

KEY DATA

CCM ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2029

Not on track to meet deadline

CMR CONTAMINATION: 8.72km²

Light
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (m ²)	Release in 2024 (m ²)
Clearance	310,412	0
Technical Survey	4,530	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	331,513

Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
Submunitions destroyed	404 (52 through BAC and 352 in spot tasks)	1,506 (330 during BAC and the remainder in spot tasks)

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025

- Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2025, Afghanistan submitted a Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 deadline extension request seeking a two-year extension to release the remaining 8.7km² of CMR contamination, later revised to three years to allow more time for fundraising. Operators cleared 0.3km² in 2025 but lack of international funding resulted in a drop in the number of operational teams from 285 teams at the start of the year, including 123 clearance teams, to 171 at the end, of which 49 were conducting clearance. After the United States ended financial support in January 2025, the United Nations (UN) Mine Action Technical Cell (MATC) cut coordination and support staff from 51 to 14 and closed three of four offices. Support from a new donor in the fourth quarter saw MATC staffing rise to 23.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) government should deliver the funding it has pledged to provide for mine action.
- International donors should increase funding for mine action in Afghanistan and sustain funding for the MATC to underpin critical coordination, planning, information management, and quality management functions.
- International donors should also seek to support survey and clearance of the nine remaining cluster munition-contaminated areas, to enable Afghanistan to fulfil its Article 4 obligations.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2025)	Score (2024)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	8	Afghanistan assesses its CMR contamination as covering almost 9km ² but continued to find previously unrecorded contamination.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	5	5	The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) is nationally managed but Taliban authorities did not provide funding for MAPA survey and clearance operations which remained dependent on shrinking international donor funding.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	3	3	The Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) remains committed to mainstreaming gender and says the government permits employment of women in mine action, but their activities are tightly restricted and women's employment in the sector has fallen further as a result of funding cuts.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	6	6	Afghanistan has a national standard on environmental management and operators have standing operating procedures to mitigate the adverse impact of mine action.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	6	6	DMAC signed an agreement with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining to upgrade the database from IMSMA New Generation to Core and held regular meetings to support implementation.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	7	Afghanistan submitted, and was granted, a request for a three-year extension to its CCM Article 4 deadline which included a detailed work plan, but implementation depended on attracting donor support.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	6	6	Afghanistan has national standards compliant with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and DMAC released updated standards for NTS, technical survey (TS), and clearance at the end of May 2025. It planned to follow IMAS TNMA 08.20/2 on cluster munition remnant survey (CMRS) to confirm CMR-contaminated area and release it.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	5	4	The MAPA released 0.3km ² exclusively through clearance of four hazardous areas in 2025, reversing the results of the previous year when it conducted no clearance but cancelled 0.3km ² after re-survey. Although small in scope, land release in 2025 removed two outstanding cluster munition CHAs.
Average Score	5.9	5.7	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
- Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC)
- Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)
- Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA)
- Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA)
- Mine Detection and Dog Centre (MDC)
- Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- The HALO Trust
- Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD)

OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Afghanistan estimated that areas containing cluster munition remnants (CMR) totalled 8.7km² at the end of 2025,¹ a small (3%) drop from 8.99km² in May 2025 achieved after Afghanistan tackled four small areas of CMR contamination in Bamyan and Samangan in 2025. Nearly 80% of the remaining contamination is in Paktya province (see Table 1).

Afghanistan has flagged the possibility that Pakistan's shelling and air strikes on border areas in March 2026 included use of cluster munitions.² DMAC said hotline calls from Zazi Maidan district of Khost province included photos of what appeared to be M42 or M77 cluster munitions. It dispatched a quick reaction team (QRT) to the area to verify the devices but said continuing shelling had prevented them from reaching the location. It planned to survey the area when security permitted.³

For more information on use, please see the country profile on Afghanistan on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.⁴

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area (at end 2025)⁵

Province	CHAs	Area (m ²)
Nangarhar (Eastern region)	3	1,824,132
Paktya (South-eastern region)	10	6,894,263
Totals	13	8,718,395

The CMR clearance in 2025 included one previously unrecorded hazardous area in a mountainous part of the Central region's Maydan Wardak province that was identified after an accident attributed to a submunition which killed two young nomads. The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) is continuing to conduct a village-by-village survey in 2026 and DMAC has acknowledged that survey in previously inaccessible areas may find some further areas of CMR contamination. Most submunitions destroyed by implementing partners (IPs) were in areas outside confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).⁶

