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**Understanding the requirement**

**Article Five**

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.

4. Each request shall contain:

- a) The duration of the proposed extension;
- b) A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:
  - (i) The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;
  - (ii) The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and
  - (iii) Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;
- c) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and
- d) Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.

5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.

6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

- Structure of request**
- Format provided by Implementation Support Unit (ISU)
  - Must be submitted in English
  - Three main questions:
    - Why haven't you finished?
      - (i.e. why is there a need for another extension request?)
    - What are you going to do about it?
      - (i.e. how can we be confident that you'll finish?)
    - What are your answers to the questions we asked last time?

**Article Five**

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*Annotations: Question 1 points to (i), (ii), and (iii); Question 2 points to (i); Question 3 points to (iii).*

What has been done?

### Calculating the balance

- Opening balance
  - (carried forward from 2009 ER)
- Land cleared over this period
  - Taken from Article 7 reports
- PLUS additional land found by survey
- Closing balance
- Reconciliation: need to look at reporting periods
  - For example in extension request
  - Current document being prepared now, work done in 2019

#### Opening balance from last extension request

Ser	Region	Amount (m2)	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Tajik-Afghan border	5,601,370	
2	Tajik-Uzbek border	3,250,000	Estimate
3	Central Region	3,454,261	
4	Total	12,305.631	

#### Progress since 2010

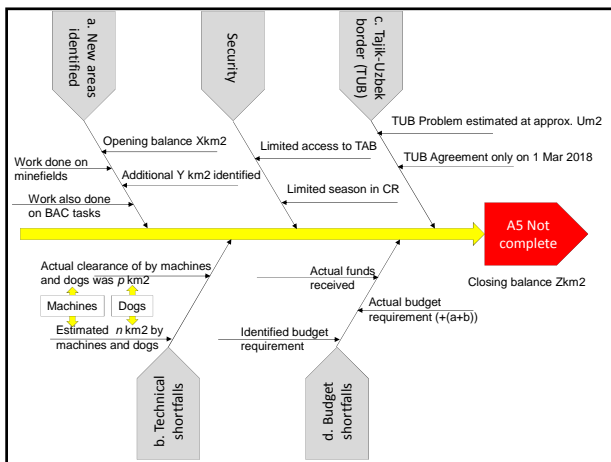
Year	Cleared (m2)	Reduced (m2)	Cancelled (m2)	Country total (m2)
2010	1 262 843	616562		1 879 405
2011	1 521 669	523 107	36771	2 081 547
2012	1 816 200	297 938	53598	2 167 736
2013	1 422 038	610 158	332227	2 364 423
2014	654 791	499 012	858 750	2 012 553
2015	245 351	314 161	767 614	1 327 126
2016	496 796	294 835	659 436	1 451 067
2017	618 058	156 615	483 419	1 258 092
2018	502 678	238 798	388 812	1 130 288
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 540 424</b>	<b>3 551 186</b>	<b>3 580 627</b>	<b>15 672 237</b>



Remaining contamination				
Identified by activity	Remaining areas			
	TAB	TUB	CR	Total
Surveyed (NTS)	5,524,405	0	1,280,800	6,805,205
Suspended (CL+TS)	1,251,155	0	0	1,251,155
Unsurveyed (Desk assessment)	1,046,000	3,250,000	50,000	4,346,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,821,560</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>1,330,800</b>	<b>12,402,360</b>

### Explanations

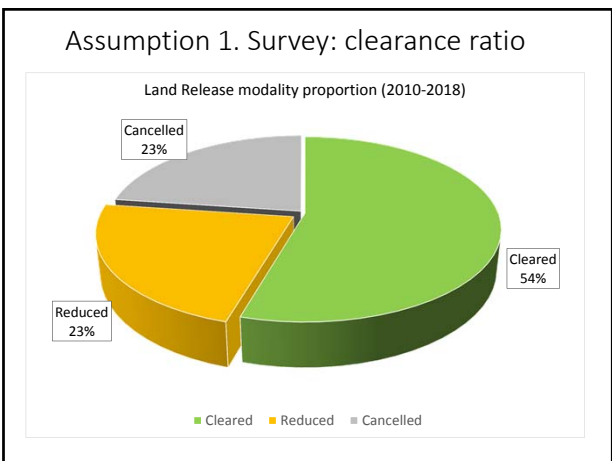
- **More land surveyed**
- **Under-performance of dogs and machines**
- **Security**
- **Funding**
- **TUB**
- **All of these need to be quantified and justified!**

