT destroyed 850 items in Herat on 02/11/04. 6478 items destroyed by RONCO in 03/02/05 in Herat. HT destroyed 66 items in Kabul/Jalalabad/Mazar on 09/01/05. HT destroyed 1974 items in Samangan/Kunduz and Kabul. HT destroyed 145 items in Mazar, Samangan and Jalalabad on 28/03/05. HT destroyed 211 items in Saripul/Khost/Kunduz and Kabul from 01/04/05 to 21/04/05. HT destroyed 341 items in Kabul and Takhar on 04-28/06/05. HT destroyed 74 items in

			Kabul Samangan on 31/07/05. HT destroyed 66 items in Samangan and Jalalabad on 13/08/05. HT destroyed 81 items in Kabul Khost and Jalalabad on 06/09/05. HT destroyed 1645 items in Nimroz/Kabul/Badakhshan/Khost from 01-25/10/05. HT destroyed 159 items in Nimroz/ Jalalabad/ Kabul/ Sheberghan from 10-25/11/05. HT destroyed 825 items in Kabul and Jalalabad from 03-15/12/0
MON 50	1,989		159 items destroyed in Qandahar on 29/05/03 by RONCO. 137 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004. HT destroyed 160 items in Herat on 04/11/04. RONCO destroyed 424 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 100 items in Samangan on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 676 items in Khost on 10-21/05/05. HT destroyed 4 items in Kabul on 05/07/05. HT destroyed 2 items in Kabul on 09/08/05. HT destroyed 35 items in Kabul on 01/09/05. HT destroyed 280 items in Herat and Jalalabad on 17/10/05. HT destroyed 12 items in Kabul on 13/11/05.
MON 200	41		11 items destroyed in Qandahar on 04/06/03 by RONCO. ATC destroyed 4 items in Kabul on February 2004. HT destroyed 2 items in Herat on 24/04/05. HT destroyed 3 items in Kabul on 18/07/05. HT destroyed 21 items in Kabul on 15/12/05.
PP-MI-SR	464		12 items destroyed by RONCO on 04/06/03 in Qandahar. 300 items destroyed by ATC on February 2004 in Kabul. HT destroyed 12 items in Gardez on 12/09/04. HT destroyed 20 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 20 items in Herat on 02/11/04. RONCO destroyed 10 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 2 items in Samangan on 03/03/05. HT destroyed 80 items in Kabul on 02/07/05. HT destroyed 8 items in Samangan on 23/08/05.
MON 100	11		3 items destroyed in Qandahar by RONCO on 04/06/03. ATC destroyed 8 items in Kabul on February 2004.
OZM-3	712		17 items destroyed on 19/12/03 in Gardez by HT. HT destroyed 21 items in Gardez on 18/01/04. HT destroyed 90 items in Herat on 03/11/04. HT destroyed 420 items in Herat on 04/11/04. RONCO destroyed 124 items in Herat on 03/02/04. HT destroyed 18 items in Khost on 13/04/05. HT destroyed 8 items on 08/05/05 in Khost. HT destroyed 14 items in Kabul on 01/06/05.
M2 Bounding	1		1 item destroyed in Qandahar by RONCO on 04/06/03.
Type-72	835		20 items destroyed in Faryab on 10/05/03 by ATC. On 14/01/04 HT destroyed 3 items in Mazar. HT destroyed 58 items in Wardak on 29/07/04. HT destroyed 118 items in Wardak on 07/08/04. RONCO destroyed 124 items in Herat on 03/02/04. HT destroyed 33 items in Kandahar on 13/01/05. HT destroyed 163 items in Sheberghan and