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

CMR pose a much smaller threat than do landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). This includes 360km² of mined area.⁷ Afghanistan also has 166km² contaminated by a wide range of ERW other than CMR, not including 38 former NATO firing ranges. In 2024, DMAC assessed these ranges as covering 632km² but said it was confident the size will be substantially reduced by survey.⁸

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

MAPA's management structure has remained unchanged since the Taliban takeover of government in 2021. The mine action sector falls under the authority of a High Commission for Disaster Management led by a first deputy prime minister and supported by an interministerial board.⁹ Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) remains in the role of a national mine action authority, setting overall policy, while DMAC continues to be responsible for strategic planning, managing and coordinating survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance, information management, and quality management (QM). The IEA-appointed director of DMAC has commented that the only change resulting from the change of government was in the personnel running it.¹⁰

DMAC's capacity remains severely constrained by international sanctions imposed on the IEA regime and a sharp downturn in the donor funding on which the MAPA has always been largely dependent. DMAC completed

the transition from being a project of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to national management in 2018. By 2021, the Government of Afghanistan paid salaries of only 15 of DMAC's 155 staff, the rest being paid by UNMAS and the US Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) through ITF Enhancing Human Security.¹¹

After August 2021, international sanctions imposed on the IEA ended the cooperation agreement between UNMAS and DMAC, and DMAC technical staff on internationally funded salaries mostly transferred to UNMAS. In 2025, DMAC employed 14 civil servants, including its director. Other DMAC staff included a Senior Technical Adviser, an IMSMA programmer, an operations officer managing quick response teams, the QM Senior Manager, and managers of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), planning, mechanical demining, mine detection dogs (MDDs), risk education, information, and investigations.¹²

1 Email from Aimal Safi, Senior Technical Advisor, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

2 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form F, #6.

3 Emails from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March and 20 and 21 April 2026.

4 <https://the-monitor.org>.

5 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026; and CCM Article 7 report (covering 2025), Form F.

6 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

7 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026. The total includes 87km² of anti-personnel mines, 76km² of improvised mines, and 196km² of anti-vehicle mines.

8 2024 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

9 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, pp. 9–10.

10 Interview with Qari Nooruddin Rustamkhail, Director, DMAC, in Kabul, 4 June 2022.

11 Email from Mohammad Akbar Oriakhil, DMAC, 17 March 2021.

12 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 26 March 2025.

A UN Security Council resolution in March 2022, renewed in 2025, mandated UNAMA to “advise and coordinate explosive ordnance threat mitigation measures in support of humanitarian and development initiatives, support the coordination of the humanitarian mine action sector.”¹³ In March 2026, the Security Council renewed the mandate for three months to allow for discussion on the mandate pending a new vote in June 2026.¹⁴

After the change of government in 2021, DMAC and UNMAS cooperated through a series of interim arrangements designed to continue UN coordination and technical support for the MAPA, but they proved short term due to disagreements and financial shortfalls.¹⁵ Negotiations culminated in an October 2023 agreement on the UN providing cooperation through a Mine Action Technical Cell. However, its size and capacity has fluctuated due continuing financial pressures.

FUNDING FOR CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Historically, international funding for CMR survey and clearance came largely from the United States. Afghanistan’s first Article 4 deadline extension request in 2021 said that PM/WRA had committed to providing the funding needed to complete its CCM obligations.¹⁹ Since the suspension of PM/WRA funding in January 2025 Afghanistan has not received funding earmarked specifically for CMR survey or clearance. The government funded salaries and some operating expenses of DMAC in 2025 totalling around US\$50,000. The government also agreed in principle to pay AFS70 million (approximately US\$100,000) for mine action in 2026 but had not disbursed the funds as this report was being completed. DMAC planned to apply for a similar payment in 2027.²⁰

DMAC reported that the MAPA received funding in 2025 from 16 donors: Denmark, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, OCHA/AHF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS/UNMAS, UN Women, and private contributors. The total included funding from UN agencies for clearance to support humanitarian projects.²¹

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Afghanistan on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.²²

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The MAPA has retained some space for women despite Taliban policies severely restricting women’s participation in public life.²³ Women’s employment has also been significantly curtailed by funding constraints. Afghanistan’s 2025 Article 4 deadline extension request affirms that its mine action programme is gender sensitive; that planning and prioritisation take into account the needs and priorities of women, men and children; and that IPs have gender focal points.²⁴

DMAC said it is trying to strengthen gender mainstreaming in mine action and has government permission for employment of women in the sector. It affirms that women can operate without facing any issues in all 32 provinces with the exception of Kandahar and Uruzgan.²⁵ Operators say restrictions also apply in Helmand province. However, regulations require women to work in separate offices from male staff and where possible remotely. The exception is two-person *maharam* teams in which women work alongside a male relative.