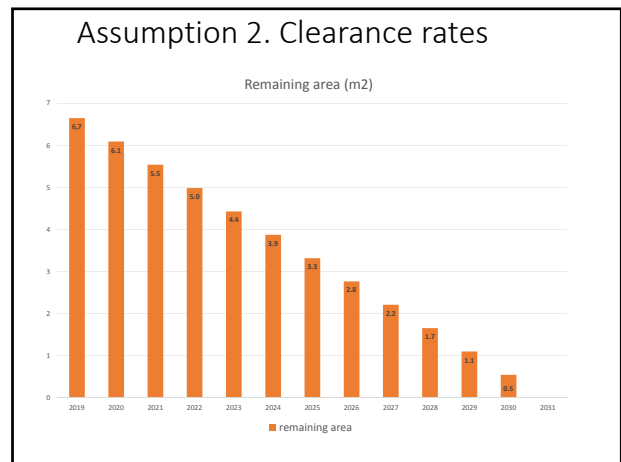
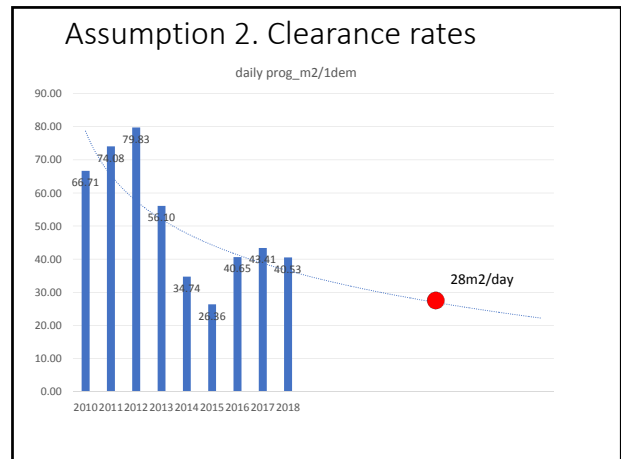


### Planning the future

### Planning the future

- Time required
  - Aiming for further 10 years
- Number of deminers required
- Funding required
- Three assumptions:
  - Ratio of land cancelled:reduced:cleared remains same
  - Clearance rates of deminers remains same
  - Cost/m2 remains same





### Assumption 3. Same costs

- Assembling data on previous funding:
  - By donor
  - By activity funded
    - (MRE, WAD, BAC etc are **not** Article 5...)
  - By recipient organisation
- Respect confidentiality, however...
- Need to calculate approximate likely costs for funding the next phase

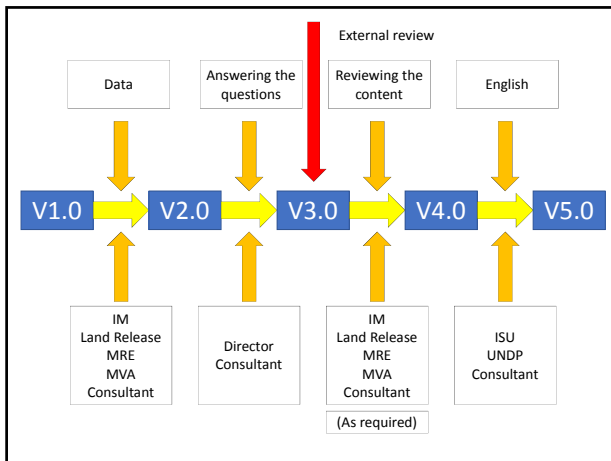
Estimating the requirement	
Area to be demined (54% of total)	6,7km2
daily rate	28m2
Season	130
Deminer year	3,640
deminer decade	36,400
deminer requirement	190
<b>Estimated</b> cost for 4 teams per year	\$1-1.5m
<b>Estimated</b> total annual budget requirement	\$5.9m
<b>Estimated</b> average cost \$/m2	\$4.78

### Challenges

- Forecast costs reasonable considering:
  - Short demining season
  - Access issues in remote terrain
  - Slope and altitude
  - Salary scales in Tajikistan
- Estimated budget covers all TNMAP costs
  - Including survey etc
- So, must find ways to:
  - Improve efficiency of survey
  - Improve deminer clearance rates
  - Drive other costs down



Ser	Date	Milestone	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	25 Sep 2018	Provide a preliminary draft to the ISU for comment and advice	Not yet completed, but ISU representative will be in Dushanbe on 5 Nov
2	28 Nov – 2 Dec 2018	17MSP Meeting of the States Parties	From the ISU note: Tajikistan should indicate that it is in the process of drafting a request and updates that States Parties on status of operations. Presumably this should be in the format of a note verbale (format and process needs to be confirmed with ISU)
3	31 Mar 2019	Requests should be submitted to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation via the ISU	Should take account of questions raised on granting of previous request, plus questions raised in various evaluation reports
4	15 Apr 2019	Possible questions posed by Committee on Article 5 Implementation	Likely to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why haven't you finished?</li> <li>• What are you going to do about it?</li> <li>• What are your answers to the questions we asked last time?</li> </ul>
5	Jun 2019	Informal presentation of request to the Intersessional meeting and bi-lateral meeting with Committee on Article 5 Implementation	Having addressed questions raised in Ser 4
6	Nov 2019	Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties: Tajikistan's request for extension is considered by the States Parties	Should be a formality if the questions are adequately addressed in Ser 5