			Kandahar on 23/02/05. HT destroyed 2 items in Herat on 16/04/05. HT destroyed 30 items in Samangan on 30/07/05. HT destroyed 62 items in Jalalabad on 03/09/05. HT destroyed 303 items in Khost and Kabul from 01 to 17/10/05.
No.4	70		20 items destroyed in Faryab on 10/05/03 by ATC. HT destroyed 10 items on 26/10/04 in Kunduz. RONCO destroyed 13 items in Herat on 03/02/04. HT destroyed 9 items in Kunduz and Faryab on 17 to 21/04/05. HT destroyed 2 items in Kabul on 18/07/05. HT destroyed 16 items in Kabul on 08/12/05.
P2Mk2	210		10 items destroyed in Faryab on 10/05/03 by ATC. RONCO destroyed 200 items in Herat on 03/02/05.
YM-1	6,102		1100 items destroyed in Faryab on 10/05/03 by ATC. 32 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004. HT destroyed 441 items in Mazar and Herat on 02/01/04. HT destroyed 194 items in Herat on 03/11/04. RONCO destroyed 40 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 6 items in Kunduz on 01/09/05. HT destroyed 154 items on 10-26/02/05 in Samangan and Kunduz. HT destroyed 939 items on 04-31/02/05 in Samangan/Mazar, Kunduz and Kabul. HT destroyed 189 items in Saripul/Faryab and Kunduz from 01/04/05 to 21/04/05. HT destroyed 504 items in Bamyan/Baghlan and Takhar from 08/05/05 to 30/05/05. HT destroyed 255 items in Kabul and Kunduz on 30/06/05. HT destroyed 125 items in Kabul and Takhar on 09/07/05. HT destroyed 192 items in Kunduz and Baghlan on 11/08/05. HT destroyed 173 items in Kunduz and Sarepul on 01/10/05. HT destroyed 421 items in Kabul/Baghlan and Mazar from 13 to 28/11/05. HT destroyed 1337 items in Kabul on 10/12/05.
POMZ-2M	5,109		2505 items destroyed in Kabul by ATC on February 2004. HT destroyed 19 items in Mazar on 03/01/04. HT destroyed 17 items in Mazar on 07/01/04. HT destroyed 82 items in Jalalabad on 06/08/04. HT destroyed 10 items on 04/09/04 in Gardez. RONCO destroyed 2 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 50 items in Kabul on 05/07/05. HT destroyed 200 items in Kabul on 29/08/05. HT destroyed 37 items in Kabul on 14/11/05. HT destroyed 2189 items in Ghor/Kabul and Herat from 03-15/12/05.
M16A2	130		18 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004. HT destroyed 105 items in Kabul on 08/06/05. HT destroyed 5 items in Kunduz on 05/07/05.
MON-400	1		1 item destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004.
Type-69	345		40 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004. 20 items destroyed in Gardez on 11/09/04. HT destroyed 20 items in Samangan on 25/02/05. HT destroyed 30 items in Jalalabad on 15/03/05. HT destroyed 20 items in Kabul on 12/09/05. HT destroyed 215 items in Kabul on

