



# Afghanistan

2023 FACTSHEET



## NPA Afghanistan

The programme was established in 2017 as a **“Third Party Monitoring Programme”** on behalf of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. State Department’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

As of March 2023, 6 international staff and 12 national staff are employed, with their office located in Kabul.

For 2022, a total of 25 grants were monitored, worth app. USD 51,691,714.00, among 9 organizations.

## Origin of Contamination

The decade-long war of resistance after the Soviet invasion in 1979, the internal conflicts between 1992-1996, and the fights between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance in 1996-2001, followed by the United States-led Coalition intervention in 2001, led to the today high level of contamination in the country.

## Challenges

Years of continuous conflict and economic stagnation leading to a **catastrophic humanitarian situation**, with more than 24 million inhabitants in humanitarian need in 2022.

**International sanctions** hindering work of humanitarian organizations who have to curtail operations, or withdraw due to high-risks involved.

**Mines of an improvised nature** posing the greater threat to civilians, has reportedly increased as a result of heavy use by the Taliban in 2021 prior taking over the country.

Obstacles to the field assessment visits are **security issues**, severe weather conditions and, latterly COVID-19 restrictions.

## More Information:

[Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan](#)  
[Mine Action Review Clearing the Mines 2022](#)  
[Mine Action Review Cluster Munition 2022](#)

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## Mine Action Plan

- The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) was created in 1989 and is led by the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination, which comes under the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and has headquarters in Kabul. The MAPA is nationally managed but depends largely still on international financial support.
- In April 2012, Afghanistan submitted a 10-year extension on their obligation to the Mine Ban Treaty and committed thus to clear all known EO recorded hazards in the country by March 2023. However, given the remaining contamination in the country, it is unlikely for Afghanistan to achieve its 2023 mine-free target.
- During the summer of 2022, Afghanistan submitted a request for an extension of its Article 5 obligation for two years, from March 2023 to March 2025. Afghanistan committed to working with stakeholders to submit a detailed request for an extension by March 31, 2024.
- The MAPA has national mine action standards in Dari and English that are subject to regular review. In 2019, it became the first country to introduce national standards for the clearance of mines of an improvised nature (such as abandoned improvised mines).

## International Obligations

- APMBC Deadline

### ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



- CCM Deadline

### ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



## Donors and Funding

NPA wishes to express thanks to all donors supporting our work to protect civilians from explosive weapons in Afghanistan. NPA Afghanistan is supported by the U.S. Department of State (PM/WRA).

**PM/WRA** – Grant: 2,500,000.00 USD.

Period of Performance: September 27, 2022 – September 26, 2023

Value of monitored grants: 37,466,194.00 USD.

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