**S1.** Dear Ladies and Gentlemen first of all, using the opportunity, I would like to thank the ISU and UN for their contribution in organizing this meeting and I would like today to talk though the process we are following to complete our second extension request under Article 5 of the Convention. I hope it will be interesting to you, and I would be happy to discuss it later in more detail with anyone who wants to hear more...

**S2.** A number of programmes are following the process to prepare a request for an extension under the terms of Article Five of the Ottawa Convention. We are doing this in Tajikistan and I thought that I would share our analysis with you.

Today I am going to talk about four main points:

Our understanding the requirement of Article 5

What we have done since our first extension request, submitted in 2009

What we intend to do over the period of the second extension request (2020-2030)

How we are planning the extension request

**S3.** First we needed to understand the requirement of Article 5...

**S4.** Here is an extract from Article 5, particularly Paras 5.3 to 5.6. These are the clauses that specify what is required by the Convention. I have highlighted the key clauses here. I'm not going to read them out as I'm sure most of my colleagues are very familiar with this Article.

**S5.** We are assisted in the preparation of the request by the provision of a format that is provided to us by the Implementation Support Unit.

Of course the request must be submitted in English, but I'm pleased that we have enough staff within the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre who speak English!

When we read the text of the article, we note that there are essentially three main questions we must answer:

We must explain why we haven't finished;

We must explain what we will do over the period of the next extension request

We also note that we must be sure to address the questions asked in the analysis of our first extension request. We believe that being able to answer these questions will also help us work better in the future.

**S6.** When we place this analysis back on the text, we can see where these three questions occur in the text. I am going to explain our answers to the first two main questions now.

**S7.** What has been done so far?

**S8.** The first thing I can report is some good news. The Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme (TNMAP), has been able to get quite a lot done over the last 10 years, with the help of our government, our donors and our implementing partners. However, we have not yet finished.

We can calculate what has been done and what needs to be done as set out here.

First, we have our opening balance: we have used the figures carried forwards that were quoted in our first extension request.

Then we have taken account of the work done over the last decade, as summarised in our annual Article 7 reports.

However, we have also found a considerable amount of additional contaminated land which had not been known about during the last period. That needs to be included in the running total.

That then gives us a closing balance.

We need to do a small bit of reconciliation of the figures, to check the effect of different reporting periods (for example, the last extension request was submitted on 31 March, 2009, but it was based on data compiled in December 2008).

Similarly we are preparing the request now, but may need to update the request to take account of work done in 2019

**S9.** So here is our opening balance for this period, based on the last extension request. We have divided it by the three areas of contamination that we have.

You'll note that the figure for the Tajik-Uzbek border was an estimate. This was because until very recently (March this year in fact) there was a dispute between our two countries about the exact demarcation of the border. However in March our two presidents met



and have agreed to resolve this matter. I will talk again about this border later.

**S10.** Here is a summary of our progress, by year, since 2010. You'll note that we have also divided this up by the way that we have released the land. This is important for our planning for the next period.

You'll also see that the total is nearly 16km<sup>2</sup>, which is 4km<sup>2</sup> than we thought that we had! I'll explain this next.

**S11.** This is a team of deminers provided by the Tajikistan MoD, going through periodic refresher training

**S12.** And this is one of NPA's female deminers working at the Tajik-Afghan border. The border is the river behind her.

**S13.** Here is a summary of our remaining contamination, which is now still over 12km<sup>2</sup>. This is because of a significant amount of contaminated land that we have discovered over the last period. So, although we have cleared some 16 km<sup>2</sup> over the last decade we still have over 12 to go.

**S14.** So, why haven't we finished?

My predecessor estimated that we would be finished over the period of the first extension request, but there are a number of reasons why we haven't. I've listed them here.

My team is currently working to quantify the extent to which each of these variables explains the situation.

**S15.** When we do a root cause analysis of the problem we can lay it out like this.

The grey boxes show how the different issues contributed to our not completing.

The first is the additional contaminated land identified over this period

The second is unfortunately, the dogs and machines we employed were not as effective as we had hoped. My team are working at the moment to understand exactly what happened.

The third problem was security on the Afghan border

Fourthly, we had the issue of funding

Finally, there was a lack of access to the Uzbek border, which was inaccessible to us until this year.