			08/10/05.
PMN-2	1,593		261 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004. 3 items destroyed in Baghlan on 04/09/04. HT destroyed 50 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 76 items in Herat on 28/10/04. HT destroyed 33 items in Herat on 29/10/04. HT destroyed 276 items in Herat on 01/11/04. RONCO destroyed 256 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 18 items in Baghlan on 01/06/05. HT destroyed 13 items in Samangan and Mazar on 10/02/05. HT destroyed 90 items in Sheberghan on 18/06/05. HT destroyed 4 items in Kabul on 10/07/05. HT destroyed 24 items in Kabul on 27/09/05. HT destroyed 420 items in Nimroz and Kabul from 01-20/10/05. HT destroyed 44 items in Kabul on 13/11/05. HT destroyed 25 items in Kabul on 08/12/05.
Time AP	162		162 items destroyed by ATC in Kabul on February 2004.
MS3	75		15 items destroyed in Kabul by ATC on February 2004. .HT destroyed 60 items in Kabul on 08/10/05.
PFM-1	313		192 items destroyed in Kabul by ATC on February 2004. HT destroyed 121 items in Kunduz and Mazar on 06/07/05.
OZM-4	861		26 items destroyed in Kabul by ATC on February 2004. HT destroyed 23 items in Mazar on 03/01/04. HT destroyed 390 items in Herat on 03/11/04. RONCO destroyed 320 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 100 items in Sheberghan on 18/06/05. HT destroyed 2 items in Kabul on 11/07/05.
Other AP	150		HT destroyed 150 local made devices in Wardak and Jalalabad on 11/05/04.
LO-6	232		HT destroyed 50 items in Jalalabad on 02/08/04. HT destroyed in Herat 20 items on 31/10/04. HT destroyed 24 items in Herat on 01/11/04. HT destroyed 85 items in Herat on 02/11/04. HT destroyed 17 items in Kabul on 30/06/05. HT destroyed 6 items in Samangan on 29/07/05. HT destroyed 22 items in Baghlan on 10/09/05. HT destroyed 8 items in Sheberghan in 09/10/05.
Claymore			HT destroyed 116 items in Jalalabad on 07/08/04. HT destroyed 25 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 17 items in Kandahar on 01/04/05. HT destroyed 11 items in Samangan on 10/02/05. HT destroyed 112 items

	1,637	in Jalalabad on 03-18/03/05. HT destroyed 32 items in Jalalabad on 20/04/05. HT destroyed 70 items in Jalalabad on 21/05/05. HT destroyed 44 items in Kabul/Jalalabad and Takhar from 05-29/06/05. HT destroyed 65 items in Kabul and Samangan on 31/07/05. HT destroyed 153 items in Samangan on 01/08/05. HT destroyed 54 items in Farah and Kabul on 02/10/05. HT destroyed 52 items in Samangan and Jalalabad on 22/11/05. HT destroyed 886 items in Kabul and Herat on 10/12/05.
OZM-72	1,839	1 item destroyed on 04/12/03 by HT in Gardez. HT destroyed 14 items in Herat on 26/10/04. HT destroyed 30 items in Herat on 27/10/04. HT destroyed 30 items in Herat on 28/10/04. HT destroyed 34 items in Herat on 28/10/04. HT destroyed 28 items in Herat on 29/10/04. HT destroyed 36 items in Herat on 31/10/04. HT destroyed 775 items in Herat on 04/11/04. RONCO destroyed 159 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 540 items in Khost on 18/05/05. HT destroyed 130 items in Sheberghan on 22/06/05. HT destroyed 62 items in Kabul on 08/12/05.
POMZ	17,452	4 items destroyed by HT on 04/09/04 in Baghlan. HT destroyed 1000 items in Herat on 30/10/04. HT destroyed 253 items in Herat on 01/11/04. RONCO destroyed 9924 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 62 items in Kandahar on 01/04/05. HT destroyed 600 items in Kabul on 12/06/05. HT destroyed 23 items in Samangan on 01/08/05. HT destroyed 70 items in Samangan on 06/09/05. HT destroyed 25 items in Khost on 16/10/05. HT destroyed 4100 items in Nimroz and Herat on 22/11/05. HT destroyed 1391 items in Kabul and Herat from 10 to 15/12/05.
P3	13	Ht destroyed 13 items in Herat on 16/04/05.
PMD-6	1,281	RONCO destroyed 1275 items in Herat on 03/02/05. HT destroyed 6 items in Kabul on 29/08/05.
OZM	56	2 items destroyed in Qandahar on 05/06/03 by RONCO. 54 items destroyed in Kabul by ATC on February 2004.
Valmara	79	RONCO destroyed 79 items in Herat on 03/02/05.
TS 50	61	RONCO destroyed 61 items in Herat on 03/02/05.
M19	112	RONCO destroyed 112 items in Herat on 03/02/05.
GRAND TOTAL	58,056	

3. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

The MAPA destroys all emplaced mines on site and does not record the type of each emplaced mine destroyed.