13 UN Security Council Resolution 2626, 17 March 2022, operative para. 5(j). Operative para. 3 of Council Resolution 2777 of 17 March 2025 extended UNAMA’s mandate until 17 March 2026 “as defined in” Resolution 2626.

14 “UN Security Council extends UNAMA mandate for three months”, UNAMA, 17 March 2026, <https://bit.ly/3PpiQn5>.

15 For more details on mine action coordination and the role of the UN after August 2021 see *Clearing the Mines 2023*, pp. 31–34.

16 Emails from Mohammad Wakil Jamshidi, Senior Technical Adviser, Mine Action Section, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 12 March 2025; Wand Mohammad Akhbar Oriakhil, Mine Action Operations Officer, UNMAS Afghanistan, 11 June 2025.

17 Email from Mohammad Wakil Jamshidi, Mine Action Section, UNAMA, 12 March 2025; and ‘Funding Cessations Impact on Mine Action Coordination, MATC PowerPoint Presentation, 7 April 2025.

18 Email from Nicholas Pond, Chief of Mine Action Section, UNAMA, 23 February 2026.

19 2021 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 12. Afghanistan later specified that PM/WRA committed to support clearance of all CMR tasks listed in three provinces: Bamyan, Paktya and Samangan. Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form F.

20 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

21 Ibid.

22 <https://the-monitor.org>.

23 UN Women, “State of women’s rights in Afghanistan”, 11 August 2025, <https://bit.ly/4bN6ixD>.

24 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, pp. 17–18.

25 Emails from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 26 March 2025 and 21 March 2026.

DMAC reported that the MAPA had an average of 51 *maharam* teams deployed in 2025 which were mainly active conducting explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) for millions of Afghans forced back from Pakistan and Iran but also supported survey teams collecting data on women and girls.²⁶ At the end of 2025, the MAPA employed a total of 50 women representing 4% of the total staff of 1,145.²⁷ In EORE activities and focus group discussions, HALO said its teams were able to conduct individual interviews with women to identify their needs and to integrate their findings in prioritisation, planning, and tasking of survey and clearance.²⁸

In practice, most IPs had heavily cut staff due to lack of funding and by the end of 2025 employed only a handful of women. International operators supported by overseas donors employed most female staff: DRC had 23 women in its staff of 370, mostly working on EORE.²⁹ HALO Trust's total staff of 776 people included 24 women, of whom 21 worked in EORE operations.³⁰ DAFA, the national operator with the biggest workforce totalling 282, employed 23 women, but only two of them were employed in mine action work delivering EORE.³¹ The other national operators employed one or two women.³²

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Afghanistan has a national standard on environmental management in mine action, AMAS 07.06 Environmental Management, which makes environmental impact assessments mandatory in land release activities. This standard was under review and due to be updated in 2026.³³ Afghanistan has reported that all destruction of CMR is "carried out in accordance with the safety and environmental standards, to minimize damages to the private and public properties and to the environment."³⁴

Afghanistan's 2025 Article 4 deadline extension request states that the programme will give priority to clearance of contaminated areas located on hillsides to reduce the effects of climate change and to avoid the risk of items being washed down by rainfall. Gullies close to contaminated areas would also be searched for items that may have been washed down. Additionally, it calls for special attention to be paid to removal of vegetation and bans burning of vegetation. It said that the MAPA had also halted use of "machinery with environmental impacts" but did not specify the types of machinery covered by this restriction.³⁵

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The MAPA is supported by an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) New Generation database overseen by DMAC with support in 2025 of four IM staff from MATC.³⁶ DMAC and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) signed an agreement on upgrading the database to IMSMA Core and held weekly coordination meetings involving the GICHD, DMAC's IM team, and MATC to monitor progress and address challenges.

These include the large volume of data, the number and complexity of different datasets, and the need for extensive data cleaning and validation in the process of migration to the new server. A GitHub repository was created to manage project documentation and task assignments. The first phase of the upgrade focused on EORE data. A new EORE reporting form was finalised and was due for field testing to be followed by a new hazard form. DMAC and partners aimed to complete the upgrade in mid-2027 but recognised that achieving it would depend on the progress of the data clean-up.³⁷

PLANNING AND TASKING

In the initial Article 4 initial deadline extension request submitted by Afghanistan in January 2025 (revised in March), it asked for two years to the end of February 2028 to clear all remaining known CMR contamination. This would be technically feasible given the limited extent of the known remaining CMR contamination, estimated to consist of 13 areas covering 8.7km². In a revised request submitted in June, it pushed the deadline back to the end of February 2029 to allow more time to find funding for completion.³⁸

26 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

27 UNMAS Monthly Update, MAPA Team Locations, January 2026.

28 Email from Farid Homayoun, Country Director, HALO, 13 May 2026.

29 Email from DRC, 30 March 2026.

30 Email from Farid Homayoun, HALO, 13 May 2026.

31 Email from DAFA, 27 February 2026.

32 Emails from AREA, 10 March 2026; ATC, 31 March 2026; MCPA 16 March 2026.

33 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

34 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form B.