**S16.** Let's discuss our plans for the future...

**S17.** In planning the future, we have to consider three dimensions:

What time is required? We have decided to aim for another 10 years, as it is closest to our current level of funding.

We need to estimate how many deminers we will require.

Finally, we need to estimate what funding will be required to sustain this programme.

In doing this, we have made three assumptions, for planning purposes:

That the ratio of land cancelled: reduced : cleared will remain the same

That the average clearance rate of individual deminers will remain the same

Finally, that the average cost (by project, or by m<sup>2</sup>) will remain the same.

We believe that taking this conservative approach is the most prudent. We don't want to be asking for a third extension!

**S18.** Lets look at these assumptions in detail.

Firstly, there is the ration of survey/ clearance. You can see here that, at the moment, we are releasing some 54% of contaminated land by clearance. Only 23% of land released is done by non-technical survey. We intend to change that.

**S19.** This is one of our survey teams

**S20.** The second assumption is that clearance rates will remain the same as calculated here.

The blue bars show the average clearance rate (in m<sup>2</sup>/deminer days) over the last 10 years

We have used a logarithmic trend line to predict how clearance will fall (this is the curved line moving down and to the right. This statistical analysis of clearance rates shows us that over the next 10 years we can expect a gradual reduction in clearance rates, as we move further into mountainous areas. This gives us a predicted average of 28m<sup>2</sup> per deminer day.

We will be considering ways we can reverse this trend.

**S21.** This is a typical commute to work

**S22.** Using these first two assumptions allows us to plot how much land we need to clear each year to meet our target, and from that we can estimate how many deminers we will need.

The left hand bar represents 54% of the land left – i.e. 54% of 12.4 km<sup>2</sup> or just over 6 km<sup>2</sup>

To get down to 0 over 10 years we have to clear just over 0.5km<sup>2</sup>/2 per year.

**S23.** The final assumption is estimating the funds required.

We will present detailed data on our funding, broken down by donor, by the activity funded, and by the recipient organisation. We do respect the confidentiality of this information, but we need to be able to predict the resources needed for the programme as a whole.

**S24.** This is what these estimates look like.

Assuming we have to clear 54% of the remaining land, that gives us a total of 6.7 km<sup>2</sup>

As you can see from the photographs I have included here, the mines are often in mountainous areas. That explains our individual daily rates. The conditions also affect the length of the season available for work.

Thus, calculating this through, we need around 190 deminers, or 19 teams of 10.

To field four such teams costs somewhere between \$1m and \$1.5m per year, which gives us a total programme cost (for demining) of \$5.9m, at an average unit cost of \$4.78/m<sup>2</sup>a

**S25.** We believe that this unit cost is quite reasonable considering these factors:

- Short demining season (deminers are still paid in the closed season)

- Access issues in remote terrain. As you can see from our photographs, it takes a long time just to get to the base line every day!

- Slope and altitude. It's harder to work on steep ground.

- Salary scales in Tajikistan. We have to make the salaries attractive enough to recruit and retain deminers.

But we believe that this estimated budget can cover ALL of TNMAP cost, providing we can find ways to

- Improve efficiency of survey – we would like to get our NTS rate up from 23 to at least 50% of the land release process, as it is much cheaper

- Improve deminer clearance rates – just a few more m2 per day would make a significant difference

- Drive other costs down, perhaps through more efficient project management.

**S26.** The problem remains real, and we are still having casualties, like this man found dead at the border.

**S27.** But we must remember that we must also fund other activities, such as MRE.

**S28.** Explosive Ordnance disposal, such as this 100kg aircraft bomb dealt with just a few weeks ago with help from FSD.

**S29.** And of course support to survivors, such as this casualty.

**S30.** Here is a timeline provided to us by the ISU. This provides us with a road map of what we have to do and when. I'll not read the whole thing out to you. The key dates are the presentation of the draft by 31 Mar 2019, and the review conference in Nov 2019.

**S31.** Thus is our works plan for the preparation of the extension request. It's a long document and we are building it up step by step.

The line of yellow arrows represents the progress from the first, outline draft (Version 1.0) to a final version (Version 5.0) that we will submit formally next year.

You can see in the boxes above what we will concentrate on at each of these stages: thus, at first we are concentrating on assembling the factual data; secondly we will then fill in the rest of the template, being sure to answer all of the questions, and then thirdly, we will double-check that all the data is correct and the questions answered. Finally, with the help of ISU and UNDP we will check the English and the formatting of the document before formal submission.

In the boxes below, we have highlighted who will be responsible for the various inputs at each stage.

**S32.** I'm happy to answer any questions that you have