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
TOTAL	57,008	

Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
Please see Form D for anti-personnel mines retained for training purposes.							

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

[Narrative:]

MARKING

Marking systems used in mine action in Afghanistan have three purposes:

- a. The clear and unambiguous marking of the extent of hazardous areas and as warning of the extent of hazardous areas and as warning or physical barrier to prevent people from entering hazardous areas;
- b. As a means for the safe and effective control of demining operations;
- c. As a means for the marking of cleared areas. The details of marking systems to be employed by all mine action organizations operating in Afghanistan are follows:

Methods

(1) Meaning of color

Three primary colors used within mine action in Afghanistan. These colors are:

- a. red to signify a mines or cluster munition hazard.
- b. blue to signify a UXO hazard.
- c. white to signify safety

(2) Hazard signs and hazard markers

Hazard signs are square or triangular-shaped notices coloured according to the type of hazard. They are to indicate the nature of the hazard in writing and are to incorporate a skull and crossbones symbol to represent danger. The language used on hazard signs is to be in English, Pashtu and Dari.

(3) Rocks

Painted rocks are the most common form of hazard marker in Afghanistan. When used as hazard markers, rocks are to be at least 15cm in diameter. When marking the boundaries of hazardous areas or suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) with rocks, the following systems may be used:

- a. A single line of rocks along the boundary. They are to be painted red or blue, as appropriate, on one side and white on the other. The red or blue side of the rock is to face the hazard area and the white side is to face the safe area.
- b. A double line of rocks along the boundary set no more than 0.5m apart, one line red or blue and the other white. The red or blue rocks are to be placed along the boundary closest to the hazardous area; the white rocks are to be placed along the boundary on the safe side.

(4) Physical barriers

There is limited opportunity to use physical barriers as part of hazard, demining and administrative marking in Afghanistan. However, in high-traffic areas where the security of the marking materials can be assured, it may be appropriate to use them. Where fences are used, they are to conform to the following general requirements:

- a. Uprights may include trees, buildings, existing structures and posts and are to be positioned not more than 15m apart.
- b. A minimum of two strands of any suitable durable material including wire, string, synthetic cord or tape, is to be attached to uprights at 0.25-0.5m and 1.0-1.25m above the ground.
- c. Hazard signs are to be attached along the top strand of the fence. They are to be positioned not more than 30m apart and within 5m of each turning point.

Physical barriers are not to be positioned on the immediate edge of a hazardous area unless this edge is clearly delineated by hard standing such as a road or concrete pad. In all other cases, the marking is to be placed 5m back from the edge of the known or suspected hazardous area.

(5) Permanent marking

Permanent marking systems should be used to mark the perimeter of UXO and mine hazard areas, which are not scheduled for clearance in the near future.

All hazard markings are to be in red and white. The red side is to be facing the dangerous side of the mine field. The paint used for marking is to be a durable, all-weather type, which is capable of lasting under extreme conditions for a minimum of one year. The boundary between cleared and unclear ground is to be marked by a permanent marking hazard markers 0.7m high. The hazard marker should be visible at a minimum distance of 30m in normal daylight conditions. There should be a safe distance of 1.0 meter between uncleared area and the permanent marker to allow maintenance around the markers. The distance between the hazard markers should in normal circumstances be a minimum of 30 meters and a maximum of 40 meters.

Maintenance

The demining organization conducting the demining is responsible for the maintenance of the marking systems. It is to maintain these systems while the demining worksite is operational and until such time as it is handed over to another demining organization or as cleared land.

Briefing on marking system

Demining organizations erecting marking systems are responsible for ensuring that local communities are briefed on the location and meaning of the marking systems used.