35 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, p. 17.

36 Email from Nicholas Pond, UNAMA, 23 February 2026.

37 Emails from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026; and Nicholas Pond, UNAMA, 23 February 2026.

38 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, p. 8.

The extension request included a work plan that aimed for clearance of 3,778,887m² in the year to the end of February 2027. This included four CHAs in Paktya totalling 2.6km² and one CHA in Nangahar totalling 0.9km² but it also provided for release of three small CHAs in Bamyan and Samangan provinces totalling 0.2km², which were released in 2025. In the second year, the plan called for clearance of 2,885,723m²: two CHAs in Paktya totalling 2.3km² and one in Nangahar amounting to 0.58km². In the third year, the plan provided for clearance of 2,324,387m²: one CHA of 0.4km² in Nangahar and four CHAs in Paktya totalling 1.97km².³⁹

The plan calls for deploying six teams with a total of 60 deminers in the first year, dropping to five teams/50 deminers in the second year and four teams/40 deminers in the third. It projects total costs amounting to US\$2,227,777, including \$935,275 in the first year dropping to \$714,216 in the second year and \$575,216 in the third.⁴⁰ The request said MAPA Quick Response Teams qualified for survey, EOD, and risk education were available to deal with any residual contamination.⁴¹

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Afghanistan has comprehensive national mine action standards that are IMAS-compatible and before August 2021 were subject to regular review. CMR survey and clearance are addressed in AMAS 06.02 (Battle Area Clearance).⁴² The third iteration of the 2025 Article 4 deadline extension request issued in June 2025 stated that all standards were under review by a technical working group which included DMAC technical staff and MATC.⁴³

DMAC said the funding shortages impacting MATC had slowed the review in 2025 but that it updated standards dealing with planning and prioritization, training and qualification, land release, NTS, TS, marking, clearance requirements, battle area clearance (BAC), mechanical clearance, EOD, improvised mine clearance, quality management, accreditation, and monitoring. A new AMAS was developed for CM survey (cluster munitions remnant survey – CMRS), risk education, environmental management

and climate change, information management policies and procedures, reporting, and occupational health and safety.⁴⁴

Release of CMR hazardous areas previously relied mostly on NTS and clearance but the Article 4 deadline extension request makes a point of including TS, using the cluster munition remnant survey (CMRS) methodology in planned interventions. This followed consultation with IPs and took into account their experience clearing large battle areas and finding relatively few items. The extension request stipulates that IPs will conduct new NTS on all cluster munition-contaminated areas, cancelling areas with no explosive ordnance threat, followed by TS/CMRS. The MAPA will conduct the technical survey as per the IMAS Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA) 08.20/02 on CMRS, to identify the confirmed hazardous area for clearance and release the remaining area through area reduction.⁴⁵

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

The MAPA started 2025 with 285 operational teams employing a total workforce of 2,450 people covering clearance, weapons and ammunition destruction, risk education, and victim assistance. This was a third less than a year earlier. By the end of the year, funding cuts had reduced the MAPA's workforce to 171 teams employing 1,503 personnel, of which 79 teams were engaged in land release, 40 were quick response teams, and 49 EORE teams. The remaining three teams were for victim assistance (VA). National IPs provided 40 teams with 431 personnel. By February 2026, four national IPs, ATC, AREA, OMAR, and MDC did not have any active mine action projects.⁴⁶

Only three operators—DRC, HALO, and OMAR—worked on CMR tasks in 2025. DRC operates with six clearance sections totalling 36 personnel conducting manual clearance of mines and tackling BAC tasks along with 10 three-person EOD teams.⁴⁷ OMAR, funded by the UN's Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, deployed a quick response team to clear a small task in Samangan.⁴⁸

39 Ibid., Cluster Munitions Survey and Clearance Plan, 2026–2029.

40 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, p. 13.

41 Ibid., p. 19.

42 Statement by Mohammed Shafiq, Director, DMAC, at GICHD workshop, Geneva, 26 March 2019.

43 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, p. 9.

