What will it take to get Tajikistan over the 2025 Finish Line?

Individualized Approach Discussion

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Achievements during the previous extension period (2010-2018)

Diagram 1: Summary areas released in million square meters (2009 – 2018)

2010 Remaining challenge: \(14,849,631 m^2\)

Target for the period 2009-2019: \(14,860,000 m^2\).

Tajikistan addressed \(17,565,639 m^2\) for the period 2009-2018 representing progress of (124%) against the target.

7 districts declared ‘mine-free’.

During 2010-2018, previously unknown mined areas measuring \(10,485,815 m^2\) were identified.

The highest rates of released land performed in the period 2010-2014 as a result of deployed mechanical demining assets in the flat areas of Tajik-Afghan border.
Location of Remaining Hazards to be Cleared by 2025

Confirmed hazards areas in Tajikistan

Legend
- CHA Open
- Districts
- Rivers
- Country border

Created by IMSMA
Date: March 2019
1:3 000 000
Plan to address remaining contamination

Tajikistan has a remaining challenge of 249 hazardous areas measuring 12,098,210 m².

This includes:
- 154 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 7,907,210 m²
- 41 SHA measuring an estimated 941,000 m².
- 54 SHA measuring 3,250,000 m² (Tajik–Uzbek border)

During the extension period Tajikistan will address the following:
- 195 CHA&SHA measuring 8,848,210 m²
- This target excludes 54 SHA measuring 3,250,000 m² on the Tajik–Uzbek border, that will be addressed once a political agreement has been made.

This 2025 goal is based on doubling current capacity.
Tajikistan has outlined the need for the following annual milestones with current capacities.

In order to reach the goal by 2025 Tajikistan would need to double its current capacity.
# Current cooperation and assistance and challenges

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual Milestone (square metres)</th>
<th>Current national resources (US $)</th>
<th>Current international resources (US $)</th>
<th>Additional Funding Required for increasing capacity</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1,388,819</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7,478,781</td>
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<td>15,600,000</td>
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Remaining confirmed hazard areas to be cleared

Priorities:
- Housing, border patrolling routes, agricultural land and livestock farms
- Water, electricity, sewage, landlines
- Natural Reserves, territories important for tourism and other national parks and places with attractive nature

Land use of remaining areas

- Pastureland: 36%
- Agriculture: 24%
- Borderline: 9%
- Wild fruits and wood collection: 36%
- Water supply: 11%
- Fisheries: 3%
- Construction: 11%
- Road: 11%
- Mining (coal, gold): 1%
- Pastures: 1%
Examples of hazardous areas on the Tajik/Afghan border
Remaining suspected hazard areas to be surveyed

Approximately 41 SHA to be surveyed

• Area to be surveyed based on 30 remaining minefield records.

• Survey is expected to be completed by 2023
**THE IMPACT OF EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS**

**CONTOAMINATION**

- 25 districts contaminated by mines, cluster munitions, and explosive remnants of war

**IMPACT**

- As of May 2019: 872 reported casualties from mines, cluster munition, and explosive remnants of war

**Daily life, resettlement for communities after conflict and development impeded**

**Impact by Gender**

- Children: 28%
- Women: 9%
- Men: 63%

**Injuries by Gender**

- Men: 400
- Boys: 200
- Girls: 100
- Women: 50

**Deaths by Gender**

- Men: 500
- Boys: 300
- Girls: 200
- Women: 100
An example of landmines Impact to local inhabitants

Abandoned houses in the villages of Sh. Shohin district
Economic Potential of the area

2km North of Sarighor village is over 20 hectares of apple trees being cultivated and substantial cattle grazing, clearly showing the economic potential of the area.
Follow-up activity

- Concept note for increasing capacity of FSD, Norwegian People’s Aid and Ministry of Defence circulated

- Concept note on the re-introduction of Mechanical assets into Tajikistan Mine Action Programme

- Work with ISU and UNDP on the initial launch of National Coordination Mechanism: including visit to a contaminated site—July 2019
Any questions?