MINE RISK EDUCATION

The main goal of Mine Risk Education (MRE) is to reduce the number of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) victims by changing the risky behaviors of communities into safe ones. With coordination and technical support from UNICEF, MRE resources targeted impacted communities with a variety of MRE activities that encourage safe behavior among community members. Additionally, MRE for the returning Afghan refugees was provided in UNHCR repatriation centers on or near the borders of Pakistan and Iran.

Community Based Mine Risk Education (CB MRE) provided outreach to over 2,365 communities through Emergency Response, Community Liaison networks, teacher training and community monitoring of risk (victim and incident data collection) in 2005. Additionally a UNICEF peer education programme and the AAR mobile cinema programme were piloted in 2005 to enhance community-based activities. CB MRE activities are made operational through the UNMACA regional offices and the LIS data is used to task MRE teams more efficiently. Over 1 million men, women, girls and boys have been reached through the CB MRE programme of activities and over 1 million posters and brochures have been produced by UNICEF and AAR Japan and distributed through the UNMACA regional offices in 2005. AAR, HIB, OMAR and ATC implemented CB MRE activities for the MAPA, as did the ICRC and the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS).

Returnee MRE targeted repatriating Afghan populations and provided an introduction to the risks associated with mines and ERW and promoted safe behaviors to assist with travel and the possible resettlement in communities with a mine/ERW risk. As of December 2005, more than 725,000 individuals returned to Afghanistan through 8 repatriation centers, and all were provided MRE lessons, posters, brochures and viewed a Mine Awareness film. UNICEF and AAR produced more than 1 million brochures and posters for distribution through these centers. HIB, Halo Trust, and OMAR implement activities in seven out of the eight UNHCR centers. The ARCS provides services in the remaining center.

The MRE Quality Assurance (MRE QA) programme under the guidance of UNICEF and implemented by META set the standards and guidelines for programme implementation and materials production. MRE QA is a fundamental part of the MRE programme providing activity and impact monitoring, evaluation and the certification and maintenance of national standards. The outputs of the MRE QA programme have set the norm for

partner implementation through the development of training materials and methodologies and tool kits to ensure quality implementation and track activities in the field.

UNICEF with support from Intersos implemented the first MRE Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice survey (KAP) for Afghanistan in late 2004. Data and implementation practices from this first phase were analyzed in 2005. Recommendations were made, a workshop conducted with relevant actors and a report drafted. Recommendations for future KAP survey activities were incorporated and the second phase of survey work was completed during November/December 2005.

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Afghanistan reporting for time period from 01.01.05 to 31.12.05

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

In 2005 Afghanistan and Switzerland were the co-rapporteur for Victim Assistance Standing Committee of the State Parties; in 2006 Afghanistan and Switzerland are the co-chairs of this same Standing Committee.

Victim Assistance (VA) programming in Afghanistan focused on advocacy and awareness activities that aimed to ensure inclusive programme opportunities and equal rights for all landmine survivors and people with disabilities. UNICEF implemented a pro-active programme that developed awareness training materials, mass communications programming and provided training that targeted landmine survivor networks and disabled persons organizations through a nation wide training programme in 2005. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Victim Assistance issues in support of Mine Ban Treaty obligations including providing technical support for the “Progress in Victim Assistance by 2009” report submitted by the Government of Afghanistan at the 6th Meeting of States Parties in November 2005.

The UNMACA with technical support from UNICEF developed and launched a national disability awareness and community mobilization campaign targeting communities throughout Afghanistan, in particular those impacted by mines and ERW. This programme raised awareness to issues regarding landmine/ERW survivors and disability advocacy through workshops and meetings for and about people with disability, and through theatre, film, radio and print media presentations. This was implemented in and around 250 communities throughout the country reaching approximately 130,747 people including 3446 disabled persons in 2005.

During 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs initiated a coordination committee for VA, with Ministries of Health, Education, Martyrs and Disabled, and Labor and Social Affairs. The coordination committee launched work on the preparation of a National Workshop for VA.