44 Email from Aimal Sah, DMAC, 21 March 2026.

45 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, pp. 8 and 12.

46 UNMAS Monthly Update, MAPA Team Locations, January 2026.

47 Email from Stewart Little, Humanitarian Demining Programme Manager, DRC, 30 March 2026.

48 Email from Fazel K. Abid, Head of Programmes, OMAR.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Afghanistan released a total of 314,942m² in 2025, 5% less than the amount released in the previous year. Operators destroyed 404 submunitions, little more than a quarter of the number destroyed in 2024, most of them (87%) in the course of spot EOD operations.⁴⁹

Table 2: Land release outputs in 2025⁵⁰

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (m ²)	Comments
Clearance	310,412	
Technical Survey	4,530	
Non-Technical Survey	0	
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	Comments
Submunitions destroyed	404	352 destroyed in EOD spot tasks

Afghanistan continued village-by-village survey in 2025 and did not cancel any land through non-technical survey, but reduced 4,530m² through technical survey in Samangan.⁵¹ All the other areas released in 2025 were through full clearance (see Table 3). DRC tackled a previously unrecorded area of contamination in Maydan Wardak's Jalrez district which was identified after an accident that killed two people.⁵² OMAR, funded by the UN's Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, cleared a small task in Samangan.⁵³ Combined with the area reduced through TS this removed one of the 16 previously identified CHAs.⁵⁴

HALO reported conducting BAC on a total of 23.7km² in 2025, including 403,787m² in Bamyan province, where it destroyed 21 submunitions. Official data indicates this included one of the previously identified cluster munition CHAs covering 258,887m². It also destroyed one submunition in Herat province, where it battle area cleared 11.8km², and 67 submunitions in the course of spot EOD tasks in 11 provinces conducted largely by its Quick Response Teams.⁵⁵

Table 3: CMR clearance in 2025⁵⁶

Province	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Other UXO destroyed
Maydan Wardak	DRC	1	44,340	22	0
Bamyan	HALO Trust	1	258,887	21	2
Samangan	OMAR	2	7,185	9	2
Totals		4	310,412	52	4

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



49 Emails from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March and 29 April 2026.

50 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026; CCM Article 7 report (covering 2025), Form F.

51 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form F, #2.

52 Email from Stewart Little, DRC, 30 March 2026.

53 Emails from Abid K. Fazel, Head of Programmes, OMAR, 15 April 2026; and Stewart Little, DRC, 30 March 2026.

54 Emails from Abid K. Fazel, Head of Programmes, OMAR, 15 April 2026; and Stewart Little, DRC, 30 March 2026.

55 Email from Farid Homayoun, HALO, 13 May 2026; and CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form F, #3.

56 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026; CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form F, #3.

Under Article 4 of the CCM and the deadline extension approved at the 2026 Meeting of States Parties, Afghanistan is required to destroy all CMR in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2029. It could easily meet this deadline if it receives international funding.

Afghanistan submitted a deadline extension request in January 2025, updated in March 2025, initially seeking two more years until the end of February 2028 to clear the remaining 8.9km². Although the MAPA has ample capacity to achieve that target, it submitted an updated request in June 2025 pushing the deadline back to 1 March 2029 so as to allow an extra year to find the necessary funding.

DMAC assessed it only needed some US\$2.2 million to finish the job, deploying six clearance teams in the first year, five teams in the second year, and four teams in the third year.⁵⁷ DMAC requested government funding to clear two CM hazardous areas in Pakiya province in 2026. It suggested

government and donor funding would permit Afghanistan to clear most of the remaining contamination in 2027 and 2028 and to complete clearance of all recorded CMR contamination in 2029.⁵⁸ DMAC's Resource Mobilisation Team has received government pledges of financial support and DMAC is hopeful it would provide approximately US\$100,000 in 2026,⁵⁹ but no national funding was available at the time of writing.

Table 4: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2025	0.3
2024	0
2023	1.0
2022 ⁶⁰	1.6
2021	3.6
Total	6.5

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Afghanistan has not provided a detailed blueprint for addressing residual contamination but said IP Quick Response Teams qualified for survey, EOD, and risk education were available to deal with any residual contamination. The MAPA also has established a number for communities to call to deal with any missed devices or residual contamination.⁶¹

57 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, pp. 14–15.
58 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2025), Form F, #5.
59 Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 21 March 2026.
60 DMAC initially recorded release of 3.4km² in 2022, but later revised the figure down to 1.6km². Email from Aimal Safi, DMAC, 20 May 2025.
61 Updated 2025 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, June 2025, p. 19.